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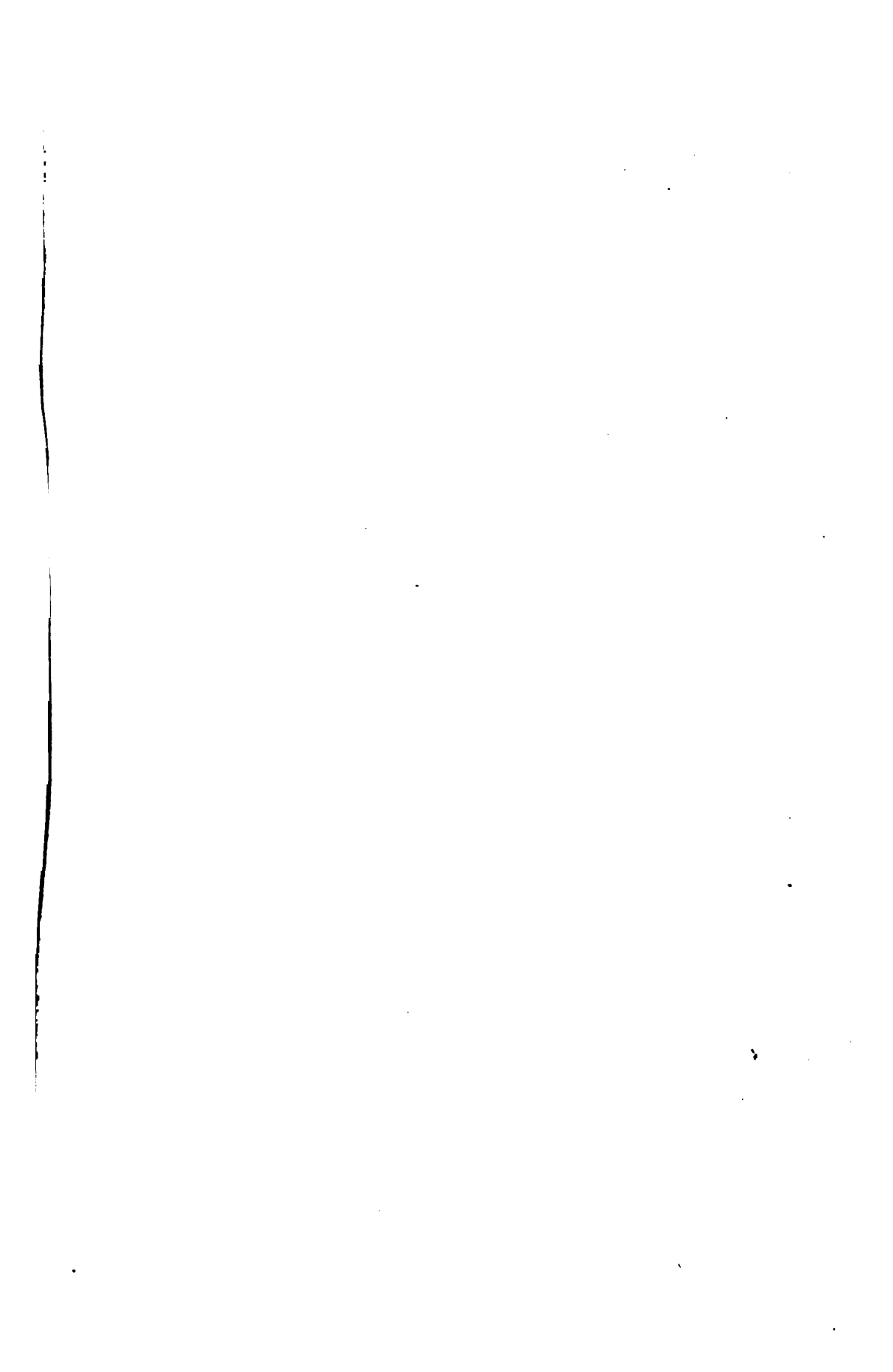
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THE
STENOGRAPHER:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interests of the Shorthand
Profession, and to a diffusion of the Knowledge
and practice of Shorthand as a part of an
English Education.

VOLUME VI.

PHILADELPHIA:
STENOGRAPHER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VI.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1894.

NUMBER I.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

BY KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER III. READY REFERENCE.

Of a ready mind.—Holy Bible.

READY REFERENCE is the greatest time-saver and time-aider.

Time is an inestimable, incomparable recourse, so regarded by those who succeed, but woefully wasted by those who are failing. The greatest possession is *time*, for it is *life*, and all have this great possession.

We should not only aim to attain that knowledge which is *useful*, but it should be alphabetical in arrangement and adapted for *ready reference*; in other words, our minds should be so *indexed* that the contents thereof might not be hidden treasures of no practical use, but always accessible on a moment's notice and thereby of much value.

* * *

Ready Reference always has been recognized as an important factor in all departments of knowledge and human activity, but never so much as to-day. *Time* is so vastly more valuable now than of old, for we are no longer plodding pilgrims, but *active doers*—we travel by minutes and not by days—we live lightning lives, move by electricity, and have our being daily in a sphere, the scope of which is the whole wide world. The contrast is most marked between the time of the stage-coach, the courier and going afoot, and these times when everything is done by "special delivery," be it our letters, our persons, or our goods.

Books of *ready reference* only are sought after by practical people of the present—*e. g.*, Little's "Historical Lights," 741 pages, *index* 216 pages; Hoyt-Ward "Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations," 634 pages, *index* 265 pages.

Although the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is alphabetically arranged, there is an *index* in the back of each of the twenty-four volumes, and the twenty-fifth volume comprises a general *index* of 991 pages. This is to enable a person to find whatever may be wanted, *and to find it quickly*. What a lesson it suggests and teaches!

From this I observe that many men are but books of *ready reference*, human encyclopædias, as it were, of knowledge and vast information; not merely men who know much, but from whom only little can be gained, but living books, copiously indexed (with cross references and all that), which may be leafed over and over, from A to Z, with the gratifying result of securing whatever information may be desired. They are *useful* human volumes, bound within the lids of human life. Such men succeed and do not live in vain. In fact, the present age has no use for a person who is not *ready*, and who, when referred to and leafed over and consulted, cannot meet the requirements of the occasion *then and there*. It is *now or never*.

* * *

A set of books kept little by little each day, is a complete history of a firm's business, even to the most minute detail, and all adapted to *ready reference*, too—otherwise said books would be virtually useless to all practical purposes. From the book of original entry (Day Book) to that of debits and credits (Journal), all the way through to "the merchant's encyclopædia" (Ledger), it is one mammoth *index* of countless thousands of business transactions, and so we

THE STENOGRAPHER.

say that "bookkeeping is recording the dealings of a business," or is "a history of business transactions." What mercantile house would give a cent for a set of books unfitted for *ready reference*, names, dates, dollars and all so methodically and painstakingly arranged as to be momentarily accessible to gain any point of knowledge or fact therein contained, not of to-day merely, but from the time the business was born. This is the wisdom of bookkeeping, to *put it down in black and white and so that it may always be readily found*.

Yes, indeed, there is more to the science of the accounts than the equalization of debits and credits, the *greatest* feature of bookkeeping is its wonderful adaption to *ready reference*.

* * *

So with all such mechanical and clerical work important matters should be recorded. By degrees they will accumulate until they become a valuable collection of facts and figures.

Amanuenses have lots of opportunity to *do their own bookkeeping*, so to speak, in the massing of material that shall prove valuable for its *usefulness*, such material as no mind, however gifted, can carry along with other weightier burdens.

How to do this will be discussed and discoursed upon in the next chapter.

Legibility.

JOHN WATSON.

The subject of legibility, as it relates to shorthand, is worthy of more earnest attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. Legibility has its limits; it can never quite equal longhand, but even the most legible forms of shorthand are not so clear as they might be made.

The legibility of a system is best measured by the readiness with which it can be read by pupils who have hitherto only *written* it. This may be called the innate legibility of a system, and it is at this stage that our interest in the investigation of the subject ought to centre, for, with time and experience, distinctions become less marked, so that ultimately all systems seem to be read by their respective writers with equal facility. Yet, who can doubt that the natural legibility of a system is of permanent advantage to the user,

or that some systems are ever read "as through a glass, darkly," while others impose less strain on the sight and on the mind? Even within the Pitman system the degree of legibility is as variable as are the many varieties of which that system is the parent. The innate legibility of the older forms of these is proverbially small, while that of some of the later varieties may well challenge comparison with anything afloat in the shape of shorthand.

What, then, is the secret, or what the conditions of this desirable property as already realized and susceptible of further development in the Pitman system? Assuredly the solution is not to be found in vowel-expression, for legibility actually grows as the importance of vowel-marks diminishes; the reporting style, as I know it, is more legible than the corresponding style ever was. The secret does not lie in making the alphabet itself a *multum in parvo* or in crowding the maximum of *meaning* into a word, after the manner of Mr. Strickland, for we regard our alphabet as a mere foundation, and, in our outlines, only the bolder features of words—surds rather than sonants, the body rather than the soul of the language—are represented. In phonography, as fitted for reporting, there is but little truth in the claim that we write by sound.

The sources of legibility are pretty well understood, and might be stated in a few words, but its realization in full measure is open to those only who are prepared to throw prejudice aside and carry out details in harmony with those principles.

The pernicious doctrine that excessive brevity is essential to speed is responsible for much of the difficulty experienced in reading shorthand. Culminating in *Graham*, the influence of that long-established style of writing affects and impairs all other forms of phonography. There is hardly a text-book that would not be greatly improved by lengthening many outlines and ridding it of begrahamed word-signs and contractions.

Then, again, the incorporation (when practicable) of first-class mechanical improvements, by whomsoever invented, is much needed in some quarters to set off to advantage the many featureless forms of forty years ago—outlines that are striking, angular or flowing (but not *meandering*); not too brief, but, above all things, *easy of execution*.

These are the kind of outlines—outlines that will stand rough usage—for which Mr. Dement constantly calls, but can never hope to obtain within the “old system.”

It is needless to discuss here, before unwilling eyes, the part that the so-called “new vowel-scale” plays in promoting legibility, but to me it seems as important as any principle that can be named. The degree of *innate* legibility in any scheme of shorthand can be quite approximately determined by experiment, and it seems to me that all teachers should be interested in knowing just how it stands in that respect with the shorthand they are teaching.

It would be rash to suppose that joined-vowel or other systems are necessarily less legible than the Pitman has become—they usually claim to be more so—but happily there is no longer any excuse for mere assertion; plausibility should give place to proof.

More Truth.

By OLD TRUTH HIMSELF.

No. 5.

Assuming that you have secured a competent and honorable instructor, what is the next point to be considered? Has it never occurred to you that a student owes a duty to his teacher, fully as significant and important as the duty which the instructor owes the pupil? This statement is logically and undeniably correct. You have no right to cause a waste of your teacher's time, energy and mentality, by reason of your willful inattention or your obstinate carelessness. You pay him dollars, and you demand of him the value thereof. He can not give you this value, if you prevent him from so doing. You must place no obstacle in his pathway. To the high-minded, zealous instructor, reputation is very dear. It is his capital, far more so than the money he expends for furniture and accessories. This reputation is like a pane of glass, a breath will mar its purity in the eyes of casual observers. If a pupil prevents him from accomplishing the full measure of his power, the results will be detrimental to the reputation of the teacher. By discharging your full duty to your instructor, you will be also doing your duty by yourself; for you owe yourself the best that lies in you. Your motives can not be too honorable, your ambition can not be too high. To

be sure, all should be tempered by modesty. It is not essential that you should consider yourself a genius, merely because you aspire to the accomplishment of great deeds. Base all your acts and calculations upon the rocks of sincerity, uprightness and progressive determination, and you cannot go far astray. Then your success or failure will be determined solely by the conditions over which you have no control.

Stenography and Composition.

By JAMES H. COUSINS,

Author of “Ben Madighan” and other poems.
Editor of *The Phonographic Bulletin*,
BELFAST, IRELAND.

As surely as the little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, so surely will the stenographic art spread its influence through every branch and department of our being. Professional and commercial life, broadly speaking, have long ago drawn into their fibres the enlivening sap, and it only remains for that old leveller, time, to send it, with all its blessings, right along into the smallest twig and tiniest leaf. To those who have been longer in the field of stenographic activity than I, it has been a matter of much interest to watch the steady and irresistible manner in which it has found, and is still finding, its way into all sorts and conditions of places and uses. To the whole world, of course, its use for newspaper purposes—in the old world at any rate—has been apparent. Well can we recollect the time when we immediately set down every one who knew shorthand as a “reporter,” the mind seeming at once to draw the inevitable conclusion that everyone who could write shorthand must needs do it for the newspaper. But, when we were children we thought as children, we acted as children; now, however, when we are—ahem—men (the “ahem” is personal), we think as men, and we know that this entrancing art is applicable to every conceivable—aye, and inconceivable—phase of modern existence.

But, as regards the *litterateur*—and I wish my readers to mark that I draw a broad line of demarcation between the reporter, as ordinarily understood, who takes notes of proceedings and utterances, and dishes them up for the daily or weekly, and the man whose writings are the product of his brain either

in prose or verse ; who whets his appetite on inspiration and satiates it on thought. I say, as regards its utility to the latter, but little has been said compared with other subjects which have been hackneyed from mouth to mouth, and have long since reached, so to speak, the barrelled-organ stage.

Primarily, of course, its chiefest use is in the capture and preservation of thoughts, which, if allowed to pass, are lost—perhaps forever. The human mind the world over, whether the body that enshrines it swelters in the scorching beams of a tropical sun or freezes beneath the icy breath of Boreas, though differing in quantity, quality and power, is governed by certain ruling principles common to all, and I think I am safe in saying that there is not a single literary man, who, when a subject is conceived, doesn't swing the telescope of his mind round and round the horizon of his intellectual knowledge in search of thoughts and ideas bearing upon the subject, and who has not to expend some portion of time in considering and marshalling them to the best advantage. How useful, then, is a practical knowledge of stenography which will enable him, when an idea is detected, to instantly commit it to paper without fear of its escape, and allow him to rush on to the next which crops up, for, when a literary man is at full pressure, especially if he be of that electrical temperament which is sensible of the slightest breath, his pace is anything but a slow one.

Or, again, he may have his subject dealt with and thrown aside ; or he may have pickled it, as it were, and set a watch-dog at the door of his mind, with one eye closed and the other just a little bit open to light on any stray morsels passing which might be suitable for the subject ; then, ashore or afloat, afoot or astride, in train or team, or, it may be in that dreamy state between sleeping and waking, something may appear suddenly in sight ; instantly the dog jumps and siezes it, or, to come down from metaphor to plain English, the stenographic skill comes to his aid, his note book is whipped out—or, if he hasn't one at hand, the rim of his hat or his cuff will suffice—and a number of curly-wurlies appear, embodying the comet like thought.

Or, perhaps in the rush and roar of business, when the mind is occupied and

strained to its utmost tension by some matter foreign to literary work, an idea, startling in its beauty and vividness, suddenly pokes its nose right in the middle of a sheet of crooked figures or just at the tot-up of a knotty balance sheet ; out pops the pencil, and on anything convenient, even to the wall or floor, down it goes like a diamond in the rough—to speak figuratively again—to be polished when leisure permits, and the line of figures progress as if nothing had happened.

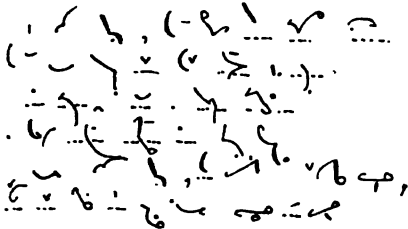
Let me give an instance from my own short life which will directly convey my meaning, and the lesson I would desire to teach to those not yet initiated. On a warm, warm day one June, at a little seaside town, twelve miles from my native city, I was stopping on a certain Sabbath. In the course of the day when passing the steps of one of the churches of the town, I observed a man kicking what appeared to be a fluttering rag down those steps to the street. The rag, however, continued to flutter, and on a closer examination I found it to be a poor, little swallow, bleeding and dying, its wing having been broken by some unknown means. My heart was touched and I attended the patient sufferer almost until, with the setting of the Summer sun, the grim conqueror closed its pleading eyes. The incident passed from my mind ; twelve months or more afterwards I was, in the dusk of another Summer evening, passing along a quiet country road. I know not how it was, but the witching hour of twilight had thrown its magic over me, and the wheep of a swallow, as it skimmed by me, brought up with increased vividness that reflex action of which Wordsworth speaks, the whole circumstance connected with the treatment and death of the swallow, and in a moment my note book contained the characters representing the following :

“No more shalt thou, sweet harbinger of Spring,

Soar in the radiant glow of Southern skies,
Or sportive chase a birdie's dearest prize
In Summer's golden eve on lightning wing :
Soon shall thy panting heart feel death's
sharp sting,

And dark oblivion settle o'er thine eyes ;
Peace never-ending soon shall still thy cries,
And coming night Eternal rest shall bring.”

Here I was stopped and the remaining six lines of the sonnet were left unfinished. A short time afterwards I had occasion to journey by train to the self-same town, and, during the course of the journey, the clouds which had lowered overhead began to discharge, and a drop of rain lit on the window just beside my face. With the motion of the train a corresponding train of thought started up in my mind, and in two minutes the remainder of the sonnet on the swallow was dotted down as follows :



The image shows a series of shorthand symbols, likely from the Gregg shorthand system, arranged in several lines. These symbols represent the text of a sonnet that follows.

("But, little bird, tho' spurned by heartless man,

Think not no pitying eye thy fall did see ;
Ah ! hear you not the patter on the pane ?
The Heavenly Father drops a tear for thee.
Now, little bird, thy wearied eyelids close,
While I press on to face new cares and woes.")

Thus my sonnet was finished, and, of course, afterward cleaned up—and thus in a hundred different ways can stenography be made the servant of the person of a literary turn of mind.

There are undoubtedly many other things to be said, but inspiration, time and space have run out, so I leave the matter here, to be dealt with in other ways by those more capable than I.

The Canadian Shorthand Review, Vol. I, No. 1, May, 1894, published at Toronto, Canada, by T. B. Benness, just received.

MRS. M. V. LONGLEY, of South Pasadena, California, was elected vice-president of the Populist convention recently held at Sacramento.

E. J. SHALVEY, who is well known by many of our readers as the stenographer to the Grand Jury of New York City, writes as follows : "Enclosed please find \$1.00 for subscription to the best of stenographic magazines." Thanks, Mr. Shalvey, for your generous words of appreciation.

Silent Pain—Joyous Joy.

JOHN WATSON.

In pain, howe'er severe the smart,
Silent, and locked within my heart,
I bear it as something all my own,
Trust it and share it with God alone,
For even if my heart would break
No song can I sing, no comfort take.
But, O what a change ! with happiness here,
I long to shout it in every ear ;
From heart to heart to bear it along,
Nor will have I to suppress my song ;
Each pleasure a poem 'twere surely sin
If silence should hold any part therein.

—From the German.

Where to Keep Extra Shuttles for the Hammond Typewriter.

EDITOR STENOGRAPHER :

"I would like to suggest, for the benefit of those of your readers using the "shuttle" Hammond machines, and who, like myself, have extra shuttles which they desire to have handy for instant use, that they can keep these extra parts where they can always be found immediately, by cutting a straight or curved slot in the base-board of the machine on the right or left side (or both), nearly underneath the ribbon spools. Over this hole screw a thin metal cover to the base-board so that it will swing over the recess, thus forming a receptacle for the shuttle when not in use.

"The cover could be made to slide over the hole if desired. Any good mechanic could make the change in the base-board very quickly, or, if desired, a box could be made of metal (tin), and fitted in the slot nicely.

"If the cover was nickel-plated it would in no way detract from the finish of the machine, but would rather add to it, and would save much hunting among papers and desk drawers for an extra shuttle when a change of type was desired. When the shuttles are kept in the little paste-board boxes in which they are received from the factory, there is great danger of there being ruined by a book or some other heavy article falling on them.

Yours truly,

MOSQUITO."

Munson's Phonographic News and Teacher for June, contains much interesting matter.



Edited by JOHN B. CAREY.

Author of "Oddities of Shorthand," "Reminiscences of a Shorthand Writer," "The Red Accusation,"
"Odd Conceits," "Bits of Wisdom Gathered by the Wayside," "Modern
Ordinance," "System Makers," Etc., Etc.

"Leave out all that Chaff."

WHY do you put in the word 'louder' or make use of that term in this transcript?" The official replied: "I put it in, in the first place, to show that the witness spoke so indistinctly that the lawyer did not hear it or did not understand it, and if he failed in that I want to let him see that my ears are no larger than his, and that I am just as liable to misunderstand the witness as he is; more so, in fact, because I have got to hear without listening—that is, the sense of hearing is more or less diverted by the act of writing, on my part, while he has nothing to do but listen, so the only safety for me is to put it all in." The answer is repeated to show that the witness complied with the request. Excluding that I should be obliged to leave out, on the cross-examination, all reference to the fact that the witness had said so repeatedly. It verified what went before and showed that I had made no mistake in my work. If the answer appeared but once there might be a question about that very thing, but as it is repeated, it clinches and corroborates the whole statement, and I do not believe that the stenographer has a right to exercise what he may be pleased to call his judgment, as to whether any part of a sworn record is important or not. "Leaving out" is like a lie—an offence once committed there must be repetitions to support it.

Now there are many ways of straightening out a doubtful record, and here is one instance, and while not to be too highly

recommended, the narrative may be relied upon as to its absolute accuracy.

Q. "Was it \$10 a week that your husband allowed you after you separated?" said an attorney to a lady who was plaintiff in an action for absolute divorce. The answer appearing on the record was, "Yay-iss."

The stenographer was a man who took chances; had he written "*iss-kay-iss*," he would have known at a glance that the answer was \$6, but, looking at the comparatively fresh notes, he was in "swithers" whether the lady witness meant to answer in the affirmative, "Yay-iss," meaning, "Yes, it was \$10," or that she corrected the question by saying "6"; in short, the answer was either "6" or "yes" (6 or Yay-iss). The scribe was not exactly a fool, and knew it would never do to admit that he was wrong and ask the counsel what the witness said. Imagine the poor man making this confession of weakness to the lawyer: "Say, I have got a mark down here on my notes and I don't really know whether the witness meant to agree with you that she got \$10 a week for her support or whether she corrected your assertion as to \$10 by simply saying \$6. Will you please help me out by telling me which it was?" Oh, no! he resorted to no such thing, but in a casual conversation with the lawyer he got around it this way: "That wasn't very much that fellow allowed for the support of his wife and child, was it?" "No," replied the unsuspecting lawyer, dropping easily into the little hole the other had dug for him, "No, \$10 a week don't go very far in supporting a

wife and child, and that is what she testified she got." That was enough, the scribe carefully wrote "ten" on his thumb nail, and fixed up the weak spot in that testimony at the earliest opportunity.

You see it is always well for one to have his wits about him, and in this connection a bit of history comes to mind.

Shortly after his celebrated exposition of the Constitution of the United States, Daniel Webster passed through New York on his way to his Massachusetts home. He tarried there only a few hours, but the popular desire to see and hear him was so great that he was induced to address, from the portico of the Astor House, the multitude that blocked Broadway. The elder Bennett then edited the *Herald*, and, seeing a good thing in the incident, he had the speech reported in full, and rushed out a big edition of the *Herald*, in which the report of the affair was headed by a wood-cut representing half a dozen Herald stenographers busily engaged in taking down the utterances of the great "expounder." Unfortunately, the artist, in the hurry of preparing the wood-cut, forgot that matter for printing must be first presented in reverse. So, when the wood-cut appeared in the paper it showed the Herald men working energetically with their pencils in their left hands, a phenomenon to which an envious critic at once drew attention in one of the journals that did not give the speech. Mr. Bennett, however, was equal to the emergency. In an editorial note he explained that Mr. Webster was such a rapid speaker, and held forth so long, that the right hands of the reporters were completely tired out and they were compelled to take the finishing notes with their left hands, which was just at the moment when the artist sketched them.

The intelligent public swallowed this whole and would believe it to-day. Small wonder that Mr. Dash said, "The Public be Dashed."

It is an old trick with some stenographers when the testimony comes pretty rapidly to interrupt the witness by saying, "How do you spell that?" although the inquirer had no doubt of the spelling and no misunderstanding about the word or its meaning, and while the witness is spelling the word the other is "catching up" on the last sentence.

Getting a witness to repeat, unless for some such reason as this—and this is not a very good reason—is nearly always useless. He will never say the same thing in the same words, and you cannot patch up a misunderstanding by a restatement of an obscure idea in totally different language. "I tried it with a learned gentleman once, blast him," was the savage remark brought out in answer to my question to Mr. Schnellscriber, if he had ever found any difficulty in this respect. My old chum smiled in a ghastly way, adding to the curse words, "Well, a few." A doctor once testified in a case, I misunderstood him and asked him to please repeat the last answer; he looked at me in a patronizing and rather a disdainful way, remarking loftily, as he ripped out his repetition, "I was animadverting, sir, on the singularity of the fact that in the *normal corpus lutum* there is a non-indication of coagulated fibrin, while in the former condition, which I have referred to, speaking specifically, there is a central coagulated fibrin, which you can readily understand." And I said, "Thanks, awfully," out loud, but I'll never tell you what I added to it deep in my throat.

On this subject of making the witness repeat himself, I will quote one extract from a shorthand journal, which is said to have occurred and it sounds like the truth:

"During the progress of a criminal trial under an indictment for murder in the first degree, the prisoner was telling his story with the extreme earnestness that the occasion demanded from a man who was talking for his life. The quick and large eared stenographer stopped the witness by the abrupt remark, 'What's that? I didn't get that'; this threw the witness off the track; he was disconcerted by the interruption of his narrative; it distracted the jurors, destroyed the solemnity of the proceeding, disturbed the counsel and disgusted the Judge. The Court said, 'you must not interrupt, sir. If you think you have failed to understand what was said you may read what you have got to the counsel afterwards, but you must not disconcert the witness in this way.' Having recovered himself, the defendant continued without any further interruption or exhibition of the ill manners of the stenographer."

So it would seem that it is not allowable to make the witness repeat even once, and certainly not three times, and when it comes to a criminal case where a man is talking to a jury for his life, for God's sake give him a chance.

I am almost certain that the stenographer who thus interrupted a solemn judicial proceeding, is not now in the habit of bringing any legal machinery to a standstill, and the ink bottles that he will throw at the judge, he will throw—in his mind.

My associate, Ormsby, strikes the nail on the head and strikes it squarely when he says in a late number of the *Shorthand Review*: "No greater misconception of the duties of an official stenographer seems to me possible than that contained in Mr. Souders' article; that, as the object of a transcript is to present to the reviewing Court, only a record of the evidence introduced at the trial, this furnishes the basis upon which the stenographer is justified in vigorously pruning his notes."

According to my idea, it is entirely out of the province of a stenographer to do any pruning at all in the testimony of witnesses; and he should only modify the questions of counsel sufficiently to make them intelligible under ordinary circumstances. In most cases even that is not proper. In my experience questions have frequently been objected to as unintelligible, and in such cases it would be manifestly improper to change the phraseology so as to make a connected and intelligible sentence. If the attorney in the case does not do his work properly, I see no good reason why the stenographer should be called upon to do that work for him. For his own protection, too, it is wise for the stenographer to put in the record many things which are entirely aside from the main issue. If an attorney says to a witness, "Speak up loud, and take your hand from your mouth," I should certainly put it in the record, as it might furnish a good reason why I had misunderstood the muffled and indistinct tones of such a witness.

Of course, the only safe rule under any circumstances is to take all the repetitions. Why not transcribe them, and, if they are really useless and the lawyer has put his client to a useless expense, perhaps you will have an easier job reporting the garrulous lawyer the next time he tries a case that you report

Besides, where editing notes is freely indulged, the temptation is to save yourself in taking notes, "to leave out repetitions, to straighten out crooked sentences and admit detached fragments of sentences." To form any such habit, I have no hesitation in saying, is liable to seriously interfere with the efficiency of the stenographer. What can be the use of hustling to "get there" in a rapid cross-examination, if you are going to leave out half in the transcript?

The compensation is fixed by the folio, but stenographers in this State form no part of the reviewing court. It is the duty of the lawyer to make up such a case from the stenographer's minutes, who, as a rule, will not thank the stenographer for trying to usurp his function. If a lawyer is so windy as to put a dozen questions where one or two would make it plain to the average jurymen, then I believe in making him pay for the hard work he puts upon the conscientious stenographer, who has followed him in all his vagaries and repetitions, by paying a good round sum for the transcript.

Cross Electric System.

J. FRANK MULLEN, of 117 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal., asks: "Can the Cross Electric System be used successfully for Court reporting and other positions requiring expert stenographers?" He also says: "Will you kindly oblige me either by answering this question yourself or by placing it in the query column of THE STENOGRAPHER?"

We shall be glad to hear brief replies to this question for the benefit of the inquirer. The Cross Electric System of Shorthand is the outcome of the experience of a man of wide learning and mature thought. It has many able representatives in various parts of the country. We have not, personally, sufficient knowledge to answer questions of correspondents about it, but we would refer all such to the author, J. G. Cross, Room 801, 226 and 228 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

"Business" for May, published by Kirtledge Company, 78 Reade Street, New York, is full of interesting matter. Readers of THE STENOGRAPHER who have not already seen this journal, should send for sample copy.



FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - - Editor.

PUBLISHED AT

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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the editor will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, \$1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, \$1.25 a year. Advertising Rates furnished on application.

What is your Standing in Court?

ARE the professional Court Reporters of the country entirely satisfied? Is their position what it should be? Are there any prospects of bettering it? Is there any danger of its becoming worse?

These questions come to our mind as we reflect upon the numerous attacks which have been made of late by men, eminent among legal gentlemen, upon the professional Court Reporter. A very prominent Court Reporter remarked the other day that he did not care to read shorthand magazines; he preferred, as soon as his day's work was done, to put the whole thing out of his mind and out of his sight. Shorthand, to him, was like the spade of the street laborer. He did not have any interest in it after the bell rang for supper.

This kind of feeling, it appears to us, is a mistaken one. Even the day laborer feels interest in knowing that, when he goes to work in the morning, his spade will still be there; that it will be sharp and bright and subservient to his work and his needs.

We can understand that the drudgery of the details of reporting becomes distasteful. The man who is an expert does not care to

consider the question of hooks and loops. But should he not feel a deep interest in the question of how much he can earn and of how permanent is his tenure of office? Should not all the professional Court Reporters see to it that those who employ them and pay for their services, directly or indirectly, have a proper appreciation of the value of their work? Should not a lawyer be educated to a perception of the fact that to be a first-class shorthand writer and Court Reporter requires an amount of preparation in no wise less than is required of the successful lawyer?

If these things be so, then should not the professional gentlemen support THE STENOGRAPHER, which has been doing and is doing its utmost to secure their permanent, satisfactory and properly paid standing in Court? Has any body anything to say upon this question?

Change of Address.

WE MUST again request subscribers to notify us in case of a change of address, otherwise we shall not feel responsible for sending a second copy when it is reported to us that the copy sent to the regular address has gone astray. As THE STENOGRAPHER is mailed promptly on the first of the month, subscribers whose address will be changed should inform us in advance of that date.

MR. FRED. R. Q. CARLES, of the Old Colony Railroad Co., Boston, Mass., writes us as follows:

"Dear Sir: From Mr. Dunham's letter, published in the June STENOGRAPHER, it would seem that a very desirable addition to the equipment of the typewriter would be the perpendicular stroke (|). To those of your readers who are Caligraph operators, and who, for reasons of their own would like a type of this character, I would say that I have for some time used my dash (/), aligned to perpendicular, to get an impression of this stroke.

"It is not a good plan by any means to continually change this type as required, but as the diagonal character is used principally for fractions, I see no reason why those who so desire, should not permanently align this type to the perpendicular position, making fractions thus: 3 | 4, 1 | 2, 1 | 4, etc."



An Even Right Margin.

WHEN the type is good, the alignment perfect, and the impression equable, almost the only blemish to a page of typewriting is the right margin. The most unassuming critic may comment upon that, and one is inclined to be silent. Yes, it is decidedly ragged, and we c—We were going to say—We cannot help it, but how weak a reply! We can help it. At least we will try. Why not start a little crusade in the interests of an Even Right Margin? It is certainly worth the while. Everything else about typewriting has been improved—has been brought into agreeable lines, and all the time that right margin has stared us in the face, looking for all the world like half of a pumpkin-pie bereft of a series of mouthfuls, or the edge of a sheet of paper rent apart in a passion.

Yet an even margin is more or less a matter of convention. Good newspaper and book composition sets the pattern, and the eye has become educated to that. A certain harmony of effect demands that one margin shall correspond with the other, and the seeing delights more in parallel lines than any other. At the same time the effort exerted to accomplish this deserves a reference. The compositor, at the end of every line, pauses to "justify," by inserting spaces here and there, averaging up and so disposing the words that the line shall not only end with the margin rule, but look well throughout. Time so spent means additional expense, and at times there is a rebellion against this by the publisher. Note the following:

Food, Home and Garden, a vegetarian monthly published at Philadelphia, has adopted the innovation recently introduced by *Liberty* in the spacing of lines, and says:

"The ragged edge on the right hand of each column is the result of an experiment in composition which it is believed will effect a great saving in time, and promote simplicity and economy in a composing machine. We hope our readers will not object to the innovation but will in a short time find it pleasanter to the eye as each word is an equal distance from its neighbor. This improvement was first made in *Liberty* and if generally adopted will greatly reduce the cost of composition."

If one were disposed to stand up for typewriting as "she is writ," the above might be taken for an argument, showing as it does a defection in the ranks of adherents to lines well justified; and further it might be remarked that poetry, with its indentations and irregularities, exhibits nothing of a disagreeable character, now we have become used to it. But, no; we have always striven to bring typewriting into line with other composition, taking always the high-class magazines as examples of proper typography for the typewriter to follow; and it has been a constant source of regret that so few have been willing to exercise care in the management of the right hand margin. Upon observing the excellent margins in "The Missing Link in Shorthand," we were prompted to write Mr. Samuel C. Dunham, its author, asking his views upon the subject of this article. A portion of Mr. Dunham's reply is as follows:

"During the past ten years I have done a great deal of typewriting in which the matter was "justified," to use a printer's term, but such work has been confined to circulars which were reproduced by the mimeograph and other processes, and to statements of accounts, etc., prepared in the regular routine of departmental work here in Washington. My book contains more of that character of work than I ever did before. I have not considered the idea practicable for general work, such as letter-writing, transcripts of testimony, etc., as my method is to write the

matter in rough, then go over it and mark the necessary spacing, and finally rewrite it—the finished product being secured at the cost of much labor and pains.”

Mr. Dunham conveys the idea that an even right margin is not practicable for every-day work, but we think he refers to an absolutely even margin of the standard he has followed in his book. We grant that would be painstaking, and oftentimes unnecessary. We do not go so far as to hope for that at present—not until some one invents an easy method of justifying for the typewriter—but our experiments lately have convinced us that an approximately Even Right Margin can be quite readily reached.

Our plan is to pause at about 40 of the scale, and consider what allotment of space can be given the next few words of the copy. It takes no labored calculation for the accustomed operator to come very near what is required in the management of those words. More than half of the time he will hit it exactly, and nine times out of ten he will come within one of his desire. and a margin showing no more inequality than a deviation of one space from the perpendicular is not in very bad form. It will be a far better margin than the one exhibited in the newspaper quotation given above. This is the result of a rough method—or no method at all—other than a “good eye” for filling the space given.

So we argue that the thing is feasible. We know it is desirable. Book composition will never retrograde to the extent that *Liberty* suggests. Typewriting cannot do better than to follow, as best it may, the models set by good book composition, and the nearer it comes to the latter the better typewriting it will be. We would encourage the readers of this department to assist its editor in promoting An Even Right Margin movement from now on. There is more to say on the subject, but enough for this installment.

* * *

THE Hammond Typewriter Company has just issued a new edition of the Hammond Typewriter Instructor for both the Ideal and Universal machines. The editor of this department has considered it a compliment that he was requested to arrange the finger-ing of the Universal exercises, which he has done according to the scheme and notation of “Practical Typewriting.”

THE new Scotch writer of stories, Mr. S. R. Crockett, at a recent dinner given him by the Pen and Pencil Club of Edinburgh, declared he was singularly unworthy of the honor, since all his work was done with the typewriter.

* * *



HAVING an eye out always for new things to benefit typewriters, we have seen lately a chair-back for piano stools which may be made exceedingly comfortable for the player on the writing machine.

This back is the invention of a friend Mr. A. P. Derby, and the feature that will appeal most to our craft is the spring action of the back. The cushion accomodates itself to any slight movement forward or otherwise, giving the body constantly a feeling of support. The pressure is not powerful enough to influence the posture, nor can one go over backward with abandon. It simply takes away the feeling of nervous tension that one suffers after a long sitting at the machine, and if one desires to relax a bit one way or another, it can be done with the assurance of equal support in the new position.

Mr. Derby has facilities for manufacturing only a few for a personal demand, but is negotiating with some large concerns who manifest a surprising interest in the Back for application to the piano stool. From our point of view we likewise see in it a great boon to the typewriter, and have warmly recommended Mr. Derby to not ignore that phase of the invention. We have been favored with a cut, which appears herewith.

* * *

THE spelling question briefly discussed in the April number has begun to awaken interest in our readers. We confess to have been unusually aroused by the *Spectator* article, and wonder constantly at the way the spelling faculty (if it is a faculty) is developed or

manifested by humankind. We cordially thank Mrs. Burnz for her interesting comments on the matter, and believe she is qualified to speak discriminately on the subject if anybody is. Her Step-By-Step Primer is a remarkable little book, and we say this from knowledge, because our little boy has derived wonderful help from it in his infantile studies.

Mr. John Watson has since written us, and we know he will not care if we present his letter, though it is evidently a purely personal one :

"There is undoubtedly much truth in your remarks about spelling, and yet I find it difficult to wholly reconcile my early school recollections with the theory that spelling is a special faculty. (This was the *Spectator* theory.—E.D.) I know not how spelling is taught in American schools, but my recollection is that nearly all my school-mates in Scotland were good spellers, and this I attribute to the daily spelling-match, which naturally aroused emulation to the highest pitch. I cannot be positive that those matches were held *daily*, but, at any rate, very frequently, and with most excellent results.

"Within a year I have noticed four pupils—not once, but repeatedly—spell the word *have*, a-h-v-e, and one of them tried to put the blame on the Remington, which *would* get the "a" down too quickly.

"I presume the best of spellers have a little "black list" of words they are inclined to misspell. What a glorious thing for the English language, for English-speaking people and for foreigners, would the successful carrying out of the Spelling Reform be! I dread the teaching of a pupil who is a poor speller more than one having other defects in his education."

And yet, when the *Phonographic Monthly* goes back to regular spelling, it would seem that Spelling Reform was further from adoption than ever before. It is indeed an unhappy outlook for the promotion of *logical* spelling, and so the struggles of spellers by—heaven-knows-what—must go on. Will other readers express their views of present processes; it will be of no use to conjure up the trail spook of Reform. How do we do as we do do? is the question.

BATES TORREY.

The Shorthand World, Vol. 3, No. 5, published at Omaha, Neb., contains two pages of shorthand notes in the Munson system.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 8th, 1894. A charter was granted to-day to the Smith Premier Typewriter Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., in Philadelphia.

The American Tyler, J. H. Brownell, Detroit, Mich, is one of the most interesting Masonic papers in the country; weekly, \$2.00 per year.

E. A. SCHOCH, Troutville, Pa., sends one dollar saying: "THE STENOGRAPHER is the best journal devoted to shorthand that I ever saw, the—not excepted."

JOSEPH W. SPENCE, the well-known proprietor of Spence's Shorthand School of Toronto, Canada, died at his residence, No. 10 Prince Arthur Square, on June 6th.

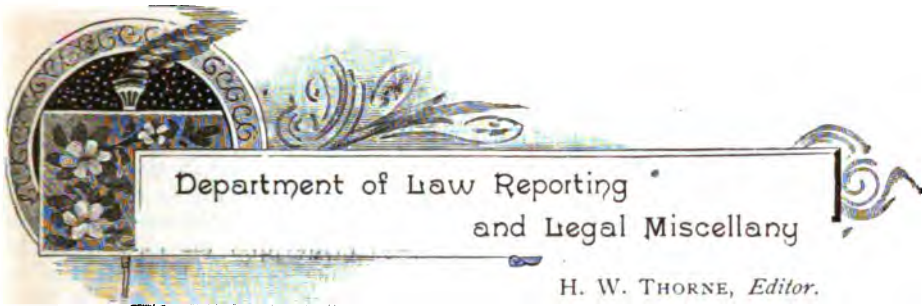
R. S. C. HUTCHINSON, of Young's College of Shorthand, Knoxville, Tenn., renews his subscription and says: "THE STENOGRAPHER is among the best of the shorthand magazines."

MR. GUY C. SCHULTZ, Stenographer with the Beech Creek Railroad Co., Jersey Shore, Pa., favored us with a call. Mr. Schultz writes *Bishop's Exact Phonography* and likes it very much.

"A SUBSCRIBER and ambitious stenographer" asks us to inform him which is the best fountain pen for use in stenography. To this request we can only refer him to our advertising columns, as, of course, the best fountain pen makers, will be found there.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard*, of May 1st, 1894, says that Mrs. Josephine Gunn, of that city, recently performed the feat of producing, upon the Densmore typewriter, forty-three pages of court record from dictation, in manifold, in just two hours and a half, thereby breaking the record for similar work in the County, if not in the State.

The London Phonographer, published at 35 Cursitor Street, London, E. C., for June, contains the portrait of Col. North, the well-known "Nitrate King." It also has a picture of the Franklin Typewriter and an interesting account of Lucid Shorthand, written by the father of Mr. Herbert Spencer. An analysis of the book is thoroughly made by W. Hay, of Aberdeen.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Seasonable Comment.

COMPLAINTS of inadequate compensation of stenographic amanuenses' services, accompanied with the assertion that the office stenographer class is overcrowded, and that relief exists only in the hope of becoming court reporters, have reached me from various sources. There is truth in this. However, the average salary paid to the average law office stenographer is approximately commensurate with his worth to his employer. That a good article comes high, and that one of inferior quality may be had for a song, is true the world over. You cannot get something for nothing—a fractional part of something is easily obtained. While all law office amanuenses may not, reasonably, expect to become official court reporters, or even law stenographers—the supply being always, at least, equal to the demand—yet in the department of law reporting, principally, measureable increase of income must be sought.

Law office amanuenses desiring larger remuneration must demonstrate to employers that their wage-earning capacity exceeds their salary. Ordinarily this may be done by progressive betterment of their work. It is not just that a salary which, on the first day of January fully pays for services then rendered, should be enlarged upon the first day of June, unless there has been improvement in the character of those services. The principal elements which determine the standard of the work under consideration are rapidity, neatness and accuracy. According as these predominate, usually, the estimate of services fluctuates.

One factor in the enlargement of salaries, the potency of which is undervalued by young persons, is the performance of little things, which lie within the domain of office work, but do not come strictly within the requirements of their duty. This suggestion is capable of almost unlimited application. The special circumstances attending each incumbent of a position must be studied by him, and the suggestion above made applied accordingly. In rural law offices, where janitors are seldom employed, great possibilities hang upon the dexterous use of a duster; while the orderly arrangement of books, papers and furniture may prove a profitable investment.

Without attempting to present details, it may be profitable to refer to a single branch of office work in which an amanuensis may find frequent occasions for usefulness. The collection of claims is an important feature in some law offices. It involves a mass of detailed, tedious, temper-destroying, clerical work that most lawyers dislike. Proper management of it imperatively demands methodical and punctual attention, and the keeping of a record of the work done upon each claim. Much correspondence is entailed. Comparatively little knowledge of law is necessary to conduct it properly, in respect to the majority of claims. The stenographer who finds that branch of business in full blast upon entering an office is fortunate. By familiarizing himself with the procedure relating to the receipt, forwarding and collection of claims, and with the mode of keeping the record of them, he will take a long step toward enhancing the value of his services, and consequently receiving greater compensation. This may be done without much hard work. As before stated,

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a meagre knowledge of law is sufficient. The present representative, in a neighboring city, of the well-known commercial and collection agency of R. G. Dun & Co., is not a lawyer. He served as a clerk in a law office for a number of years, and obtained the knowledge that now enables him to make a good many dollars, in the way I have pointed out to the office stenographer. He is neither a lawyer nor stenographer. Lawyers appreciate such clerical assistance and will pay for it. Said a lawyer to me, not long ago, of his office stenographer: "Why, he's the best man I've ever had. Say, he'll go out and take an affidavit, and do it as well as I can." That lawyer has learned the difference between a competent stenographer and a shorthand writer.

The law office is the best practical training school for the candidate for the court reporter's chair. It furnishes the object lessons by which the young man and young woman learn to understand, and use the legal jargon which meets the court stenographer in almost every line of his work. In many offices the stenographer gets time to study. Let him make use of it in studying the opportunities to which I have alluded; let him dig into the legal lore that weigh down the shelves of the book-cases; let him copy and become familiar with legal forms and documents, from an affidavit to a will, and, sooner or later, he will attain the objective point of his study and effort—reputation for good work and liberal compensation.

An Interesting Law Suit.

Through the kind offices of stenographer J. D. Strachan, of Brazil, Indiana, I am enabled to present an entertaining and instructive account of the unusual part played by shorthand and typewriting in the trials of a law suit. The official reporter was Mr. Edward E. Neal, of Noblesville, Indiana, by whom the subjoined article was prepared. The expert testimony upon carbon copies ought to prove interesting reading. Stenographic students wishing to familiarize the lingo of legal proceedings should write and re-write the entire article in shorthand, a portion of which only appears this month, the remainder, for lack of space, being reserved for the August number.

Shorthand and Typewriting in the Contest of the Will of the late Senator Joseph E. McDonald, tried in the Hamilton Circuit Court, Indiana, February Term, 1893. Reported by Edward E. Neal.

The McDonald Will Case was a suit between the children of Senator McDonald and his widow, over the right to certain property left by him. The will provided that a certain business block in the city of Indianapolis should go to the widow; the children claimed that the will as originally made provided that it should go to the widow for life and to the children in fee. The other property of Senator McDonald had been by joint deeds secured to the widow in the lifetime of Mr. McDonald. So, the main contest was over the business block in Indianapolis. The children claimed that the will had been forged and also pleaded undue influence, that it had been changed from a life estate to an estate in fee. The original will was attested by Alpheus H. Snow and Parke Daniels, the partner and law clerk of the Senator. Before McDonald's death Mr. Daniels had gone South, and after the Senator died Mr. Snow took the will to the clerk's office and probated it as provided by law, without, as he claimed, noticing particularly whether it was his signature or not to the will. On the face of things there seemed to be no ground for a contest; but, it seems that Senator McDonald had, in his lifetime, told his son Malcolm, his brother James D., and his law partner, John M. Butler, what the provisions of his will were. So, the children alleged the will was a forgery, as they would not believe that Senator McDonald would say his will was one way and then it should turn out to be another.

Experts were called in to examine the will several different times, and two of the famous experts of Chicago, Henry L. Tolman and Marshall Davis Ewell, declared that the will was a forgery, that the signatures were forgeries, so that the typewritten portions of the will and also the duplicate, or carbon copy, were forgeries, that is, had been prepared probably on the same machine but were not the papers signed by the testator and the attesting witnesses. So, it necessarily involved the forging of the typewritten will and duplicate copy of the same and the forging of all the signatures, of the

two signatures of Senator McDonald and the two signatures of each of the attesting witnesses. It was a case in which expert evidence was at its best and must necessarily be accounted for something.

Unfortunately for getting at the truth of the matter, the stenographer who had been employed in the office of McDonald, Butler & Snow, at the time of the making of the will, had become unbalanced mentally and was confined in an insane hospital at Indianapolis, and was in such a state that his evidence could not be taken at all. The stenographer who followed him in the office was Frank M. Lowes, a young man of good ability, and who was introduced on the stand as a witness to testify as to whether the shorthand notes showed whether there had been a will dictated to the former stenographer of the date the will purported to be. Mr. Lowes examined the books in the office and found that for about a month, including the time that the will should have been dictated, there were no books in the office. He testified that he found nothing in any note books relating to the last will and testament of Joseph E. McDonald; that he examined all the books in the office but had not read all the notes in each book, but read enough to find out the subject matter of all of them. Mr. Lowes was inclined to be witty on the stand, and when Mr. Harris, on cross-examination, asked him as to the age of certain ink-bottles that sat on Mr. McDonald's desk he answered that he did not look at their teeth to see how old they were. There were several of the demented stenographer's notebooks in court, and there was one book especially that there was considerable conflict about, as it had been found in Mr. Hutchens' trunk at his father's house; had been taken out of the office. Mr. Lowes testified that he looked over the notes and said he did not read all of it, that there were some characters in it he did not make out, but could make out enough to know the contents of it, and that there was nothing in the book pertaining to any will. Mr. Lowes was used also as an expert as to whether there had been a letter-press copy taken of the will, and he thought there had. Mr. Harris was very severe on Mr. Lowes, in cross-examination, and when Mr. Lowes admitted that in looking through the pages of the stenographic notebooks, he often

noticed names written out in longhand and could thus get the drift of what was on the page, Mr. Harris asked him:

"Do you mean to say that all stenographic writers, when they take down a proper name like Joseph E. McDonald, they will write the name out in full? Witness: I don't say that all absolutely do, I say it is the rule for stenographers to take proper names in longhand, and especially names they are not very familiar with. Q. But is not the rule also that a name they are familiar with that they do not take it out in longhand? A. It would depend on the time they had to do it. Q. Suppose you were taking after John M. Butler, and he would begin, 'I, John M. Butler,' you would not find it necessary to write out the name John M. Butler? A. I would not. Q. You would simply make a character to represent John M. Butler, and go on? A. Yes, sir."

Again, all of Mr. Hutchens', the demented stenographer's, notes were upon the books in the office. Mr. Harris asked the witness: "In the art of stenography it is not necessary to have any particular kind of paper or any particular book to write on, you can write on one piece of paper as well as another, so far as stenography is concerned? A. It is customary to have lined-ruled paper, they can write on one piece of paper as well as another, but they can usually read their notes better when they are written on ruled paper. Q. Do not stenographers often write upon unruled paper? A. I think it is the exception, I do not remember to have ever seen a reporter or stenographer write on unruled paper, unless it was an emergency."

The witness, during the course of his examination, when asked if it was hard for Mr. McDonald to dictate, thought it was not so hard for him to dictate as it was for the stenographer to keep up with him.

One of the most interesting witnesses in the case was Marshall Davis Ewell, of Chicago, a microscopical expert. He testified as to the genuineness of the signatures and gave his reasons for not thinking them genuine. He was then asked if he had had any experience with typewritten papers from which letter-press copies had been made so as to enable him to judge from the appearance of the typewritten paper whether or not a letter-press copy had been taken. He answered that he had had experience

and thought he could tell; he thought there was no doubt there had been a letter-press copy taken of the will, saying it was apparent on the face unless it had been subjected to moisture so as to give it the spread appearance, in which case he would expect to find a print on the adjacent sheet, that he did not see any marks of transfer on the next sheet, and, therefore, concluded the spread was caused by letter pressing and not by the paper having been wet. He did not think the microscope would be so useful to examine as to whether a document had been letter-pressed, as the naked eye. He said that letter-pressing would have no effect on a carbon copy, as the carbon is insoluble in water—it might leave a blur. It would have an effect on the signatures written in ink. The green ink copy and the carbon copy each had the words interlined "all works of art" on the green ribbon. The witness thought the words "all works of art" in the green copy had been subjected to letter pressing. So, Mr. Harris asked him the question on cross-examination: "So, that if it should be that you are mistaken as to a copy having been taken of the carbon, if it should be that was not so, then you would not rely upon your judgment as to the letter-pressing of the green will, would you? A. I cannot say positively that any letter-press had been taken, I said in my opinion, it was, in my opinion that has been subjected to some influence, whatever it is. The witness said he could find no evidence of the letter-pressing of the signatures of the wills. Q. As a microscopist, from your experience, can you tell the jury whether or not the signatures have been letter-pressed, by the use of the microscope? A. Not always. Q. Can you sometimes? A. Yes, sir; in the majority of instances you can. If you take an old iron-ink, one that had grown brown by age so that its chemical constituents were absolutely stable, water would not have any effect upon it and we could not see any change, but ink like that is, I am confident, the application of water would make its impression." The witness explained to the jury the method of making a carbon copy.

[Concluded next month.]

NOTES.

The contesting of a will usually arises in the form of the trial of objections by the

relatives of a testator or testatrix (a deceased person leaving a will) who have been either "cut off" without any testamentary provision, or who may be dissatisfied with such as the testator or testatrix has seen fit to make in their behalf. A will dates, or speaks, from the date of the death of the testator or testatrix. It acquires legal existence and force, however, only when it has been probated or proved before the proper court. It is customary for a testator or testatrix to designate, in the will, the person or persons he or she may wish to carry its provisions into effect, known as the executor or executrix and testamentary trustee, according to the duties imposed by the testator or testatrix. A codicil is literally a little will. It is practically a supplemental will to the original, and to give it validity should be executed with the same formalities as a will.

"Should go to the widow for life and to the children in fee," is equivalent to saying that the widow had a life estate in the business block, with remainder over in fee to the children. That is, that the children after the widow's death were to have the absolute title to, or ownership of, the block. To have "the fee" of a piece of real property is to have the absolute title or ownership thereof.

A joint deed is one by which different parties hold an equal interest in land, and upon the death of one his share passes to the survivor or survivors. They are joint tenants. Joint tenancy has fallen into disfavor in this State, our State declaring that whenever two or more persons take title by the same conveyance, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, they shall be held to take as tenants in common. Surviving tenants in common do not take the deceased tenant's share. It passes to his heirs.

"Forged." Of course everybody knows that to sign or write another's name to an instrument, is forgery.

"Undue influence." Improperly persuading, inducing by misrepresentation, by superior will-power, another to do that which if left to himself he would not do. In the sense used in the text, that the testator had been improperly influenced to make his will in a certain way.

"Plead." A technical legal term. To set forth or state in a "pleading," *i. e.*, a

bill, or declaration or complaint, answer or reply or other pleading facts and circumstances.

"Life estate." The right to the possession and enjoyment of property for one's own or for the life of another person.

"Attested." To be properly witnessed. In most States, two witnesses are necessary to attest the due execution and publication of a will to make it valid.

"Probated." Proved to have been duly executed according to law, and thereupon decreed by the proper judicial to be the last will of the testator, and admitted to probate.

"Alleged." Technically, a statement of fact legally asserted.

The Ubiquitous Stenographer.

"With news the time's with labor, and throes forth
Each minute some."—*Shakespeare*.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, vetoed the bill providing for an additional Supreme Court stenographer for the second judicial district, placing his veto upon the defectiveness of the bills, in form. Stenographers who engineer such matters should pay proper attention to the formalities required in the drafting of proposed laws.

THE whirligig of time has cast pleasure and emolument to some, while to others it has thrown sorrow and death.

STENOGRAPHER BURNELL, of Lebanon, Pa., who has heretofore officiated in the Lebanon county courts, has been succeeded by Mr. John Ruth, of the same place, by appointment of Judge Meily.

THE rumor that stenographer W. E. Butler, of Omaha, Neb., who has reported Judge Deemer's court, would be turned down by Judge Lewis, was without authority. Mr. Butler, who is said to be a competent court reporter and very popular with those who have occasion for his services, will retain his old position. This is another instance of merit being rewarded.

MR. A. G. BOURBONNAIS, M. P. P., of Montreal, Canada, has received the appointment of official stenographer to the expropriation commissioners and their experts. The position is one demanding more than the ordinary stenographic skill, and the appointment reflects much credit on Mr. Bourbonnais.

STENOGRAPHER John H. McEntyre, of St. Louis, Mo., who recently resigned the official stenographership of the St. Louis county circuit court, has a worthy successor in stenographer Alexander J. Jones, of the same city, who was appointed to fill the vacancy. I am not informed of the intentions of Mr. McEntyre, respecting the future.

FRED. LEPORT, of Kansas City, the well-known official stenographer of the district court of that city, recently completed a voluminous transcript in the famous Union Terminal Railway case, which he reported. The transcript embraced 800 typewritten pages, and was filed in the Supreme Court at Topeka, Kansas.

THE recent passing away of Andrew J. Graham and Augustus French Boyle, must awaken memories of the past in the minds of stenographers of the old-school. The names of Graham and Boyle will ever be associated with the introduction and dissemination of shorthand in the Western hemisphere, even when their systems of phonography have fallen into disuse. A singular coincidence, in point of time, is the knighting of Isaac Pitman, the "Father of Phonography," by England's sovereign.

I CLIP the following from the Washington, D. C. *Star*:

"Edward H. Law, who for several years has been employed on the staff of the official stenographers of the Senate, died last evening, at the residence of his wife's father, Mr. Espey, 327 11th street, northwest.

"Mr. Law was taken ill about six weeks ago while at work, with the development of consumption of the bowels, and upon the advice of his physician, went at once to Albuquerque, N. M. But on his arrival there he was advised that there was little hope for his recovery, and after a brief stay he started back, reaching here a week ago last evening. Since then he has sunk steadily. Mr. Law was about twenty-five years old, and was regarded as about the best phonographic amanuensis in the city. He was much beloved by all his friends and official associates, who greatly regret his early death. He leaves a wife and one child."

THE stenographers of the cities of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport and vicinity recently met, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., in the first named city, and formed an Asso-

ciation for the mutual assistance and protection of stenographers and their employers. I haven't received the details of what occurred at the meeting yet. It is easy to perceive that such an organization could be made very effective in advancing the mutual relations of the parties interested, the employed and the employers.

I AM pleased to notice the admission to the legal profession of Frederick G. Wetterau, who has just opened a law office at 63 Wall Street, New York city. Mr. Wetterau began the study of shorthand intending to use it, as so many others have, as an aid to reach the goal of his ambition—the practice of law. He has surmounted more obstacles than usually impede the progress of young men. While completing his legal studies at the New York University of Law, he acted as the private secretary of Austin Abbott, the dean of that institution. The success of Mr. Wetterau ought to encourage a number of my readers who have marked out about the same line of action, to reach the legal profession.

It is pleasing to note, in this connection, that Francis H. McCaffrey, of Brooklyn, stenographer to police court Judge Connolly of that city, has recently become a full-fledged attorney and counselor. Mr. McCaffrey was admitted at the last bar examination, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MR. PATRICK J. SWERNEY, of 646 Broadway, New York city, who has fixed his eyes on the legal profession, and who, if he lives, will become a lawyer, has qualified himself to file a certificate preliminary to the study of the law, and he will soon take up that study. I am pleased to learn that he has recently experienced the agreeable sensation consequent upon an increase of salary as a stenographer. I do like to hear of the advancement of young men.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, president of the Constitutional convention to revise the Constitution of New York, and known as the leader of the New York city bar, is credited with the following, which is going the rounds of the press :

Q. "So your boy has lost four fingers on a buzz-saw, Mr. Hopeful. I'm sorry that such an accident should have happened, as I suppose it will handicap him in life's race."

A. "Not at all, Mr. Blue ; I have just answered an advertisement for a shorthand man and expect to get Jimmie the job."

REFERRING to the Constitutional convention now in session at Albany, N. Y., reminds me that I recently received word that Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr., law stenographer, of 83 Washington Avenue, that city, had been appointed keeper of records of the convention ; that daily copy of the convention proceedings would be gotten out, and that a large corps of stenographers and typewriters would be necessary to perform the work. Since that information reached me, I have seen in the public prints a statement that the convention had experienced a spasm of economy, and that the question of daily stenographic reports had been sent to some committee. There is no doubt that the convention ought, through its numerous committees, to furnish an abundance of work for stenographers for several months. Albany has a great many good stenographers who will not leave this field uncultivated, and it may not be profitable for outside stenographers to leave a position for the uncertain of convention work.

I HAD intended noticing, last month, the nuptials of Mr. John T. Broderick and Miss Mary Green, both of whom are stenographers, and former residents of Schenectady, N. Y. They are now residing at Lynn, Mass. While in the former city, Mr. Broderick was private secretary for the General Superintendent of the General Electric Company, and it was there that he met the future Mrs. Broderick, who was then amanuensis for the foreman of draughtsmen of the company. Mr. Broderick has achieved reputation as a writer and thinker. His brochure "The Vagrant of Lover's Leap," attracted wide attention and favorable comment ; likewise a series of letters from his pen, from "The Man from Mars."

I AM indebted to Mr. Samuel C. Dunham, of Washington, D. C., stenographer in the U. S. Department of Labor, for a copy of his recently published book entitled "The Missing Link in Shorthand," being a treatise on legibility and the acquirement of speed in stenographic writing. The book has been produced by photo-lithographing the text as prepared by Mr. Dunham upon a No. 2 Remington typewriter, and, of course,

the book, except the shorthand matter, has the appearance of being typewritten. It is a valuable addition to miscellaneous literature of phonography. The chapters "Conflicting Word Signs," "Causes of Hesitation in Writing," "Phrase-Writing" and "Acquirement of Speed," are incursions into a field hitherto comparatively little explored, and their careful perusal is recommended to the stenographer dissatisfied with the legibility and speed of his style of shorthand. The *fac-simile* specimens of reporting notes of such accomplished stenographers as Mr. D. F. Murphy, David Wolfe Brown, Andrew Devine, Fred Ireland, Charles Flowers and a number of others, give a peculiar value to the work, and a study of the same cannot but repay the student who wishes to acquire a correct style of writing. The book may be obtained of the author, price, one dollar.

STENOGRAPHY and the typewriter have been potent factors in the progress of woman, along industrial lines. We have become accustomed to her as private secretary, stenographer, typewriter, and latterly as notary public. Now we hear that Mrs. Emma C. Van Dusen, stenographer in the clerk's office of the United States Court at Dallas, Texas, has been acting, during the session of that court, as deputy county clerk. It would seem that the lady has acquired a thorough knowledge of the duties of that office. It is said that the judicial machinery never ran smoother, and that when court adjourned the court record was up to date.

I NOTE that Miss Sarah Morris, stenographer to Milwaukee's city attorney, Hamilton, has been appointed a notary public. There are but few women incumbents of that position in that city.

H. W. THORNE.

The Phonographic Journal, published by G. M. Laubshire, Lock Box 964, Port Jervis, N. Y., is full of interest to the writers of the Benn Pitman system.

THE *Stenographers' Exchange Bulletin*, published bi-weekly, at 16 North Division Street, Buffalo, New York, will be of much service to the members of the profession who take advantage of the opportunities it presents them. Send for sample copy.

Competency.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* says: "Although shorthand colleges endeavor to teach the practice as well as theory, it is not until a pupil obtains a situation that his or her training really begins, and employers are called upon to exercise considerable patience before these inexperienced people meet their requirements. Competent amanuenses are scarce; they are seldom out of employment, and command from \$15 to \$35 a week. 'Three months' graduates' receive salaries but little higher than those paid office and errand boys, but business men soon become weary of revising their work and correcting their errors, and they are set adrift to seek new victims of their incompetency.

Until the theory of shorthand is thoroughly mastered, success as a writer and accurate transcriber is impossible, and this accounts for the scarcity of competent stenographers. If students would bear in mind that it is absolutely necessary to understand the theory before they commence the practice, the standard of stenographers in our cities would be raised, employers would be saved much time and labor spent in correcting their errors, and there would be fewer failures. As a Chicago newspaper has said editorially, 'The country is overrun with a plague of inaccurate stenographers, whose errors lead merchants into trouble and entangle courts in conflicting testimony. A check must be put upon the army of incompetents.'

Correct spelling, correct grammar, good business forms and rapid and legible penmanship or skill in the use of the typewriter are essential qualifications, and are now being demanded of applicants by business men. Lacking these needfuls a student may expect to make very slow progress, and, unless endowed with an indomitable will, in the end will suffer much disappointment and distress."

The Australian Stenographer, Vol. 1, No. 7, May, 1894, just received. It is very handsomely written in the Isaac Pitman style. It is under the auspices of the Victorian Shorthand Writer's Association. Subscription six shillings per annum. Alexandra Downs, Manager, Broken Hill Chambers, Queen Street, Melbourne.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Buford Duke.

Mr. Buford Duke, whose photograph appears on this page, was born at Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, August 18th, 1871. He was educated at that place, and left there in 1887 on account of the ill health of his sister and went to Orlando, Florida. He remained in Florida about two years, and, owing to his poor health, went to Salt

where his parents had located. In Nashville he entered the law office of Mr. Hamilton Parks and remained there for about eight months, when he accepted a position with Messrs. Vertress & Vertress, Counselors at Law, and it was with this firm that he did his first Court reporting, and while with them did most of their reporting business. In 1893, having been with Vertress & Vertress about two years, he formed a



MR. BUFORD DUKE.

Lake City, Utah, with an uncle, where he entered college. After leaving college he entered the law office of Hall & Marshall for the purpose of studying law, and while with this firm decided to study shorthand as an aid to his law. He entered the school of that well-known Graham writer, Mr. Frank E. McGurkin, and shortly after completing his course, went to Nashville, Tennessee,

partnership with Mr. W. B. Shearon and opened up a general Court Reporting business under the name of Duke & Shearon, which firm continued until June 15th, 1894, at which time Mr. Shearon retired, and Mr. Duke now conducts the business under the firm name of Buford Duke & Co.

Mr. Duke, although a young man, is well known and has been engaged in reporting

some of the most important and difficult cases in his State, having reported the case of the United States vs. Frank Porterfield, a portion of which case is given herewith, and a sample of his notes. This case attracted great attention all over the country as it was the outgrowth of the failure of the Commercial National Bank at Nashville, and the cashier was sent to prison for ten years as the result.

Mr. Duke is an ardent Graham disciple, a hard student, and reads all of the standard magazines, believing in the continued study of his art, although he ultimately expects to enter upon the practice of law.

Transcript of Notes of Buford Duke.

By MR. HILL, for Defendant.

Q. Examine that check, Mr. Porterfield, and read it to the Jury?

A. This is a draft on Kohn, Popper & Co., New York City, as follows: "Nashville, Tenn., March 25th, 1893. Pay to the order of the Commercial National Bank, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and charge to the account of F. Porterfield, Cashier. To Kohn, Popper & Co., New York City."

Q. How did you happen to sign it as Cashier?

A. That was purely a mistake and a slip of my pen. I didn't intend to sign it officially; I believed I had enough funds of my own in the hands of Kohn, Popper & Co., to cover this draft, and it was my intention to draw it and sign it personally. At that time I was in the habit of signing my name a great many times in the course of a day "F. Porterfield, Cashier," and on that occasion, by mistake, I signed it that way.

Q. It was intended by you to be your individual draft?

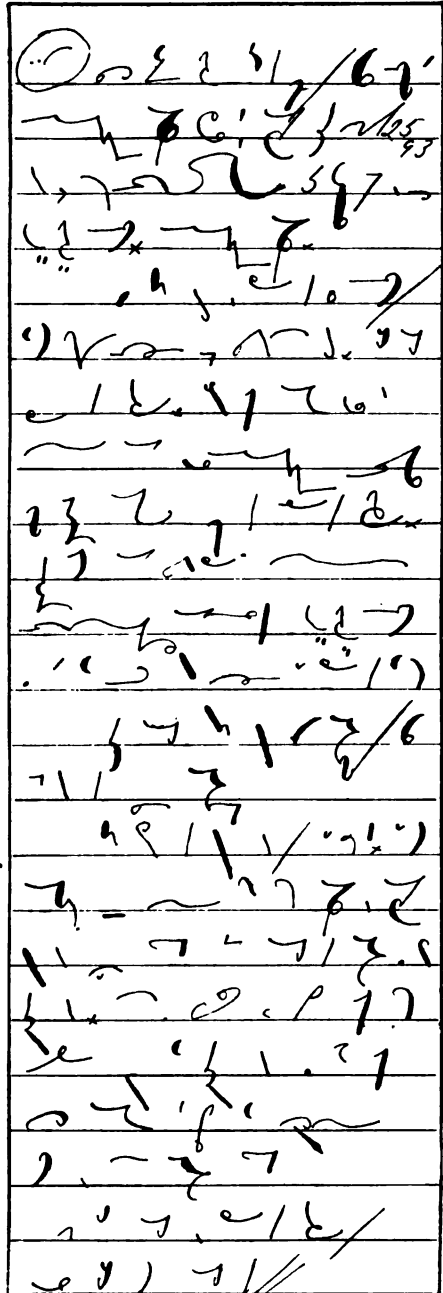
A. Yes sir, and I put it to my individual credit.

Q. Did you expect it to be paid?

A. I certainly did; I was endeavoring to get money brought from New York City to Nashville to be put to my credit, and I intended it individually, and believed it would be paid. My relations were such I had every reason to believe that it would be paid, and I thought I had more than enough, at least that amount of money there to my individual credit.

Q. You didn't intend to sign it officially?

A. No sir, I didn't so intend it.



Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue
Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the New York Collegiate
Institute, and General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City.

The Second Annual Reception of the Metropolitan School was held on the evening of Thursday, June 14th, at the chapel of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church on Fifth Avenue. The pupils arrayed in white looked their prettiest. Essays were read by Miss Grace Cole, Miss Inez Brower and Miss Marguerite Bowe. Twenty-five Certificates of Proficiency were awarded, and addresses were made by prominent clergymen. Each pupil wore, besides the school flowers and colors, a very handsome school pin of unique design.

* * *

At a meeting of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, N. Y., held on April 3d, 1894, the Isaac Pitman Complete Phonographic Instructor was placed upon the book list for use in the high schools.

* * *

The knighting by Queen Victoria of Mr. Isaac Pitman is an event of note not only in the shorthand but also in the literary world. The event has called forth much editorial comment from the newspaper press all over the world, and from the Brooklyn Citizen the following will doubtless be of interest.

After referring to Mr. Pitman as "the inventor of the most complete and perfect system of shorthand writing ever devised," they say: "Although modifications have been made by others, as in Graham's and Munson's systems, it is far from certain that any real improvement has been made." The Brooklyn Daily Standard Union refers to the system as the most thorough in existence.

* * *

The High School Board have concluded to add Phonography to their list of studies in the Toronto Schools at the commencement of the next school season. The Isaac Pitman will be exclusively taught.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

*BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

14.

MR. JAMES HAGGERTY,
Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR: I explained to Mr. Cook that if this matter should come to a law suit there would be an expense of \$300 whether he should be successful or unsuccessful, and

that in view of the expense it will be wise, from a business point of view, to accept your proposition to pay \$250. Mr. Cook, however, assures me that his loss will be about \$600, and under the circumstances you ought to pay \$300 to settle up the entire matter. In view of your pleasant relations with Mr. Cook, and of the loss which he will suffer, perhaps you will find it wise to pay the amount which he suggests.

Yours truly.

15.

MR. JAMES WILLIS,
Kingston, Ont., Canada.

DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to the Auditor only came under my notice this morning. Mr. Dunn's absence is due to the death of his son-in-law in Berlin, for which place he is destined per steamer "Etruria."

Having taken a severe cold last week, I am in no physical condition to endure the night's ride to Toronto, and feel that the matter can be properly disposed of without my personal visitation. However, let me hear what the issue of to-day's proceedings is, and if, to my mind, it is still important to send a representative direct from here, I will give it immediate consideration.

Yours very truly.

16.

DR. J. A. McCULLOUGH,
1162 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of January 16th, to J. H. Cummings, is before me. I am his attorney in application for pension. He claims pension on account of rheumatism and disease of heart (hypertrophy). He alleges that you treated him for these diseases at Forksville, Pa., from the winter of 1867-68, to April, 1870, and he desires your evidence, to connect with that of other physicians, to prove the continuance of said diseases, each year, from the time of his discharge from the army to the present time.

If you can from memory, or from data in your possession, make a statement for him, to cover the period indicated, please do so on the enclosed blank, and after executing it, return to me, with a bill for your trouble and expenses. If Simmons has not already remitted to you for same, I will have him do so before I use your affidavit, if you so desire.

Very respectfully yours.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
Secretary Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

To the Readers of the Gabelsberger Department:

With this number the Gabelsberger Department, which has been conducted in this magazine since August last, is closed. The department has served a double purpose. In the first place it was intended to furnish reading matter for the writers of our system, chiefly in English, occasionally in other languages. Moreover it was desired to make the Gabelsberger system the excellent English adaptation of which, by Mr. Henry Richter, of London, has only been in existence for a few years, more widely known to the shorthand fraternity of this country. The latter end has been attained to a great extent. Since the introduction of the department many inquiries have been sent applying for information about our system, and several former writers of a geometric system have been prevailed upon to give up their old system altogether and study the graphic system with which they are extremely pleased. Those adherents of our system who subscribed to this paper in order to have reading matter in the system regularly, I wish to thank, heartily, for the interest they have taken in the department. I extend my warmest thanks especially to those friends of the system who have aided me through generous financial contributions, to pay the expenses of the department. The number of Gabelsberger writers in this country has meanwhile so considerably increased, that, in my opinion, we ought to be able to publish an organ of our own exclusively devoted to graphic shorthand, on a paying basis. I shall lay the matter before the Gabelsberger Shorthand Society, of this city, next month. Meanwhile I would urgently request the readers of this department to express their opinions on this question of publishing a special journal for graphic shorthand in this country, and to let me know to what an

extent they will be willing to support such an organ.

In accordance with the wishes of several readers of this department, I present a *fac-simile* of my own shorthand notes. I have taken at random a page of my notebook. It contains part of an address by Dr. Willy Meyer, made before the New York Surgical Society, April 11, 1894. The notes were taken at the rate of about 110 words a minute.

Manuscript of Notes.

I shall henceforth use silk and apply only one ligature after having opened the sheath. Or, should I again find difficulty in very stout patients to denude the vessel from its sheath in a sufficient distance, I shall not open the sheath at all, but throw the silk thread around the vessel "and" its sheath, the internal iliac artery and internal iliac vein having a separate sheath. In ligating the artery in its sheath, wounding the vein and also the artery can thus be easier avoided. As just mentioned, I shall utilize silk for material. The possibility of reabsorption being thus out of play, one single ligature will suffice to permanently cut off this direction of the blood current. It will then be unnecessary to apply a second one and divide the vessel in between.

The fear which at once suggests itself to our mind that atheromatosis might be present in the walls of such large arteries in older patients and cause primary or secondary hemorrhage is not borne out by facts. Bier found in the five internal iliac arteries which he tied for hypertrophy of the prostate, thoroughly normal and soft walls. He also found normal arterial walls in examining the prostate of the patient who died—No. 1. The same was noticed by me in my patient. It is well known that Lannois and Guyon * * * *

"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City,

Author and Publisher.

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The Aspirate Problem Continued.

For the purpose of showing the legibility, the easy and certain decipherability of Exact Phonography, and especially the superiority, as illustrated in this department, June number, of its mode of surmounting the aspirate problem, an analysis is inserted below, giving the *sounds* that were expressed in the shorthand of the too heavily aspirated paragraphs before presented in the shorthand and the key. The reader will remember the brevity of the shorthand, as shown in the necessity for *printing* the key compactly, *unleaded*, in order to get the whole of it in a single column, the key column containing more than twice as many lines as there were of shorthand, and the key column being somewhat the longer. The following is the analysis, showing the certainty of the shorthand from the sounds actually represented:

I. *Up* äi ill ē ēvd ā ewj ēvl stōn. i ēvn ās'nt tūrd is vow. ē ād lrnd the ōl ārt v āngling bī hrt. the ōl rōom wūrd ābt ūr wn she wlsprd āst! ūr! ā hwēsing, wmskl, wmping, hwining hwiflr hwil ātmting to hwēdl a warwīngr owt v sm hwit wēt, wālbōn, hwētstōns, wpcawrd, wēlbrs, hwīstles, hwīskl, hwātbus, and *what-not*, was wīpt bī the warwīngr with wālbōn; whereupon the hwizing, wmskl, wmping, hwining hwiflr hwīstl left the wawrl.

II. ē lēd the ōl ows, ewj āz-t was, from vew. ē ōpt for ēvn āz-e wēnt ēns. ewmd ōlōs ēld the āpls ōsts ōō ēpt ewj āmprs of ārskns on their hārī bēēsts. ē lcht along as āstl āz-e could. tūrōn ows ōlds tū-ōl ēstāt. ē called ur ā tūzī. ōō shl ōp for āpns. ēpslā ōpt for-īt, bt-lvn. tūrshl-āsnd ōm to lndr his āngr-brthr from āng-ing himself. ē ād thrtnd *he-would-do-it*. ē tūslē-the owsld owt, ō ow fst! his awrl ēd tūmd with the āmr-ing it gt. oist-i-the ōl but most ūbl bnr. āng-īt-i on the ll. ēlpthe ēlpls. āl! ōpfl ēlprs! tū-aw!

It is needless to point out, especially to expert writers of shorthand, the expressiveness of the aspirated syllables as represented by the adjacent vowels, the actual sign for H omitted in each case. Clearly, ōl is more expressive than h-l, as the latter can be read, in the same position, for *hale* (*hail*),

hell, *hall* (*haul*), *whole*; and the ō-l is easier to write than the h-l as written in any of the phonographic modes of writing it, and connects better. The proper name Hepzibah, was written with the ē exactly represented, and this sufficiently carried with it the H; while by the connectible vowel system, we were enabled to represent the final ā more easily than that sound could have been expressed by detached dot of the ordinary phonography. One infirmity of the common phonography, attaching to the attempt to vocalize when writing at a rapid rate, except possibly with i-sign, ow-sign and Graham ew-sign, has been referred to; a thing often mentioned by expert writers, who say that often when, in rapid writing, they attempt to vocalize, they find they cannot determine *what* vocalization they intended to insert, the benefit of the attempted vocalization being thus vitiated. As a writer, for twenty years before I changed to *Exact Phonography*, of the Graham adaptation of Pitman (after a time greatly modifying it, though at first I was a very close writer of it), I had occasion to frequently notice this infirmity—something which I no longer feel, as a writer of the *Exact*. In the *Exact*, there is the distinction of *form*, which is of course more distinct than any other; the vowel signs being just as distinctive, in that respect, as are the consonant.

The chief test of any scheme for improving shorthand must be in the evincing of superior advantages for writing the common, most used words of the language; and this is characteristic of this indicating of the aspirate by actually and exactly expressing the coalescing vowels. It is also as superior in the writing of proper names, such as Hall, Haven, Hayward, Haliburton, Harsen, Harsimus, Henry, Hendrickson, Howell, Howlett, Hiram, Hugh; and not only in cases like the above, in which the aspirate is initial, but in others, where it is medial, in both common and proper nouns; *e. g.*, behave, behalf, behest, behold, behoove, behoof, anhelation, holy, unholy, inhabit, inhabitant, inhibit, inhibition, exhibition, prohibition, inherent, inhale, un hinge, uninhabitable, unhandy, unhesitatingly, Ahearn, Ahab, Aholiba, Ahasueras, Jehu, Elihu.

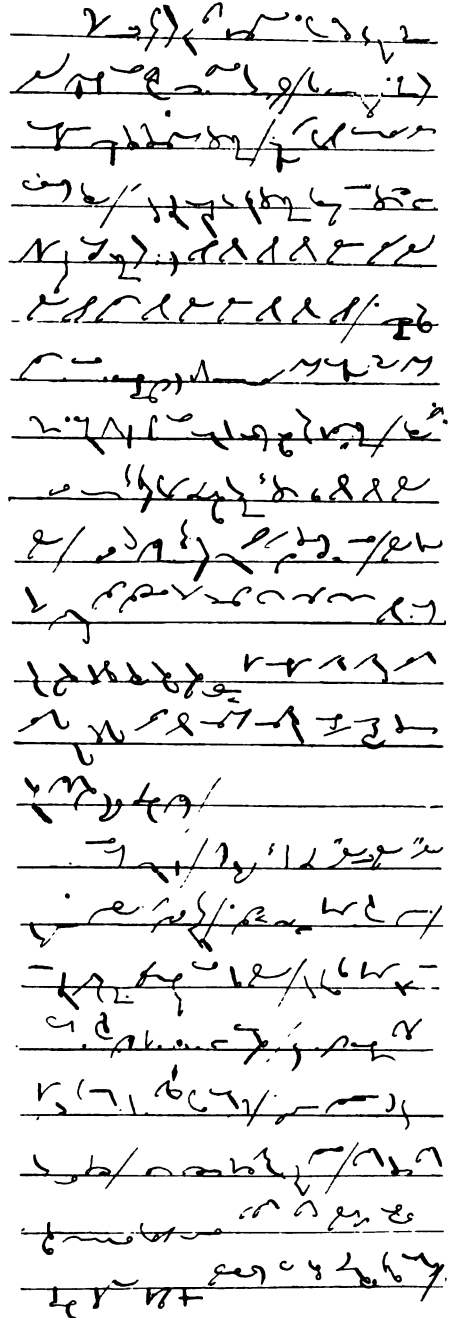
Key.

There are occasions on which H should be inserted, but my opinion is, from experience, that the expert practical writer will know, almost instinctively, when an instance of the kind arises. Then, he can employ the stroke-H, or the tick, middle position, preceding the vowel stroke. To distinguish ah from ha, he will need it, in one or other form. It happens, as a noticeable fact, that a vowel stroke for each of these vowel sounds quite readily attaches or joins to stroke-H; as hā, hā, hā, hē, hē, hī, hī, haw, boy, how, hō, hō, hū, hew, hōō, hōō. The most difficult of these is *how*, and unless a colloquialism, as, to represent Cockney English or distinguish ordinary English from it, is sought to be represented, it will almost never be needful to use anything but the ow-stroke. Four illustrative words named on the opposite page very well show the use of the stroke with the vowel,—that is, *kale, hell, hall, whole*. The words mentioned lower on that page, may be illustrated here, as well as any others, these: Hall, Haven, Hayward, Haliburton, Harsen, Harsimus, Henry, Hendrickson, Howell, Howlett, Hiram, Hugh; also behave, behalf, behest, behold, behoove, behoof, anhelation, holy, unholy, inhabit, inhabitant, inhibit, inhibition, exhibition, prohibition, inherent, inhale, unhinge, uninhabitable, unhandy, unhesitatingly, Ahearn, Ahab, Aholiba, Ahasueras, Jehu, Elihu.

These, also, may be added: It was habitual with him to shout, "Yo! heave ho!" in all heavy work, like hauling in haliards on shipboard. His hallucination made him haggard, homely, and hateful looking. He had a hairbreadth escape—just hung on to the horse by his halter. Happening to pass Hugh's homely habitation, he halted, and hoarsely hallooed to him, and made a great bullabaloo. He was a harum-scarum harpy, wholly bent on heaping up a harvest from his horrible trade. The Hanseatic League as an affair of the Hanse towns.

Some marine terms involving aspirate are these: Harbor bunt, harbor dues, hammock-nettings, half-hitch, hanks, hard a starboard, harpoon, haul the wind, hawseholes, head-clew, head-earing, head-ledges, head-
a, heel over, hold, hood-ends, hook-bolts, oppers, hove-short.

"Exact Phonography."



Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Hemperley, the privilege of conducting the Munson department in his popular magazine has been extended to me; and while I may at times leave the beaten Munson paths, I ask for a just and unbiased criticism of such deviations as I may make, believing them to be conducive to greater speed and legibility—the great desideratum of all ambitious stenographers—and that they will find favor with many teachers and reporters.

There will be no change made in the elementary principles contained in the Munson Text-book, except the third position of half-lengths, which, for the sake of greater legibility, will be written half way through the line of writing instead of below it, thus insuring greater distinction between the fourth position of one line and the first position of the succeeding line.

The necessity of securing better rythm and stronger distinction in phrasing, compels me to change a few word-signs. The Graham Brief-Way signs will be used for "we" "were" "would" and "what." Thus, weh¹ we, weh² were, wuh¹ what, wuh² would. These coalescents may be enlarged to add any other word which is represented by another coalescent.

Mr. Munson's tick for "he" will be used exclusively. "Should" will be expressed by a light tick struck in the direction of either "p" or "chay," on the line of writing when standing alone or when it is the first word in a phrase; this avoids the constant clashing between "shall" and "should" in phrasing. A heavy tick after half lengths and coalescents, struck in the direction of either "b" or "j" will be used for "there" "their" or "they are." It will also be used as an affix for "ing there." (This tick can also be used to a greater extent). "Of the" will be indicated by proximity, and sometimes "of." "To the" will be indicated by fourth position and sometimes "to" and "too."

These changes are not claimed to be original, neither are they experimental, but are in use by many of the best writers in the country, among them some of the ablest Munson reporters.

A careful reading of these columns, from month to month, will prove their great utility, and I submit them to the intelligent consideration of all Munson stenographers whose ideas of worth do not center upon a slavish adherence to ancient forms.

D. FULLMER.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 7, 1894.

MESSRS. J. T. DIXON & Co.

Columbus, O.

GENTLEMEN :—

We shall have to make large advances to the underwear manufacturers on or before the 21st inst.

Will you please see to it that your check reaches us on or before that day?

We shall appreciate the favor and reciprocate whenever we can.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

JORDAN & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 24, 1894.

EDITOR *Argus*,

Ripley, Mississippi.

DEAR SIR :—

Your postal card of the 21st inst., relative to a renewal of our contract with you, is at hand. In reply would say that the territory in which you reside is now controlled by our New York office, and we would respectfully refer you to them for a renewal of the contract. No doubt they will be perfectly willing to make an agreement with you on the same conditions. Yours truly,

ALDRICH & Co.

OSWEGO, N. Y., JAN. 14, 1894.

MR. C. S. PATTERSON,

Detroit, Mich.

MY DEAR SIR :—

Your esteemed order through our Mr. Snow at hand today, and we have filled it to the best of our ability.

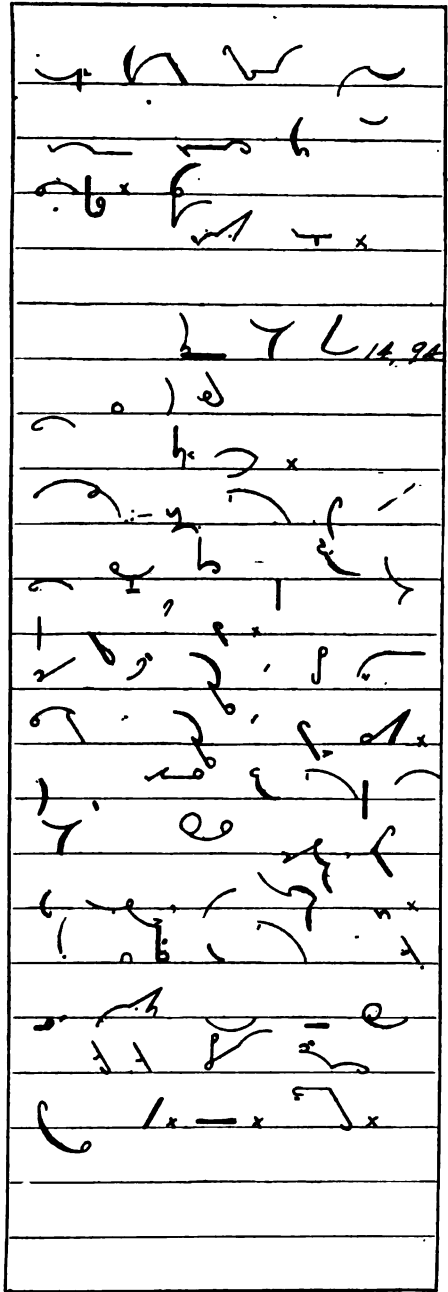
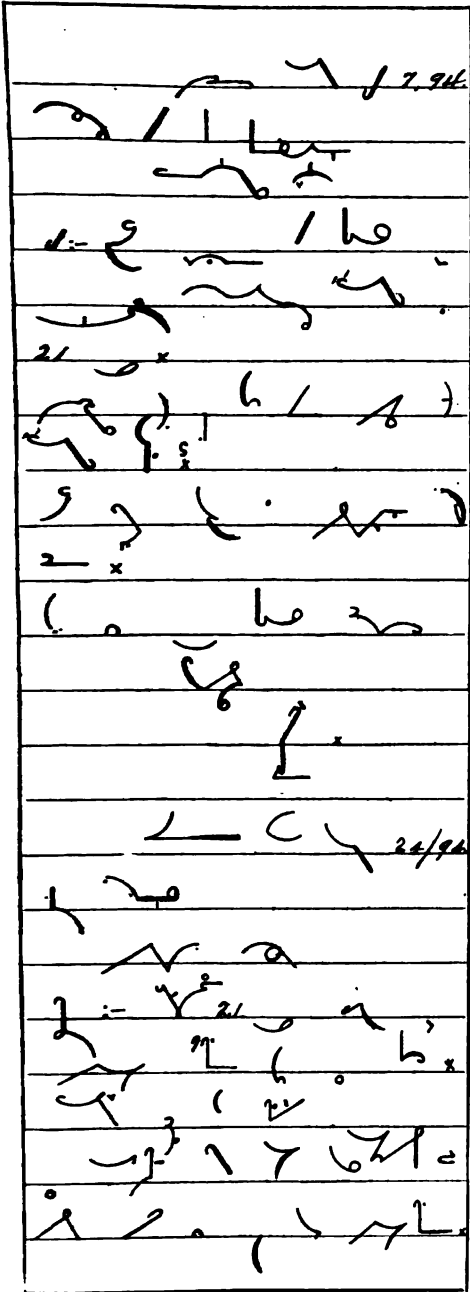
We are short one piece of satin like sample, and one piece of blue serge. These two articles we have ordered from New York and as soon as we receive them, which will be within the next few days, will forward them to you.

Thanking you for the order, and hoping the goods will reach you in good season and open up satisfactorily, we remain,

Very truly yours,

J. G. CARPENTER.

Munson Shorthand.



Dement's Pitmanic Department.

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of
Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

(Testimony.)

—and two behind. I had my hands in my overcoat pockets, this way, and, of course, when they put their hands behind me, they pinioned me so I could not move. I did some pretty fair hollering—I was pretty lively, so much so that they did not keep their hands over my mouth very well. I had my revolver in my overcoat pocket, and, in trying to release my hands, that went off; then, those parties behind, they commenced to pound me, here, and said: "Damn you, shut up." Well, I did not shut up then. At first they pounded me some, here, and then they pounded me in front, here. Then they shut me up, when they pounded me so I had to stop. They then ripped open my vest and wanted to take my watch. I had sense enough—I wasn't senseless—to know what they were about. My watch was attached to a very heavy guard-chain around my neck, and it was a job for them to break it loose. They broke it loose—

Demosthenes.

contested with kings and tyrants; both lost their daughters, were driven out of their

country and returned with honor; who, flying from thence again, were both seized upon by their enemies, and at last ended their lives with the liberty of their countrymen. So that if we were to suppose there had been a trial of skill between nature and fortune, as there is sometimes between artists, it would be hard to judge whether that succeeded best in making them alike in their dispositions and manners, or this, in the coincidences of their lives. We will speak of the eldest first.

Demosthenes, the father of Demosthenes, was a citizen of good rank and quality, as Theopompus informs us, surnamed the Swordmaker, because he had a large workhouse and kept servants skilled in that art at work. But of that which Æschines, the orator, said of his mother, that she was descended of one Gylon, who fled his country upon an accusation of treason, and of a barbarian woman, I can affirm nothing, whether he spoke true or slandered and maligned her. This is certain, that Demosthenes, being as yet but seven years old, was left by his father in affluent circumstances, the whole value of his estate being little short of—

The Student's Journal for June is a memorial number, dedicated to the recording of pleasant memories of Andrew J. Graham, by a large number of his many warm friends. The collection of articles is a striking one, including among the contributions William Anderson, Frank W. Baldwin, Prof. William D. Bridge, Henry L. Burnell, Henry A. Bush, Charles B. Collar, Wendell P. Davis, Dr. George S. Dixon, Prof. T. J. Ellinwood, Hon. William T. Harris, Fred Irland, George Kellogg, Prof. E. H. Magill, T. C. Martin, F. G. Morris, Thomas Pray, Jr., Theodore C. Rose, Minola Graham Sexton, Hon. Charles A. Sumner, J. C. Sunderlin and Herschel Whittaker.

The journal will be continued under the supervision of Mr. Chandler Sexton, the son-in-law of Mr. Graham.

THE TWO PROMOTIONS.

Within a comparatively brief interval, two of the world's leading shorthand authors and promoters have been markedly honored. Isaac Pitman and Andrew J. Graham have both done great and good service in helping to make the way straight and easy for those who record the winged words of the wise men of modern times. Mr. Pitman receives the graceful recognition of England's Queen, by having his name placed upon the Roll of Knighthood, while Mr. Graham has been advanced by the King of Heaven, to that higher and nobler station prepared for those to whom it can be said: "Well done, good and faithful servant! * * * Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

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THE STENOGRAPHER

Graham Shorthand Notes, by William Anderson,

Official Stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, New York.

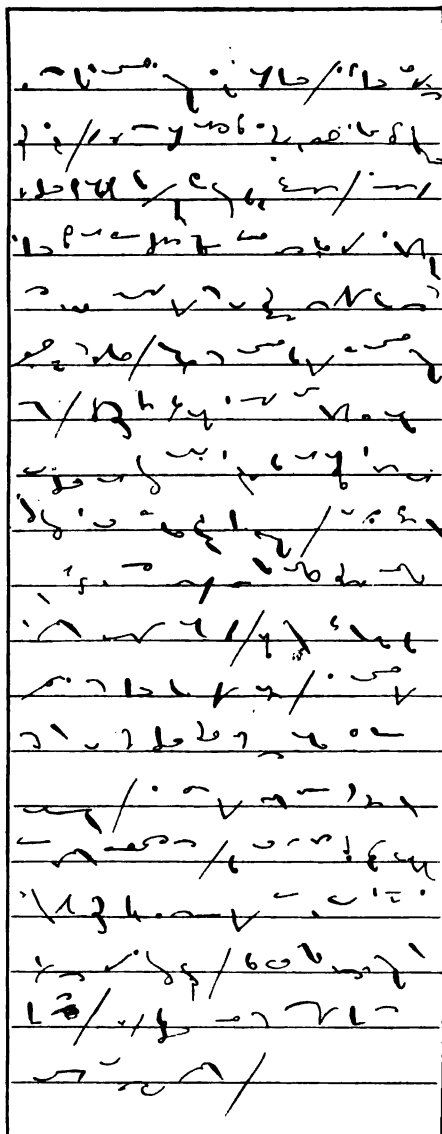
ADVANCED REPORTING STYLE.

No. 2.

An important condition of increasing productiveness is found in general education. The utility of education in its relation to human society is twofold. First, a certain degree of intelligence in the masses of the citizens is essential to the success, or even the existence of a republican form of government. But the discussion of the subject in this respect belongs rather to the department of civil polity than to that of political economy. The economical advantage of education consists in the skill, discernment and discrimination which it gives a man for his work; the ability to adapt means to ends; and, in a word, power over nature, so that he can more readily avail himself of her resources and command her services. Obviously every increase of this power is an increase of productive capability.

It has always been admitted, that such native or acquired intellectual ability as enables one to discover new faces in nature, or to apply these in the industries, or to make new combinations of prices already known, is a vast and valuable aid to production. Not less is the estimate to be put on the talent to organize and manage great business enterprises, so as to make the co-operation of labor and capital in them advantageous. Yet it is probable that the benefits thus resulting from education have been largely underestimated. The increase of power furnished by nature through the discoveries of science, and through human invention, is altogether incalculable. The steam power of Great Britain, years ago, was estimated to be equal to the labor of six hundred millions of men. Thus in one little island, containing less than one-fortieth of of the population of the earth, there has been developed a mechanical power equal to nearly or quite the whole human working-force of the planet! This is only one of the contributions to human productiveness by educated mind. Yet much of this discovery comes from moderately educated men engaged in manual labor.

STEELE.



The Diagram

belongs to the well-known class of stencilling machines in which the stencil is made upon patent prepared (waxed) paper either by a typewriter, a stylus or a wheel pen.

While the stencil may be prepared by any of the methods now in use, yet the process of and machine for printing is entirely new, and a radical departure from anything heretofore known.

Not only is the ink mixed automatically upon the machine, but it is distributed upon and forced through the stencil in the same manner, and the sheets are discharged automatically from the machine after being printed. This not only makes the process of printing a rapid one but also perfectly clean, giving an even pressure upon the inking roll and clear impressions.

In fact all the objectionable features found in the hand machines are met and overcome in the Diagram. There is no mixing of ink upon a slate nor running a hand roller over the stencil to get an impression as in the hand machines; all this is done by the machine automatically. In fact, after the stencil is inked, which only requires a few seconds, there is nothing for the operator to do but to feed the sheets into and operate the machine, which can be done by any boy possessing ordinary intelligence.

The speed of the Diagram is three times greater than that of any of the hand machines, and three times the number of copies can be reproduced from a stencil, as by its operation the inking and printing is done automatically and there is no strain or torsion upon the stencil and nothing to injure it, except a vertical pressure, which is reduced to a minimum.

There can be reproduced from the type-written stencil from 1,000 to 2,000 copies, and from the hand-written from 1,500 to 3,000 copies; and at the rate of from 20 to 40 per minute, according to the experience and adaptability of the operator.

The Diagram fills a long felt want in giving to the commercial world a rapid and highly efficient method of and machine for duplicating. In fact it gives the power of a *printing press* in an office without setting type, the stencil being cut by a typewriter, a stylus or a wheel pen. (See illustration elsewhere.)

In addition to this it gives that long felt desideratum—privacy in an office—together with a high printing capacity, so long sought for by business men, as it is quite often that the matter to be printed is of such a nature that it is not desirable to have it duplicated outside of the office for fear that it will become public property.

The Diagram is not an experiment, but has been put to severe practical tests by persons competent to judge of its efficiency as well as its practical and commercial value.

The machine is well and handsomely made, is compact, light and portable, only weighing about 35 lbs., and occupying about the same space as the ordinary commercial typewriter.

In comparing the Diagram with the hand stencilling machines, a \$10 typewriter may be compared with those that sell for \$100, or the old Franklin printing press with those of to-day.

Where much duplicating is done, the Diagram will be found to be an indispensable and valuable acquisition to an office; and as it must be seen in operation to be appreciated. For further information address, Stackhouse & Krumbhaar, 301 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Future Stenographer.

J. M. DYER, Merrimac, Mass.

Perhaps the writer of "The Office Stenographer of the Twentieth Century" is O K in his surmises in regard to the future stenographer, but I cannot so readily and completely drop the male stenographer out of the question. There is one thing in his article that really gives me "that tired feeling," and that is his remarks in regard to the young lady's services being rated so reasonably by herself and employer. The male stenographer would have no room for complaint and lamentation if it was not for that very thing. The young lady will expend anywhere from \$150 to \$300 in completing a shorthand education. After finishing the course, if she can secure a situation at eight dollars, or, perhaps, ten dollars per week, she considers herself very fortunate. Maybe she is.

Suppose that a young man completes his course at an expense of \$300. He then secures a situation, but has to accept the

THE STENOGRAPHER.

remuneration which a young lady would receive in the same position. His short-hand education is, perhaps, his only capital. He must depend upon what he receives from that for his whole support. As he becomes older he begins to think of securing a home of his own, and might also have a desire to lay by for a "rainy" day and to help him in his old age. I ask the question, how is he to do this while the weekly stipend which the office stenographer receives is sure to be brought to a yet lower level, as the field becomes more crowded? That it is rapidly filling up no one can deny. I think that this state of affairs is quite enough in itself to fairly force the young man out of the profession. Then again, if he goes through on hired money, which is often done, at the threatened rate of salaries, it would be years before that comparatively small sum could be thrown from his shoulders, and it would be years again before he once more stood on solid ground, financially speaking.

That the young lady stenographer gives better satisfaction I am not prepared to deny. This brings to mind the deplorable manner in which the average male student pursues his study. Where the young lady gets right down to business, the average boy, who, by the way, probably took up the study, thinking he had struck a soft snap, will play with his study and manage to get through with the school as best he can. He gets a position which he does not fill satisfactorily. He is given the "G. B.," and a young lady is next given the chance, who does her work without a flaw. The consequence is that the employer loses his confidence in the male portion of the profession and will ever after give the young lady the preference. In many instances this has been the case, and thus, by the faults of one, the whole are judged.

At the same time it must be acknowledged that there are many cases where the young lady does not give satisfaction. Her employer secures another who does, never once thinking of the possibility of a young man who is competent, giving just as much satisfaction, and, perhaps, by chance, more in the long run. These are ways in which the young man is constantly being barred out of the profession in connection with the business office. As a reporter, he has a larger

field in which to work, but it takes a very competent person to hold down such a position, and it only requires time for this field to go beyond his grasp. It is my opinion that before long the young lady will have invaded this field, also, if she has not already.

If the young ladies would wake up and and look out better for their own interests, and also for the future, an entirely new face would appear in regard to the matter, but they do not seem to be aware of the result of the present state of affairs, which it only requires a few years to accomplish. What does that result mean to them? It means that unless some cautionary measures are taken soon to protect themselves in the matter of salaries, they will be working for the same remuneration which the average dry goods clerk receives at the present time. Perhaps I am mistaken, but it seems to me that indications are pointing in that direction very decidedly.

Taking everything into consideration, it must be acknowledged that the feminine gender of the profession much more willingly and quickly accept positions at lower salaries than their brothers. You may say that she can well afford to. No doubt she can. Her future may be in other hands than hers, but the young man is obliged to create a future for himself, and it is just what he makes it; as a consequence he can ill afford to give his time for the low figure the young lady accepts. It is plain to be seen that he is slowly but surely being forced out of the business office in that capacity. This is a very broad subject, and I hope that I shall hear more in regard to it.

Chaffee's School News for March is crammed full of interesting matter. "Advice to Students," "A Business Woman," "How a Bright Young Man Lost His Job," "Importance of Typewriting," "Does the Female Typewriter Promote Domestic Discord?" "Choosing a System," and "A Good Handwriting," are among the topics considered.

Mr. Kendrick C. Hill furnishes the third article, on the "Importance of Typewriting." These articles should be carefully read and wisely weighed by those who are looking forward to becoming proficient and successful.

Correspondence.

THE PACKARD COLLEGE,
23d Street and 4th Avenue,

NEW YORK, June 13, 1894.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:—

The following came to my notice a few days since, the sentiment of which struck me as being pretty good. My correspondent had been giving advice for some time to an aspirant for shorthand honors. The learner had asked him the question as to the value of copying carefully prepared shorthand notes. His reply was as follows:

"Your postal of the 4th came duly to hand. Yes; do all the copying of shorthand you can, in fact, do anything and everything under the sun that you can think of for practice. Learn your contractions so that you will never have to look at the book again, then pitch into shorthand with your sleeves rolled up, and don't stop until you can write 200 words a minute. Sit up nights. Get up before breakfast. Write shorthand. Eat shorthand. Live on shorthand. Talk shorthand. Think shorthand. Do nothing but shorthand, and never give up the ship. This is the only way to become a shorthand writer. Set your sails and then sail into the wind. That is my advice. Hastily."

The expression and the style are somewhat brusque and pointed, but the sentiment is there. What say you?

Very truly yours,

CHARLES M. MILLER.

D. D. MUELLER, 21 Shilleto Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "I have made a special study of legal reporting, and, in this connection, might say I have received great benefit from Mr. Thorne's department in *THE STENOGRAPHER*. That department alone is worth the price of a year's subscription."

The Celestial Writing. Just published simultaneously in this country and in England. By W. H. Barlow, the well-known shorthand author. Based upon the principles of script writing with joined vowels. Easy to learn and absolutely legible. For use in all kinds of correspondence or composition. Price, \$1.00; postage paid. Liberal discount to the trade. Address, *THE STENOGRAPHER*.

THE following letter to William L. Mason of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand, New York City, explains itself. We congratulate brother Mason upon the excellent work he did. He evidently has not lost his reporting powers by the attention he is giving to teaching.—EDITOR.

HOPE CHAPEL,
339 East Fourth Street,

NEW YORK, June 13, 1894.

DEAR MR. MASON:—

Now that the work of the Presbyterian General Assembly is over, I wish to thank you very heartily for the very efficient manner in which you performed the stenographic work at Saratoga. I have had a number of stenographers, in recent years, employed for that purpose, and while comparisons would be odious, I may say this with truthfulness, the work was never done more satisfactorily. Your promptness, your fidelity, your willingness and your rapidity, made our stay at Saratoga very agreeable. I cannot forecast the future, but if I need a stenographer next year I shall be happy to give you the first opportunity.

Believe me,

Very truly,

(Signed)

JOHN B. DEVINS.

The Phonographic Bulletin, edited by J. H. Cousins, Belfast, Ireland, is full of interesting matter. It comes to us regularly.

THE STENOGRAPHER for one year and De-ment's Pitmanic Shorthand, price (\$2.00); to new subscribers, \$2.00; to renewing subscribers, \$2.12.

Torrey's Practical Shorthand. This text book has been prepared for use in Comer's Commercial College, of Boston, by the well-known author of *Practical Typewriting*, Mr. Bates Torrey. The work is graded and is illustrated by practical exercises in accordance with the ideas which experience has proved to be most satisfactory. The book is well fitted for home study, and we shall be glad to furnish it for a time to subscribers, either new ones or those renewing, at \$2.00 each for the book and one year's subscription to *THE STENOGRAPHER*. Subscribers renewing under this offer will please enclose twelve cents in stamps to prepay postage.

Brief Mention

ODDITIES OF SHORTHAND, by J. B. Carey; price, 50 cts., postpaid.

INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICAL SHORTHAND, by Bates Torrey. Sent postpaid for \$1.50.

VOLUME 2, THE STENOGRAPHER, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt lettered, \$2.00. Postage, 25 cts.

VOLUME 3, THE STENOGRAPHER, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt lettered, \$1.50. Postage, 25 cts.

VOLUME 4, THE STENOGRAPHER, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt lettered, \$1.00. Postage, 25 cts.

VOLUME 5, THE STENOGRAPHER, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt lettered, \$1.00. Postage, 25 cts.

ANDREW'S Graded Sentence Book of Graham Standard Phonography. Sent postpaid for \$1.25.

PRACTICAL TYPEWRITING, by Bates Torrey, editor Typewriting Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, \$1.00. Postpaid.

THE CELESTIAL WRITING or the Norma Script Phonetic Writing. An abbreviated Script mode of writing. Sent postpaid, \$1.00.

GILBERT'S PHONOGRAPHY, by Justin Gilbert, official reporter, author of "Vowels for Reporting Style of Phonography," 50 cts. Postpaid.

DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND, admirably adapted for class or self-instruction, full bound, sent postpaid upon receipt of price, \$2.00.

"BUSINESS SPELLING" and "Business Punctuation," should be in the possession of every one of our readers. We will send them to any address upon receipt of price, 20 cts. each.

ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO SHORTHAND STUDENTS, by Selby A. Moran, University of Michigan, principal of the Stenographic Institute, Ann Arbor, fourth edition, 50 cts. Postpaid.

We are prepared to supply any book published, and will give liberal discounts to booksellers and teachers.

We are desirous of obtaining lists of stenographers in all parts of the world. We will pay liberally for good lists.

STENOGRAPHERS and teachers in shorthand schools who wish to solicit for subscriptions to THE STENOGRAPHER, at a handsome premium, should write to us for inducements.

We call attention to the advertisement of "One Hundred Lessons in Business," on another page of this issue. Every ambitious stenographer should procure a copy of this very valuable book. We will send it to any address on receipt of price.

We would like to send a copy of THE STENOGRAPHER to every shorthand school, typewriter office, as well as stationers and dealers in shorthand and typewriting supplies. We will appreciate a list of such persons in your town or city.

Publisher's Notes.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas. Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

Bookdealers, postmasters and newsdealers receive subscriptions.

ALL correspondence relating to subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to

THE STENOGRAPHER,
38 South Sixth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

EDITORIAL correspondence should be addressed to

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, *Editor*,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street,
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The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VI.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1894.

NUMBER 2.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER IV. READY REFERENCE.

"Be ye doers"—Holy Bible.

AGAIN about *Ready Reference*.
"My mind is my kingdom,"
said Campbell.

"Men with empires in their
brains," said Lowell.

"Infinite riches in a little room," said
Marlowe.

Yes, through the passing years what a
vast storehouse of knowledge an earnest
and enterprising mind does become. What
inexhaustible supplies of learning and ex-
perience a single gifted mind may possess.

But even with the *readiest* and richest
mind, oh! how much knowledge does
escape—if not altogether, at least beyond
the realms of usefulness. Yesterday's read-
ing, conversation, important facts, names
and dates, matters of business, almost
all consigned with the coming of to-day to
eternal oblivion. The thread of it all and
some salient features may remain for a
greater or less period of time, but the great
remainder has departed to the domain of
forgetfulness—unless recorded for future
reference.

* * *

Right here permit me to dwell upon what
I regard as a practical point of inestimable
value in fitting one's self for the title of "R.
R.," or *Ready Reference*, for I hold that
there should be such a title of worth and
credit bestowed upon those whose *acquire-
ments* and *attainments* are prolific of useful-
ness in their special spheres. It has been,

to a large extent, the secret of success in
the training and development of my memory
and mind. I hope you will not consider it
pedantic in me for telling you what it is, but
that you will rather read with pleasure, per-
haps profit, the hints of one who would help
others even as he oftentimes has been
helped.

Knowledge bookkeeping, I call it.

Every person should be a *bookkeeper* of
his (her) mind, for is not *the mind your busi-
ness—your assets—your medium of money-
making?* And should it not then be kept
with system, even as the books of a business
are kept and adapted for *ready reference?*

It has been pointedly put that some peo-
ple don't mind their own business for two
reasons: first, they have no mind; second,
they have no business.

* * *

When I say there are two kinds of *knowl-
edge bookkeeping*, I do not refer to single
entry and double entry, but to *bookkeeping
of the head and bookkeeping of the hand* in
the systematic getting and retaining of use-
ful knowledge.

Knowledge is of two kinds—*recorded and
unrecorded*. When I solved that problem
for myself in boyhood and began my *knowl-
edge bookkeeping*, it was the best mind
transaction I ever engaged in, and has paid
big profits ever since. I soon learned that
knowledge bookkeeping deals, for the most
part, with *facts and figures* as double entry
does. Too much fiction spoils either and
renders them entirely useless—which please
note.

In my library I have: 32 vol. edition of
Cooper, 21 vol. edition of Dickens, 12 vol.
edition of Scott, etc., etc.

I have read many of these volumes, and
reread some several times, but I do not keep
everlastingly at this fiction business. Les-
sons in characters powerfully painted by

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masters of the quill are interesting and instructive, and serve a purpose as character delineations; but, at the most, they should only be regarded as "curtain-raisers" in the drama of real life. *Facts and figures*, not fiction, constitute the sum and substance of practical, productive knowledge and *knowledge bookkeeping*.

Therefore, as a single illustration among many, how foolish it is to waste hours upon hours, that in the course of a year run up into days—aye, weeks, reading the chapters of accidents, scandals and lies as contained in the daily papers. While I try to keep pace with the course and drift of current events and the history that is making to-day, by reading at least a score of dailies, weeklies and monthlies, I *never* waste the valuable time that life is made of perusing the trashy stuff in the papers.

I consider \$5.00 per annum well spent for the leading *shorthand magazines*, for we ought to keep in close touch with our profession (*our business*), and add all we can to our knowledge and skill in that direction.

* * *

Throughout the writer's life the hand has ever been the aid of the head in systematically securing the knowledge of *facts and figures*, and the retention thereof in a manner adapted for *ready reference*. The works of Washington, Webster and Shakespeare, American History, the Bible, poetical and prose quotations, etc., etc., have hundreds of marked passages, which, by frequent recurrence thereto, my mind has mastered, mostly "by heart." I have compiled a book of several hundred pages of classical passages, quotations, anecdotes and incidents, written down as I picked them up here and there through a dozen long years—most of which would otherwise have escaped in a short time.

I have constantly by my side, at my *office* desk, the *World and Tribune* almanacs, etc., and at odd spells *study* them and *learn* their contents.

I am a Graham phonographer, but besides some of his books I have over a half dozen manuals, phrase books and dictionaries of the two Pitmans, and other shorthand books in my *office* desk, which bear a separate relation to the 100 volumes of modern shorthand works in my library at home.

This serves only as a mere suggestion of how I *daily study shorthand* (my vocation—*my business*), and likewise enlarge upon present knowledge of *facts and figures*, not fiction.

You admit, perhaps, the wisdom of such action, but then turn it off by saying—"Oh, well! you are an exception."

Make yourself another.

Adopt the language of the Athenian architect, who, after listening to the able presentation of his great rival for the designing of a famous building, arose and said his speech in simply seven words: "What this man says, I will *do*." Pay earnest heed to the great truth contained in Henry Irving's summing up of his lecture on "the actor and his art," before the students of Harvard University, a few years ago, viz: "In fact, to *do* and not to dream is the mainspring of success in life."

My claim has always been that the memory will carry a heavy load, easily and readily, by proper exercise and training; that the mental powers may be strengthened and developed by judicious action, just as the physical powers are; that mental gymnastics should be taught and studied just as physical gymnastics are; that the "muscles of the mind" should be developed as the muscles of the body are. A little method and mental practice daily will do wonders toward securing a useful, productive education, along with ripe experience, in the course of a few years of earnest endeavor. If we only worked half as hard in the mental gymnasium as most of us take delight in doing in the physical; if practical and classical mental exercises only gratified us half as much as athletic exercises and sports, what well-developed, noble and useful intellects we should all have, and how worthy to wear the title "R. R." (*Ready Reference*) after our names.

* * *

In the matter of recorded and unrecorded knowledge each has its proper sphere and scope, and it is foolish to devolve upon one what belongs to the other. There are many things the mind cannot master, even at a sacrifice, unless recorded for *ready reference*. Then why not spare the head for other work and let the hand record those things? It is a happy, healthful and highly profitable combination, when rightly used, that will work wonders.

Unless you have money with which to buy fame and fortune, the standard of success is a practical education and how to use it. The age of competitive examinations and recognition of individual merit is coming on apace, and the individual test is beginning to count—mark the note of warning.

* * *

Do not belittle your profession—it is equal to any other. Try and make it so in your case, my amanuensis friend. Then always remember the fact that the shorthand-type-writing profession is a combination of brains, skill and experience, in which the supremacy of brains is unquestionable—brains in your head, skill in your hands and experience in your life. And this triple combination should be done up in a bundle of irreproachable character. Then you are well equipped, for these are permanent possessions of inestimable worth that will not take wings and fly away—"No search-warrant can lay hold on them; no execution can take them away; no reverse of fortune can destroy them."

And listen!

"Formerly, when great fortunes were only made in war, war was a business; but now, when great fortunes are only made by business, business is war."

So that you will also need the qualifications of the soldier, for you are going to the war—if you are not already engaged therein. The business office of to-day is the modern battlefield, and modern business soldiers must be *ready*, trained for their work, skilled in their special spheres. They must possess sufficient useful, practical, productive knowledge to entitle them to the title of "R. R.," or *Ready Reference*; otherwise, they are but raw recruits in the battle of life and wholly unequal to the great commercial conflict which is being waged with greater science and skill year after year. *Raw recruits* are worth but little, and worthy only of the poor pay they receive—there is no evading the sad fact. Shorthand soldiers of the modern battlefield must be trained and tried as never before. They must be willing soldiers—they must be skilled in the art of modern warfare as conducted in the world of business to-day.

The modern mercantile soldier must be ever *ready* with the weapons of education and experience to fight the good fight of

fortune and fate in the warfare of the world. Then success and promotion are sure to be his. But *raw recruits* can only fail in this age of wonderful advancement and achievement in the circle of the sciences.

Therefore, you must train, you must study, you must observe, you must learn in all the phases of the particular pursuit you are engaged in, for that is the only legitimate source of success, and the only way to get and be *ready*.

Are you ready?

* * *

This applies to general education—recorded and unrecorded; *i. e.*, by the hand for *ready reference* in many books, and of the head, soundly and systematically established.

In the next chapter I shall treat *directly* of how I make application of recorded knowledge in my position as *stenographer*.

Knights of the Fountain Pen.

W. H. GRIGSBY, Washington D. C.

For the hollow quill is still. Stenographers must more than ever pass double quick in the game of life. "What next?" is the salutation of our-day Athenians, who would "either tell or hear some new thing." Our art must revolve with the world or drop into the abyss. When we fail to passably supply the increasing demand, electricity will fly away with our talents that are "wrapped in a napkin"—stereotyped. The mere crows might do it.

No man in our profession like Isaac Pitman has acted so grandly in accord with this condition that confronts us; although the resultant changes were against his monied interests. But what the times demanded and what he supplied I am not considering now. His "kighthood" is the new thing that we hear.

I hope it will not be deemed profane to say, in plain shop style, that he has "scooped" his American rivals and clientage. What next? Surely no snarling or slurs—at least considering the obligations due from many publishers. Let us all rejoice with the "nephew of the grand old man of phonetics (F. H.), that Mr. Isaac Pitman has received the honor of kighthood." Of course, such sour grapes are not in our United Statesan or Usamerican line; but,

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"to a man who likes that sort of thing (quoting Mr. Lincoln), that is just the sort of thing he likes." The old masters of our art liked it, and to those who appreciate "*position*" the guild of those ancient worthies needs no gilding. We have a record with royalty that is worth remembering, for it will help with some people, even under our "fierce democracie," to make them heed THE STENOGRAPHER'S essential plea: "Stand Up for Your Profession." (June, 1894).

Dr. Timothy Bright, 1588, whom our historian Levy, 1861, says "was the original inventor of shorthand writing for the English language" (as the author himself claims: "My invention is mere English without precept or imitation of any kind") dedicated his book to Queen Elizabeth. (*Cum privilegio regiea Magestatis*). But at the same time he was manifestly no prouder of even "Her Majesty's allowance," than of "Cicero's name" to a similar effort for the Roman Commonwealth. (See Plutarch's Cato the Younger).

Charles Ramsay, 1681, published a Latin and French adaptation of his Scotch system under royal privilege from Louis XIV, to whom the books were inscribed.

James Weston, 1727, published a "portly volume," broad octavo—to this day "the largest book on the art," and one embellished to a remarkable degree. However, the historian Lewis says in substance that it discounted Greek with a Thucydidean annex; and being a man who practiced the precept of the survival of the fittest, when in 1747 he got out a new shorthand grammar (of Lewis's terror), of course, even King George II surrendered at its muzzle, and granted him an exclusive patent for the term of fourteen years—adding, no doubt, in considerable trepidation, that he was willing to give all due encouragement to works of this nature.

Thomas Gurney, 1751, published "Short Writing Made Easy," and at about the same time, as Mr. Pitman's history says: "He happened to be appointed shorthand writer to the Government;" and I add from Levy's history: "Criticism is here entirely disarmed * * * How is it that it has been in use 108 years?" and to date, 143 years, it has remained the official shorthand of Great Britain. It is hard to forgive this entry in Mr. Pitman's history: "1753. Gurney. See

under Mason, page 30." The fifteenth edition, 1825, improved by Joseph Gurney, is dedicated to "The King," who it is stated "graciously permitted the author to lay this improved system at his feet." It is no more than fair to say that it has been at the head of the English Government ever since, although not in the markets and display pufferies.

Thomas Moat, 1833, after getting "a more complete command of the world's gear," through a vegetable pill enterprise, sent forth his "laborious performance" regardless of cost "under the special patronage of His Majesty, William IV." While he got everything down to a "dot," Mr. Pitman has well said, that "it would take as long to master his book as to learn the language." He halved, and shaded, and doubled, and had thirteen positions—and so on. Now, why should we "see the mote in our brother's eye, and behold not the beam that is in our own eye?" But Moat did say a good thing, that unconnectible writing is "a leap backwards into the dark." So mote it be.

David Lyle, 1762, dedicated to the Earl of Bute a work that will live through all the annals of shorthand;—what Mr. Pitman's history, 1891, reproduces at length as "so valuable a contribution to the science of phonetics"—an attempt, he says, "to form a system of phonetic shorthand in accordance with a correct analysis of the SOUNDS UTTERED IN SPEECH." That fills the bill.

There is no other elementary work on shorthand of the exceeding thousand "systems" so interesting as Lyle's to a *phonographer*, especially one who delights to give honor to whom honor is due, unless I name the SYSTEM of Rev. William Tiffin, 1750, with his account of the *vowels* in a philosophical manner, and the best modes of *practice*. As historian Levy says: "Tiffin follows his own judgment;" and Mr. Pitman in an appendix to his late history, page 189, after merely alluding to "the positions of the characters, *above, below and upon the line*," I may justly say, admits that "it is true that we have here a *system of phonetic* shorthand nearly a hundred years old" (but correctly to date 144 years old). He adds: "Tiffin preceded Lyle by twelve years; and was, probably, the *first phonetic stenographer*." Ah! he was the first in various other ele-

ments and features of phonography. However, the "Practical Phonography" of John Jones, 1701, has peculiar interest. (The Pitman history does not mention even his name—the name Jones).

Dr. Mavor, 1785, who had even then collected about sixty "different systems," was the author of what Mr. Pitman, out of 127 systems before him, and 157 under comment, styles "one of the four popular shorthand alphabets." This celebrated master of the Academy at Woodstock, and author of Universal History, ancient and modern, dedicated his Universal Stenography, 1807, to Lord High Chancellor Viscount Erskine.

Lewis, 1816, inscribed our best history of shorthand to the poet Byron (who himself employed the art), as "a gentleman whose virtues are as exemplary as his talents are conspicuous." But I must say, in profound gratitude for the history, that the "poetry" of his "system" does not qualify him to judge Byron's talents any better than he did his virtues.

"This book was composed by James Henry Lewis.

Whose plan, as you see, most perfectly new is. * * * *

See in this book the wondrous plan revealed,
Which Heaven from mortals hath till now
concealed! * * * *

The price of this book is nineteen and sixpence,

Which, of course, must be paid in the present tense."

Dr. Byrom, 1767, was formerly recognized in English literature as one of the British poets of fine finish, a current magazine writer, a Fellow of the Royal Society and of various degrees, and the like; but above all, he really "created a *new era* in the history of shorthand." While he obtained an Act of Parliament, or patent, for teaching, more creditable to him was the dedication of his great work OF FORTY YEARS' PREVIOUS PRACTICE, to his compeers, "The Fellows the Royal Society."

There is a common conclusion in our story, that this "inventor of one of the systems of shorthand must always live the memories of those who make shorthand writing their study." With Byrom's dedication to the exponents of learning and art, the authors of our art have ceased to sue to royalty and Parliaments for patron-

age; but have assumed the position and power of exercising the highest prerogatives in shaping government and in advancing the common welfare.

Rev. John Palmer, 1774, led the way with Byrom's shorthand, or rather his own "Improvement," into Parliamentary reporting. As Levy says: "This system gave a great prestige to reporting. It was, we believe, one of the first used in the Gallery." And Macaulay said: "The gallery in which the reporters sit has now become a Fourth Estate of the Realm." To the reporters more than to any other class was due that revolutionary reform which made Parliament open and dependent upon the people; besides preserving, if not wholly creating, through such men as Dr. Johnson, orations credited to the Earl of Chatham, his compeers and their like successors, which will remain classic till the last lisp of the English tongue.

I close by adding that in Washington the Fourth Estate is also the terror of Secret or Executive sessions, and will likewise soon run them out of existence; while it, too, makes more speeches than it reports. Moreover, I predict, that while its fight against such legislative vampires as the Sugar Trust may not be short and sweet, it will be in the end overwhelming. The trusts will then be better described with the first "T" if not the last one knocked out. No reporter can like such innings as the jail for contempt of Senatorial authority; but it is enough to make us all proud of our profession that one of that august assembly should be forced by popular verdict to state in debate, to wit: "We had better discharge the special committee authorized to inquire into facts, and appoint a commission to go down to Newspaper row and negotiate with them a treaty to know where the dividing line is between the authority of the Senate and the authority of the Press." To which the *Washington Daily Post* responds: "Altogether Senator Dolph's ironically intended proposition is in a fair way to be accepted." (June 3d, 1894).

Ah! then, while Mr. Pitman has been knighted by the Queen, politicians of merely millionaire pomposity would be benighted by the Knights of the Fountain Pen.

June 18th, 1894.

Anent Editing.

By CHAS. S. WEST, Omaha, Neb.

I have been much interested in the remarks on "editing" in Mr. Thorne's department of THE STENOGRAPHER, and was greatly amused with the manner in which he helped out the aspiring young politician in his efforts to get a seat in the legislature, narrated in the May number. I often listen to public speakers with a great longing to be the person who has the task of reporting the speech, in order that I might dress it up for the relief of the reading public. Out here in the great wild, expansive and chin-whiskered West, we claim to have some of the best orators on earth; but, alas! we are not all such.

While there may be some legitimate discussion of the question as to whether or not the stenographer should ever "edit" legal reports, there can be no question about the advisability, propriety, absolute necessity of editing in almost all other fields of stenographic labor, and especially in that of correspondence. And it is this dire necessity that often makes the life of the stenographer one long-drawn sigh! (if you please).

While the narration of an incident in my humble career may not seem new to most stenographers, it may perhaps fall under the eye of some dictator who is in need of a moral looking-glass, possibly lifting, in a measure, the burden from the unfortunate person whom he calls his amanuensis.

It was during the hottest weather we had last summer, when the finest, airiest of offices are not too enjoyable, that I heard of a situation at Room 2213 B— Building, which might be secured for the asking, and, being a "tourist," earning my living with my pencil and somebody else's typewriter by getting odd jobs in the different towns which my wanderings brought me to, I determined to make application for the place.

Arrived at the address given, I found a dingy room, thirteen by nine, actual measurement, no window, one skylight, hot! The furniture consisted of an antiquated desk, a chair with a lame back, one stool, an old Remington No. 2, a waste-basket, and two thoroughly incompetent spittoons.

It was, according to the statement of the man in charge, the headquarters of the H. —Loan & Trust Co., which had been

placed in the hands of a receiver, who needed someone to help him with the additional correspondence which the action of the court had placed upon his somewhat pompous self. He had tried one stenographer after another for a week, but had found none who could "get him verbatim." I could have the job at nine dollars a week, on trial. I grumbled a little about the price, as he seemed to expect me to, and succeeded in getting him to make it ten dollars, as he had originally intended to do.

And the dictation began. Yes! I had to edit some. In fact, I edited it all. And when evening came my overworked brain seemed to rest a bit when he stated that I was the first stenographer who had succeeded in "getting him verbatim." "Of course it was not entirely satisfactory; but then, it would take a little practice to get on to his style."

He was a very slow dictator, and often found himself at loss for words. He gave me about twenty-five letters the next morning, one of which I transcribed as follows:

MR. ———

D———

Dear Sir:

The H.—— Loan & Trust Co. has been placed in the hands of a receiver, and in looking over your account with the Company the receiver finds that you are indebted to it in the sum of \$175.00.

The Company has been very lenient to its borrowers in the past, and it is through their inappreciation of this leniency that it finds itself in this embarrassing position. The receiver finds that you have not paid any of the coupons which have matured on your loan since the 1st of January, 189—, nor have you paid any of the principal, which became due several months ago.

We do not like to press creditors unduly, but there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. You must settle this account at once, else foreclosure proceedings will be begun. The amount of your loan is sufficient to warrant heroic measures.

An early reply will oblige,

Yours truly,

This, with other similar letters, was laid upon the "receiver's" desk for his signature.

"Why don't you write these letters as I dictate them?" I heard him yell a few hours

later. "What is the matter?" I asked. "What's the matter? Why, matter enough! I never said 'press creditors unduly.' That's ungrammatical. I said, 'In an undue manner.'" And he gave me a look similar to that which Andrew Jackson might have given to a delegation of South Carolina seceders, with the command: "Take your note-book and transcribe that letter as I gave it to you, word for word, as you should have done in the first place."

"Yes, sir." I then did so. The *verbatim* transcript which I laid on his desk a few minutes later is shown below:

Mr. ———

D ———

Dear Sir:

The H. ——— Loan & Trust Co. has been placed in the hands of a receiver, and in looking over your account with it he finds that you are in debt to it in the following amount: \$175.00.

The Company has been very lenient to its borrowers, and through their not appreciating it that it—no, don't say that, it—what did I say? And through their not appreciating it that it is in this embarrassing shape—that's all right now. The receiver finds that you have never paid any coupons which matured on your loan since the 1st of January, 189—, or any principal, which was due several months ago.

I do not like to press creditors unduly, but patience in time does not become a virtue—no, patience is not a virtue—no, that's wrong. Just say, we do not like to press creditors in an undue way, or manner, fix that up some way—get that virtue in.

You have got to settle this account up at once, or else I will begin foreclosure proceedings which will be begun unless you settle this account up at once. The amount of your loan is sufficiently large enough to guarantee us to do heroic actions.

An early reply will be obliged—for, put at in.

Yours truly,

I think he paid me one dollar for what I did done, and as I was shambling out of his office, he remarked: "I have tried, and failed, but I have come to the conclusion at their ain't no stenographer who can do me *verbatim*."

Professor DeFakely at Skinner's Crossing.

NOTICE.

Professor Christopher Columbus DeFakely will lecture on Shorthand at the Town Hall at Skinner's Crossing on Thursday evening next, and will also give an exhibition of Speed Writing.

The above notice, elaborately displayed, appeared recently in the columns of the *Weekly Trumpet*, and the rural inhabitants of the little country town were all agog with excitement. Such an "entertainment" had never been given before in that town within the memory of the historical "oldest inhabitant." They had had quilting parties and church socials and surprise parties and donation parties, but never before had they been treated to a lecture upon the art of swift writing, and many were the speculations as to how shorthand was "writ," etc., etc. The following conversation between Mrs. Brown and her neighbor, Mrs. Smith, will fairly illustrate what took place between the majority of the citizens and citizenesses of Skinner's Crossing.

Mrs. Brown: "Have ye heard about this here man that's er goin' to lecter on shorthand at the Town Hall to-morrow night?"

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, I heard about him. They dew say that he kin write as fast as Elder Sanctified can preach. But Lord! I don't swallar any such stories as that."

Mrs. Brown: "Waal, I don't know, they are gitten up most everything nowadays. Have ye heard about this here fonygraf? It do beet all anything I ever heard on."

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, I heard about it, but I tell ye when I see this here professor what's-his-name write as fast as a man kin talk, I'll believe it kin be done, and I won't believe it kin be done until I see it neither."

Time rolled on and the evening of the lecture arrived. Soon after nightfall the people began to assemble in the Town Hall. Every man, woman and child was dressed in his or her Sunday best, and each one wore an expectant look such as is seen on the faces of country people at the theatre. In due course of time the lecturer entered and took his place upon the platform amid the admiring whispers of the crowd.

"Hain't he handsum?" "What a smart looking man!" "Say, I bet ye their ain't any flies on him." These were some of the flattering remarks which passed between the members of the audience. As a matter of fact, the lecturer was a young man exhibiting considerable intelligence, but dressed in a flashy manner and strongly scented with tobacco smoke. If any one had been near enough they would have observed that his breath was rather suggestive of whiskey or some other ardent spirit.

After a few preliminary remarks the speaker branched out upon his subject and made the roof ring with his exposition of the "winged art." His audience listened with open eyes and mouths, and their interest reached a climax when the lecturer announced that he would now give them an exhibition of rapid writing, such as is seldom seen upon this globe, and such as they would not have an opportunity of witnessing for many years to come, if, indeed, such an opportunity ever offered itself again. He then proceeded to choose a dull, stupid boy from the audience to perform the office of reader. The poor fellow was much embarrassed and trembled clear down to the bottom of his feet as he took the paper the lecturer handed him, and began to read in a slow, halting tone, stopping frequently to spell out, in a low whisper, some word which he could not pronounce. The professor made a series of wild dashes with his pencil, and some fear inspiring contortions with his face, and altogether seemed to be laboring very hard indeed. This thrilling spectacle was continued for the space of five minutes, at the end of which time the lecturer gave the signal to stop, and announced to the audience that the entertainment was now concluded (conveniently forgetting to read his notes), and that he would be much pleased to make arrangements to instruct the youth of the town in the glorious art of shorthand. He secured a large number of pupils, and we trust they will, one and all, achieve great distinction in their chosen profession, and prove worthy of their instructor.

WILLIE E. TOWNE,
 Surry, N. H.

Something About Shorthand.

By W. R. SMITH,

Teacher of Shorthand, Ferris Industrial School,
 Big Rapids, Mich.

A few years ago anyone could become a shorthand man able to meet the requirements of the ordinary office man. Six or eight years ago a person able to write one hundred and twenty-five words a minute in shorthand would be pardoned for making a half dozen errors in each minute's work.

It is no great task to acquire the ability to write one hundred and twenty-five words a minute in shorthand. It is not so easy to acquire the ability to transcribe those one hundred and twenty-five words quickly and accurately, to acquire the ability to arrange English sentences, to acquire the ability to spell ordinary English words. These are things the employer of to-day pays for when he employs stenographic help.

The standard of shorthand excellence cannot be placed too high. A shorthand man must have brains, and must cultivate them to act quickly and accurately. The fact that a candidate for shorthand is a graduate of a high school has little or nothing to do with his competency for the pursuance of a shorthand course. Not all are able to make a success of shorthand. Any ordinary person with a good English education can acquire the ability to write shorthand at a fair degree of speed. It takes an extraordinary person to meet the highest and best requirements of the profession. Too many have begun the study thinking to pursue it as a pastime. This is the reason so many "cheap" stenographers are in the market for employment. If one hopes to become proficient in any given line of work, he must bend his whole energies toward the perfection of that work. He must not find fault with the world if he fails, pursuing any other course.

Then, too, the requirements in typewriting are more than they were a few years ago. A higher degree of speed on the typewriter is demanded. It does not take the employer long, dictating one hundred words a minute (the average dictator does not exceed this limit), to dictate his correspondence. Now, if the stenographer is able to sit down to his machine and transcribe his notes at the rate of fifty words a minute, he will be able to get through a vast amount of work each day.

How is it possible to gain this speed on the typewriter? The first essential is to be a good stenographer. Be a stenographer who will not waste time puzzling over notes or the spelling book, or some point on punctuation, capitalization or arrangement. Students try to become too fast stenographers. They lose sight of accuracy. Accuracy first, then speed, should guide the student in his study of the art.

In conclusion, a better grade of students for the work is needed. There is no lack of positions for those willing to spend the necessary time and labor for making a thorough preparation for the work.

Mr. Sloan's Challenge.

Mr. Duncan McGregor, of Philadelphia, Pa., refers to the communication of Mr. J. M. Sloan, in the June STENOGRAPHER, saying that the Mr. MacMasters referred to was the editor of *The Shorthand Temperance News*, of Belfast, which was printed in Phonography, called by him, Isaac Pitman's Phonography. After the journal had been circulated somewhat freely, the quality of the shorthand contained therein was reported to Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, who wrote Mr. MacMasters, asking him to discontinue printing the paper in what he alleged to be Isaac Pitman's Phonography, and at or about the same time the *Reporter's Journal* severely criticised the editor of the *Shorthand Temperance News*, designating the paper a disgrace to any system of shorthand, there being on an average not less than two errors in each and every line of the shorthand contained in the magazine. The journal after four months' existence silently passed away.

Mr. MacMasters, therefore, was not a fit man to write 180 words per minute for ten consecutive minutes. Mr. Sloan evidently knew this when this fellow accepted his challenge, but makes no mention of the fact because this is exactly what he wanted so that he could blow about the champion (?) showing the "white feather." Mr. Sloan is just like an every day school bully, who blusters and brags about what he can do in the presence of the small fry, but when his match appears he disappears; he (Mr. Sloan) has disappeared a large number of times now, and has started to air his absurd

vaporings on this side of the Atlantic, evidently being under the impression that there are no phonographers here with spunk enough to defend the system they write. In this he is sadly mistaken.

Before I go any further, however, I beg to ask Mr. Sloan if he can give any better reason why he did not appear when the editor of *The Hawick Advertiser* accepted his challenge, why he did not reply to Mr. Valentine Foord's (the left-handed 200 words per minute man) letter accepting his challenge, and why he has so carefully avoided Messrs. Bunbury, Toothill, DeBear, O'Dowd and others, who stand ready to meet him at any time, than the fact, as will be obvious to all who know the capabilities of the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand and its defenders, that he would have to pay his fifty guineas to some charity or other, but as guineas are as scarce as brains with him he has no wish to be relieved of what little he has and so does not write to any of the acknowledged champions "fixing a day and hour for the trial to come off."

More Truth.

BY OLD TRUTH HIMSELF.

No. 6.

There are three classes of shorthand instructors. First; those who claim to be able to teach what they have found themselves *unable* to accomplish. Second; those who possess the requisite ability to perform stenographic duties, but do not know how to impart their knowledge to others. And, Third; those who possess the instructive faculty, and may or may not be rapid writers. It does not follow that a man who is able to instruct others successfully, must himself be an expert reporter. The teacher does not *teach speed* but all that which comes before the speed question must be considered. The student, himself, is the only one who can settle the speed problem, and he must give to it all the energy of which he is capable. If his instructor has prepared him suitably for the fray, and if the student is competent to write rapidly in longhand, there will be no great difficulty in attaining rapidity by systematic practice. Therefore, in choosing a teacher, do not demand one who has demonstrated his own capacity for rapidity, but rather one who

has proven himself to be a good instructor. These are the days of "specialism." He who has devoted himself to the acquirement of rapidity, has had little time for the development of the instructive faculty (even supposing that it exists within him); while he who has developed such faculty, can not have done much in the line of securing speed. Further than this, it is reasonably certain that few people possess the two faculties in a sufficiently strong degree. The style of instructor first mentioned above, is the worst of the three. If he has demonstrated his *incapacity*, he is a good man to avoid. One must have *some* speed power, or he is a failure in either line.

The Celestial Writing.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27th, 1894.

MR. F. H. HEMPERLEY,

Editor THE STENOGRAPHER,

603-605 Chestnut St., Phila.

My Dear Sir:—Your kind note of 21st received 25th. I am greatly obliged to you and Mr. Barlow for the Celestial Writing, which is exceedingly interesting, very ingenious and clearly capable of execution at a sufficient speed for general use as proposed. I could give you emphatic reasons from letters in my possession why some such system ought to succeed; in fact, I have been much surprised at the acute observations made by persons whose position in life calls for this invention. I am immensely pleased with Richter's adaptation of Gabelsberger, but I think that the people who want it must devote very much more time to acquiring it than will be necessary to learn Celestial. I always recommend Everett as an efficient general stenography, but I find that his modes are not relished by the intelligent gentlemen who want such a system, and, indeed, I myself regard them as a weakness, notwithstanding their ingenuity. It is, in short, evident that the desideratum remains, and I shall be delighted if Mr. Barlow shall prove to have transformed it into an accomplishment.

Personally, I am both surprised and highly gratified to discover that Mr. Barlow has understood and thoroughly appreciated the force and meaning of my effort to subject the stenographic science to universal rules subsumed under general laws. The last

place in the world where I would have looked for evidence of such appreciation is in a script system—but it is clearly visible in the elaboration of the details.

Your friend and servant,

JAMES EDMUNDS.

A Bright Pupil.

Of the many bright girls of the Magnolia School, none is more deserving of notice than little Edna Vallas, eldest daughter of Mr. Horace Vallas, of the business department of *The Times-Democrat*, and the granddaughter of the late Rev. Anthony Vallas, a self-exiled Hungarian, of the Kosuth war of Independence, who became as distinguished an educator and author in this State as he had been in his own country.

Edna Vallas was born on February 11th, 1884, and is therefore only ten years old. She received her early education at home, and one year ago entered the public schools, skipping the first grade. At the end of the first term she passed from the second to the third grade, her percentage being 100. In the present grade her yearly average is 99 per cent. and she has led her class and won all honors during the term, and, at the re-opening of the schools, she will take her place in the fourth grade. She is a great reader, passing from fairy tales to history, as well as a bright little musician.—*The Times Democrat*, New Orleans, June 30th, 1894.

EDITOR.—Mr. Vallas is an interested patron of THE STENOGRAPHER, and we congratulate him upon the possession of a little daughter of so great promise.

MISS IDA E. TURNER, of this city, has just returned from a month's vacation, part of which was spent in England and Ireland. Miss Turner's intense activity had somewhat broken down her health, and we rejoice to learn that she has been much benefitted by her ocean voyage. In renewing her subscription she says:

"I feel almost out of the profession without a regular visit from your bright, comprehensive journal, and trust that the brothers and sisters of the craft are showing the genial editor the substantial appreciation so fully deserved."



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - - Editor.

PUBLISHED AT

38 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the editor will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, \$1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

The Missing Link in Shorthand.

IN THE *Phonographic Magazine* of June 1st, the editor, among other things, says that Mr. Dunham's title is altogether too comprehensive, and that it ought to be more specific by changing it to "The Missing Link in Graham's Standard Phonography." He adds that "To Graham writers the suggestions in 'The Missing Link' will prove vastly helpful. To writers of the Benn Pitman system they are, for the most part, unnecessary."

In commenting upon this editorial review, a prominent shorthand writer (not a Grahamite) send us a confidential letter in which he says: "It is an astonishing piece of criticism—not on the book under review, but on the Graham system generally—of which Mr. Dunham has, as I understand, been a writer. It is very curious that after adopting, in the 1889 edition of the *Companion*, considerable of Graham's principles and devices, and not only that, but carrying them to an excess which the practical sense of Mr. Graham would have restrained him from tolerating, Mr. H. should have felt it incumbent on him to make the comments he has. It is a subject so serious on the score of manliness and a proper sense of obligation towards one whose ideas have been very indiscriminately adopted, that it

is a question I think you editors ought to take up in the interest of fair play."

While we should not like to adopt the conclusion to which our correspondent arrives as being entirely correct, still it does seem to us that the partisan feeling which animates the article in question is one much to be regretted. Whatever may be said about the respective merits of the Graham and the Pitman-Howard text-books, it is an undoubted fact that many of the ablest reporters of the country claim to write the Graham system. Indeed, it is quite probable that if a Congress of one hundred each of the leading Pitman-Howard and Graham writers of the country were to be held to make a verbatim report of a specially rapid and difficult address, the percentage of accuracy would be considerably in favor of the Graham reporters.

But, as there are most excellent reporters by both systems, and as there are special weaknesses which Mr. Dunham has endeavored to cure in his admirable book without referring to any particular system, it seems as though the editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* had been moved unnecessarily by feelings other than those of fair and generous criticism, to suggest that the title of the book ought to be "The Missing Link in Graham's Standard Phonography."

* * *

Notice!

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 16th, 1894.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Indiana State Stenographers' Association will be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday, August 15th and 16th, 1894, at the New Dennison Hotel. All stenographers are invited to be present.

FRANK D. BLUE,
Secretary.

* * *

THE STENOGRAPHER has entered upon its Sixth Volume. How time does fly!

* * *

THE shorthand reporters in Congress have been continuously at work for very nearly a year. The number of words which they have recorded is something astonishing. The amount of hand weariness and brain fatigue which they have felt can scarcely be calculated.

WE FEEL very much encouraged by the subscriptions which keep coming in. Notwithstanding the dullness of business in many lines, our patronage is keeping up splendidly.

* * *

AMANUENSES should carefully read and digest, and improve themselves by means of, the practical suggestions furnished through the articles of Kendrick C. Hill, in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

THE Actuarial Society of America, at its recent meeting in New York City, was entertained most handsomely by President John R. Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., with a dinner at Delmonico's, a private steam yacht excursion down the Sound, followed by a banquet at his lovely residence of Rosedene. We enjoyed these delightful hospitalities, with our fellow members of the Association, and are under many obligations to Mr. Hegeman, as well as his charming wife, for favors received.

* * *

AMANUENSES, what are you doing to increase the value of your services? We hear complaints from business men that so many of the shorthand clerks do not seem to know when they write nonsense. We had occasion, recently, to look over a transcript which contained the expression "at the end 700." On calling the transcriber's attention to it, she showed us her notes which we saw were "at the end of the first year." She had mistaken "of the" for a 7, and "first," and the sign for "year," each for a cipher. It was a little bit of carelessness and the inability to recognize nonsense.

* * *

WE FAILED to notice last month, for lack of space, that Mr. Isaac S. Dement and Dr. Chas. F. Bassett have invented a machine to make change, which is something wonderful. The operator places in the machine the bills or gold, silver and nickel, whatever it may be, presses down the keys which represent the amount to be taken out, and, presto, the proper change comes forth.

By no possibility can there be any mistake. At the close of business the proprietor examines the machine, sees what the total transactions amount to, and finds the proper balance stored up safely in the machine.

JAMES H. COUSINS, editor of the *Irish Phonographic Bulletin*, has developed remarkable abilities as a writer of poetry, genuine poetry, which appeals to the heart and rouses the imagination. Go ahead, brother, and speak as the spirit moves you, holding up the highest and best ideals to the world.

* * *

A FRIEND of ours, a lawyer, said to us the other day: "I wish I knew shorthand, but I have not the time to learn it." We pity him because it would be of so much use to him in many ways. Still, if he would subscribe for THE STENOGRAPHER, send us \$2.00 and get either Dement's or Torrey's text-book, he could acquire a reasonable and practical knowledge of shorthand, without realizing that he had devoted much time to it.

THE Imperial Typewriting machine, of Montreal, Canada, promises to be a success.

THE Denver Stenographers' Association gave an evening's outing at Rocky Mountain Lake, on the evening of June 22d.

COURT Stenographer Walter H. Lewis, of West Chester, Pa., was taken quite ill in Philadelphia a few days ago, but is now somewhat better.

FRANK D. REED, stenographer of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was married at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 28th of June to Miss Sarah Storm.

THE Shorthand Club of Manchester, New Hampshire, gave a pleasant musical and literary entertainment at their rooms in the Kernard, on the evening of June 18th.

MISS MARGARET TAYLOR has recently been appointed stenographer and clerk in the United States District Attorney's office, at Louisville, Ky., in place of Mrs. Kate T. Woodhull.

MR. MCGURRIN says that the ability to operate the typewriter without looking at the keyboard, not only lessens the liability of making errors, but is also an important item in preserving the eyesight from injury.

"I CONSIDER \$5.00 per annum well spent for the leading *shorthand magazines*, for we ought to keep in close touch with our profession (*our business*), and add all we can to our knowledge and skill in that direction.—KENDRICK C. HILL.



BATES TORREY, *Editor.*

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, Mass.

DISTRICT Attorney Geo. T. Forsyth, of Chicago, has invented, recently, a typewriter for the blind. Mr. Forsyth's little son lost his sight, and, thinking of his boy's education, it occurred to the father that a typewriter could be made with raised letters. This idea has taken shape, and the public some day may see such a machine.

* * *

An eminent oculist says that typewriting, according to the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, has an injurious effect upon the eyes. The operator is obliged to glance incessantly back and forth from the keyboard to the shorthand notes, and this is a muscular exercise of the most fatiguing sort. The oculist urges all typewriters to strive to become so familiar with the keys of their instrument that they shall be able to write without looking at the keyboard, with just the same certainty as the pianist feels when he is looking at the music score and letting his fingers take care of themselves. This is a hint well worth taking, and there is no great difficulty about it.

* * *

THIS is the doctrine of *Practical Typewriting*, and the number of those who are inclining to the same belief is constantly and vastly increasing. In the revised portion of a new edition of our typewriting manual, soon about to come off the press, we have given generous attention to *Touch Writing*, as we term it, and have illustrated, by a curious diagram, our way of teaching an *unseeing* command of the keyboard.

* * *

AND this allusion to *Touch Writing*, of the eminent oculist, prompts us to refer again to the checkered career of the all-finger

method of typewriting. In the early stages opposition and ridicule were heaped upon the idea, and hardly a week passed when we did not receive a communication from a critical writer. That has all passed by, and this year only one letter has been received of such a character. We will quote from it, to show the reader how trivial the warfare has become :

"I operate the typewriter according to your all-finger method, as laid down by you in your book, *Practical Typewriting* ; but in the office where I work there are two stenographers of from four to five years experience, who say that it does not amount to anything ; that they used (*sic*) to operate the machine by that method ; and that they switched back to the old one-finger way, without knowing it. They also say that this is a common occurrence among those who use all the fingers in operating the typewriter, and give as the cause of it the fact (*sic*) that it is not 'natural.'"

Comment upon the above is unnecessary. The progress of the times has left behind such puerile considerations, and present readers have no stomach for them.

* * *

BUT was it not the *Laodicean* who blew hot and blew cold upon any enterprise? And is he not a more exasperating enemy to a good cause who wavers in his opinions, rather than stands up strongly behind a conviction? So writing we have in mind a prominent typewriter manufacturer who likes to listen to our advocacy of all-finger manipulation, and confesses reluctantly to a belief in its efficiency ; but in the next breath is likely to declare that *any* method will do just as well. How provoking! In fact, how hard it is to keep amiable, any way, in the support of a principle that encounters

THE STENOGRAPHER.

opposition. But opposition to all-finger procedure is fading, as we stated above, and what use in dwelling further on that phase of the subject?

* * *

THE following letter clipped from the public press some time ago, presents another style of arrangement for typewriter practice :

DEAR SIR :

The charges that have been made against the Company and its management, in the public press, growing out of the matters connected with its Spanish-American department, have been cabled to our president in London.

We are in receipt of a cablegram from him in response, suggesting that the insurance department be invited, in the public interests, to make an examination of the Company for the satisfaction of any policy holders who might be disturbed by these charges and criticisms, and in accordance with his suggestions the finance committee, at its regular meeting held this date, adopted the following preamble and resolution.

At the meeting of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, held this date the following proceedings were had.

WHEREAS, certain charges and criticisms having been made against this Company, in the public press, growing out of certain matters connected with the Spanish-American department, and

WHEREAS, the finance committee of the Board of Trustees is satisfied from the statement there will be no loss to this Company by reason of the matters referred to, yet is desirous that the public should be equally satisfied ; therefore

Resolved, to that end the Superintendent of Insurance, of this State, be invited to make a thorough examination of this Company.

In accordance with the foregoing the Company will be pleased to have this examination at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

* * *

APROPOS of the syllabic idea in stenography, which we have, perhaps, carried as far as anybody ever has, in our *instruction in Practical Shorthand* (and, perhaps, as far as it may be consistent to go), the following, clipped from *Harper's Young People*, is interesting :

A SYLLABLE GAME.

Did you ever think that the same syllable is often used in a great many words? If not, suppose you learn it by playing the following game: Write several words on a long slip of paper, leaving the space of half an inch between the syllable of each word.

Then cut out the syllables, assort them, and let each player draw three syllables at random. From these three, or from any two of them, he must try to construct a word. If unable to do so he must return two to the pack, and wait until his turn comes again, when he may draw three more slips, and try again.

* * *

WHILE overhauling some papers, recently, we came upon a letter received in 1890, from the superintendent of a school for the blind. He then wrote: "We use the Remington No. 4, and I have worked out a set of exercises adapted to our use, but I have not given enough study to the matter to feel fully confident that I am working on the best lines. I divide the keyboard for right and left hands, and in the beginning paste leather slips over Y, H, N, to guide the fingers in keeping the place. I begin with the word *the* and work out by new words, taking in an additional letter in each new word until the whole keyboard is mastered. During this process of learning the location of each letter, and the general principles of fingering have been acquired. Pupils are then ready to take up phrase and sentence practice, fingering the same in accordance with the practice learned."

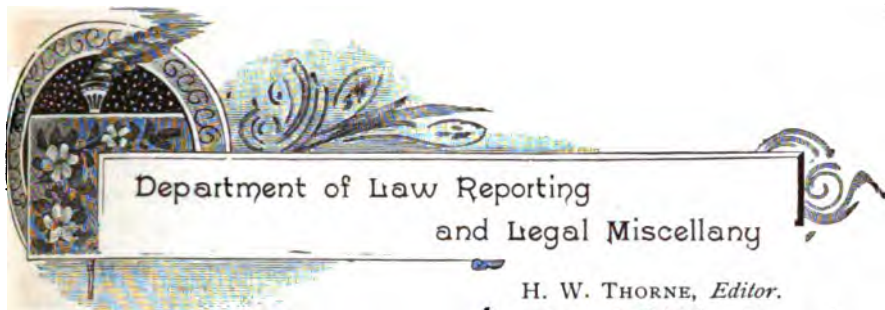
This is good doctrine and it's logic as well, as its origin influenced us a great deal in our preparation of lessons for an all-finger manual.

* * *

A FRIEND interested in the matter, makes inquiry and comment regarding the writing of *Hebrew* upon the writing machine. There are quite a number of newspapers printed in the *Hebrew*-text, and in some cities, notably New York, there is considerable communication in that language. Hebrew reads from right to left of the page, directly opposite to English printing, and the query is made: "Is there a machine that can be made to perform in this way?" Our friend has experimented some with carbon paper upside down, which is clever, to say the least. Can any reader furnish information on this subject?

BATES TORREY.

"I CONSIDER \$5.00 per annum well spent for the leading *shorthand* magazines, for we ought to keep in close touch with our profession (*our business*), and add all we can to our knowledge and skill in that direction."—KENDRICK C. HILL.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department
should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

This and That.

MR. NEAL's excellent article is concluded this month. It has prevented the presentation, in this number, of several matters of importance to readers, which I hope may appear next month.

STENOGRAPHER S. C. Rodgers, of Troy, N. Y., says that the following peculiar question occurred in a case reported by him: "Q. Did you employ half of twenty-one men in each ice-house?"

JULY and August are the vacation months with bench and bar. During that period the court stenographer deserts the halls of justice and hies away to mountain, lake and forest to recuperate, mentally and physically.

SOME people profess to believe that quackery in all departments of life is greater now than ever in the history of the world. Such persons are generally of a pessimistic turn of mind. What if an occasional shorthand quack appears? Are there not more competent stenographers now than ever before?

A FRIEND said to me, the other day, "I suppose that at the rate of one dollar per day one hundred thousand full-grown men could be employed to perform any kind of labor that does not require special skill or training or knowledge of the work to be done. To perform the duties of the ordinary office stenographer necessitates the expenditure of at least several months' time, the costs of living, etc., during that period and the expense of instruction. I suppose that at the rate of six dollars per week thousands of stenographers may be employed to do ordinary office work." My friend may be slightly wrong in some of his statements, but isn't there much truth in his reflections, after all?

I WAS present not long since at the cross-examination of a witness who was so hoarse as to be unable to speak above a whisper. In fact a large portion of the answers given by him had to be repeated to the jury by the judge. I am sure the jury did not hear parts of his testimony; and I doubt that the official stenographer heard it. And yet, theoretically, juries decide questions of fact submitted to them after consideration of all the testimony.

IT is assumed by some feather-brained persons that knowledge is innate. Yet no person ever became conscious of a fact without learning it. To learn implies mental effort. The degree of effort necessary to acquire facts differs in individuals. The difference is largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of the gray matter of the brain. That is the principal reason that, when asked how long it requires to learn to write shorthand, I reply, "It depends upon the individual." "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

THERE appears to be one prerequisite to the performance of any act, to the accomplishment of any object—the knowing *how* to do it. The remedy for defective spelling is to learn how words are constructed. That entails the work of repeatedly looking up the correct spelling of temporarily forgotten words; of continually being on the *qui vive* while reading for such words. Practice of that sort never failed to rehabilitate poor orthography. Bad spelling is about as common as intoxication, both of which have at least one factor in common—want of self-respect of the individual.

IF you have anything to present upon subjects within the scope of this department, prepare your manuscript upon the type-

writer on paper about eight by ten inches, in size, written on one side, and forward same to me before the tenth of the month preceding that in which you wish it to appear. While I cannot promise to give place in this department to every article sent to me, yet I will cheerfully examine all received, and shall be pleased to present meritorious communications. Stenographers should cultivate the graces of literary composition. It is an art the acquirement of which will repay a stenographer in proportion to his skill in its use.

An Interesting Law Suit.

BY MR. EDWARD E. NEAL.

(Continued from July number.)

HENRY L. TOLMAN, the famous expert of Chicago, also testified that he thought there was a letter-press copy taken of the green copy, and also that the words "all works of art" on the carbon copy had been letter-pressed; he thought the signatures to the wills had been written after the letter-press was taken. He based his opinion as to the letter-press copy having been taken on the appearance of the ink on the paper, of its presenting a spread appearance.

A portion of John M. Butler's testimony might be of interest. Mr. Butler is a great lawyer in Indiana, having been a partner of Senator McDonald for a great many years. On cross-examination he was asked about the taking of copies in their office of papers prepared by the stenographer. Q. As to the method of carrying on business in your office, what was the rule as to making duplicate copies of papers, pleadings, contracts, opinions and the like? A. Almost always in making a legal paper or opinion we had one or two carbon copies taken, generally two, and a letter-press copy of the original. Q. Tell the jury why you did that? A. A large part of our pleadings had to be filed in the United States Court, and the United States Courts always require two copies of every pleading you file there, one for the counsel on the other side and one for the files of the Court; that gets us in the habit of making two; then we wanted an office copy so we will not have to run over to the Court to get a paper; we generally take a tissue copy, a letter-press copy, for our use.

Q. Who took the copies? A. The stenographer, that was his business, after he got done a paper then it was corrected; then it was his business to take a letter-press copy the very next thing and then make any corrections necessary on the carbon, then put backs on all of them. Q. And as Hutchens was the stenographer at that time that would be his duty with the papers, when he wrote them off from the shorthand book, to make what we call a green copy and a carbon copy, and also take a letter-press copy? A. Yes, sir. If he was extraordinary busy about anything Mr. Daniels might take the letter-press copy, but that was his business; if he had not anything else to do he went right straight on until he got done. Q. How were the letter-press copies kept, how were they preserved in your office? A. A separate back was put upon them and they were put away in a box of the case to which they belonged; we had each case boxed, for instance, Mr. A would have a suit, all the pleadings and letters from A, in regard to that suit, would be found right in that box. Q. You said that when a printing was made on the Caligraph with the green ribbon, that what is now the green ribbon, when it came out, it would be black? A. Yes, sir. Q. Do you know from observation how long it would be after the printing before it would turn green? No; I never timed it, I know it would take some time; but I know it will turn according to whether a letter-press copy taken or not. Q. When a letter press copy is taken does it turn green instantly? A. Yes, sir; the very instant the water strikes the letter-press it comes out green. Q. So that the material composing the ink is of such chemical constituents that the moisture changes it chemically from black to green? A. Yes, sir.

George E. Field, manager for Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, of Indianapolis, who sold the typewriter supplies to the firm of McDonald, Butler & Snow, was called as an expert on the question as to whether the wills had been written on a certain machine, the Caligraph, in the McDonald office. Mr. Snow, who was a witness, had identified certain papers as having been made on the Caligraph in their office on the day of the execution of the wills, and Mr. Field was called to prove that the same machine on which those papers were prepared wrote

the wills. He examined the papers and found certain letters out of alignment, saying that a machine after a certain amount of work would always present some peculiar characteristics that a new machine would not have, there being no uniformity in the defects that occurred in different machines, that any letter or any character is likely to get out of alignment in any machine, but no particular letter. He then proceeded to point out the peculiarities on the papers and the wills that were the same, and was then asked: "I will ask you, from your experience and observation in your business, what the chances are, if any, of there being any other machine of the given number that could do the work and show just those features you have indicated as peculiar to this one?" A I should say there would not be one chance in ten thousand of a machine of that make doing that work, or doing similar work, and showing the same peculiarities, the identical peculiarities. He testified that whether letter-press copying upon paper, upon which writing is made, would diminish the size of the paper would depend upon the quality of the paper; that upon pure linen paper, the quality upon which the wills were written, it would shrink it considerably to take a letter press copy; that he had never seen any carbon paper that would produce a letter-press copy; he did not think the wills had been letter-pressed because he could not notice any diminution in the size of the paper, and also because there were no indications of the ruffle left on the edges and top and bottom of the paper by the cloth not having covered the whole size of the paper as would be the case in letter-pressing; he thought if the paper had been properly letter-pressed there would be less ink on the press copy paper than on the one not copied, the tissue would take off a portion of the ink; he thought that the green ink would spread more over the paper that was not pressed than over one that was; he was positive that neither of the wills, nor the wills is "all works of art" had been letter-pressed.

Albert T. Isensee was another witness called by the defendant to prove that the wills had not been letter-press copied, and he gave about the same reasons for his belief that Mr. Field did, that is, as to the shrink-

age of the paper by letter-press copying, etc. They thought paper of that grade would shrink about 1-16 to 1/8 of an inch by being wet for letter-pressing. In connection with the peculiarities found on the wills as to whether they were written on the same machine that had prepared the papers admitted to be prepared on the McDonald, Butler & Snow machine, he went through the construction of the typewriter so as to show what parts of the machine most apt to be affected by use and what letters were most used. He made the mistake on cross-examination of not admitting that the letter "e" is used more than any other letter of the alphabet.

J. N. Hurty, the famous chemist, of Indianapolis, was a witness in the case, to prove that the wills were not letter-pressed and also that they were prepared on the same machine as the admitted papers, as well as being used as a microscopical expert on the signatures to the will. He was a practical typewriter operator. He went through the papers and pointed out the similarities in them as to the alignment of the letters, and thought that they were undoubtedly produced on the same machine. Mr. Hurty had made a study of inks for the Bar Association of Indianapolis, and had made experiments as to the effect of taking letter-press copies from documents written with a green ribbon. He thought the green copy of the will had not been letter-pressed and gave the reasons for his belief that whenever a paper has been wet for the purpose of letter-pressing, the ink passes through the paper, making it distinct on the the other side; and also, if it is left uncopied, the ink by capillary attraction passes more or less into the fiber of the paper, but will not go through. On those two points he based his opinion that the papers had not been letter-pressed, as he found the characteristic spread of the ink, but it had not gone through.

Frank M. Lowes was recalled as to the contents of some books that were found in the trunk of Arthur Hutchens, the demented stenographer, as to whether they had anything in them pertaining to the will. Mr. Lowes was a Benn Pitman writer, also Mr. Hutchens. It was a question as to whether one of the books produced from the trunk contained some notes by the same writer as the one first produced on the trial when Mr.

Lowes was on the stand before. Mr. Lowes thought that by certain peculiarities he could say that they were written by the same writer; he thought stenographers had peculiarities in forming their characters by which the authorship could be detected, and thought that "those peculiarities account for the fact that no person is able to take up and read off the characters of some other person." He remarked that he could decipher the shorthand writing of Hutchens, to a certain extent, but thought that reading depends upon a knowledge of the context, because some writers will leave out something depending upon their knowledge of the context to tell exactly what they have written in their notes. When asked about different systems of shorthand writing, he thought that every writer had a system of his own, that the principles of shorthand writing are all based upon the system of Isaac Pitman. He was asked about the different systems and what constituted the difference between them, naming seven and giving their principal differences. Mr. Lowes was taken through a very severe cross-examination as to the contents of the books. One of the books had a partial transcription and the lawyer used the key, and the poor stenographer had to study out the notes of another stenographer and show to the jury how he decided they were all written by the same man. He made characters for various letters and words, according to the Benn Pitman system, and showed them to the jury. Mr. Lowes thought he had gone over about fifteen hundred pages of shorthand notes in the office of McDonald, Butler & Snow, in looking for the lost will dictation, looking over about forty pages a day when he was at work on it.

It is very difficult to give any connected statement of the part shorthand had in the great McDonald Will case, as it was spoken of by only a few of the witnesses, and it was given in such a form as cannot be made into a connected story. The case itself made a record of two thousand pages, and has not yet been passed on by the Supreme Court.

FINIS.

THE June strawberry festival of the Brooklyn Stenographers' Association was a very enjoyable affair.

The Ubiquitous Stenographer.

"Men's lives like oceans change
In shifting tides, and ebb from either shore
Till the strong planet draws them on once more."
—E. C. Steadman.

MR. JULIUS W. STUART, of Charleston, S. C., assistant stenographer of the U. S. Senate, successfully passed the law examinations of the Columbian University of Washington, D. C. He was chosen by his classmates to deliver the valedictory address.

THE New Orleans Stenographers' Association has always been noted for its activity. Regular monthly meetings of the Association are held at its parlors, 61 Carondelet Street. A reading circle and spelling matches are valuable features of the work of the Association.

IT is stated that, in the majority of the schools in which the art is now taught it has been introduced since 1885. Statistics show that from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, one year only, 57,375 persons received instruction in shorthand in this country. Of this number over 30,000 were women, and 7,228 were taught through the mail.

MISS LULA SPURRIER, of Nashville, Tenn., stenographer at the Custom House in that city, while operating the typewriter was stricken blind. It is thought to be but a temporary attack. THE STENOGRAPHER sympathizes with the young lady in her affliction, and hopes that she will have recovered by the time this magazine reaches her.

MR. D. D. Mueller, stenographer, 21 Shillito Avenue, Cincinnati, O., will please accept my thanks for a copy of *The Mountain Chautauqua*, a journal published in the interest of chautauqua work at the summer school at Mountain Lake Park, Md. Mr. Mueller's name appears as instructor in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping. This is his second year with this school.

STENOGRAPHER Wm. L. Ormsby, who reports the Jefferson Market police court, at New York city, has been telling what he knows about the "Tammany Tiger." That was the subject of his address before one of Tammany Hall's general committees. About the same time stenographers Peter P. McLoughlin and Frank S. Beard, of the New York city courts of General Sessions, dined and wine the judges of those courts.

STENOGRAPHER Jerome Brady, of New York city, who is connected with the United Press Local News of that city, unexpectedly enjoyed a trans-Atlantic voyage. Having been assigned to interview Henri Marteau, the violinist, upon his departure for the sunny shores of *la belle France*, Brady was forced to make the trip, as the sea was so rough that it was too perilous for him to go with the pilot when the latter left the steamship.

A SAN FRANCISCO stenographer, Miss Maggie Barrett, whose office in the Mills Building, in that city, was invaded during her absence by the agents of a telephone company and her telephone removed, brought suit through her lawyer (also a lady) for \$2000 damages against the telephone company, and recently recovered \$400 and costs. When a woman stenographer and a lawyer of the same sex join forces, it would seem that the time for the moving of the procession had arrived.

"REPORTING under cover," is the invention of a Brooklyn gentleman. The scheme, if properly manipulated, cannot but prove fruitful of advantage to struggling stenographers out of a job. It is claimed that the inventor (who, by the way, is unacquainted with the "beautiful art" of shorthand) undertook to stenographically report the investigation of an aldermanic committee of the City of Churches; that he received ten dollars per day for *not* doing the work, and that another person, a stenographer, employed by the inventor aforesaid, did the work and was also paid by the city.

JAMES M. PURCELL, of Chicago, stenographer in the celebrated Coughlin murder case, has been having trouble with the authorities respecting his bill for services, which amounted to \$6,437.85. The prices charged in the bill are five dollars per day for taking testimony, fifty cents per page for the first and fifteen cents per page for carbon copies, and \$300 for extra charges. I am not advised of the nature of the extra charges; presumably copyists' fees. A majority report of the judiciary committee of the county board recommends payment of the bill in full except the \$300. So that, probably, brother Purcell will get about \$6,137.85.

GIVE below a description of a new word-counting device:

"The counter is enclosed in a small case in front of the machine, just under the shifting lever. The case has three circular openings through which appear the records of units, tens and hundreds respectively, so that the progress of the work can always be watched by the operator. Every time the space bar is struck an adjustable connection communicates the motion to a slide within the counter casing and a rotary motion is imparted to the units shaft. This actuates the first of the three disks that form the recording apparatus. These disks are in series, as is usual in registering and counting machines, and although they are adapted to count up to 999 only, they can be extended, if desired, to count and register any required number. The operator has a constant check on the visible record in the shape of a gong, which strikes as each 100 words is registered, and thus calls his attention to the impending change of figures."

I CLIP the following truthful description of the work of a court reporter from an exchange:

"Their work is allied with the most unruly member of the human body, under whose antics the hand, ears and nerves are in complete subjection. The fortissimo, pianissimo, crescendo and diminuendo of the human voice are, in themselves (particularly in a court room), oftentimes enough to distract the auditors beyond endurance; yet under it all the stenographer is compelled to sit serenely, faithfully recording the words without paying the slightest heed to inflection or for one instant becoming rattled. He is also obliged by force of circumstances sometimes to sit as many as five or six consecutive hours in one position, with hand, mind and body under the highest possible tension, without the slightest control over the surroundings, and there are occasions when even to pause and sneeze would cause a break in the continuity of a sentence and subject his report to criticism from many exacting men, no matter if the difficulty were attempted to be explained. It frequently happens when reporting a long trial in court that the stenographer is required to produce a transcript in triplicate or quadruplicate of a five hours' session day by day before midnight of each day."

THERE are probably 400 or 500 active stenographers in Pittsburg, Pa. Of these

about thirty are engaged in court reporting. The Pittsburg court reporters have plenty to do, according to the *Leader*, of that city, which is authority for the following :

"A material part of court costs is the bill for testimony. The testimony in every case that is tried before a jury and appealed to the Supreme Court, and frequently when it is not, is taken in full. Besides, under the old equity rules, testimony taken before a master was jotted down by a stenographer. So is testimony taken before a commissioner in important cases, although in divorce cases the commissioner usually takes it himself in longhand. The cost of the testimony in the ordinary case runs from \$25 to \$150, frequently to \$500 or \$600. There are 200 cases appealed every year from this county, so that it can easily be seen from this branch alone that the cost is heavy. To take down official reports of jury trials there are two stenographers to the three Common Pleas Courts. They are paid salaries of \$2,000 per year, but are allowed beside a certain sum for each page of testimony transcribed. This compensation adds from \$1,000 to \$2,000, sometimes more, extra per year to their salary. Some remarkably large fees have been paid out for reports of testimony. The largest fee in recent years was that received by J. H. Beal for work done in the hearing of appeals from the last city triennial assessment. The bill was something like \$7,000. In the famous Hartuppee cases tried some years ago at Beaver, the bill amounted to \$10,000. The stenographers were Messrs. Breck and Lippincott. The same stenographer got a fee almost as large in the Fuel Gas company cases. A good part of these fees go to assistants and for the work of transcribing, but still the expert stenographer has a very fair amount left for himself."

ST. PAUL, Minn., has a number of capable lady stenographers, some of whom have won fame in other callings. It will be noticed, in the following brief mention of these ladies, that a large percentage of them are from other States. Miss Lily A. Long has had a stenographic experience of eleven years, and at present is occupying the responsible position of corresponding secretary of the West Publishing Company. She has achieved distinction as an author. Her latest book is entitled "Apprentices of

Destiny." She is president of the Unity Literary Society, of St. Paul. Miss Alice Barry is head stenographer of the Northwestern General Electrical Company, and, it is said, commands the largest salary paid to any office stenographer in St. Paul. She is also a notary public. Her sister, Miss Margaret Barry, is accounted a first-class stenographer, with six years' experience. For four years' she has been engaged in the chief engineer's office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Miss Jennie H. Moore, is a stenographer with the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and has had an experience of eight years' as a shorthand. She is a self-taught stenographer. Miss Kathryn M. Otto, stenographer with the New York Life Insurance Company for the last three years, is a finely educated and talented young lady. Miss Ada Bishop, who is a native of Itasca, N. Y., has for the last eight years' been employed as a phonographer in the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is said to rank at the head of her profession. Mrs. Wm. Todd, who has a wide reputation as an expert stenographer, is connected with the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, at Sixth Street, St. Paul. Miss Maud Shadle, with Hackett Hardware Company, Fourteenth Street, has had two years' experience, enjoys a good reputation for skill and accuracy and has a record of 160 average page letters per day. Miss Ida M. Butters, a native of Conry, Pa., has been connected with the Remington Typewriter Company, on Fourth Street, for nearly four years. Miss Abby Wilson, stenographer for Peet & Company, corner Fifth and Roberts Streets, stands well in her profession. Miss Anna L. Thorwick, went to St. Paul early last year, and is now with the Great Northern Railway, acting as stenographer to F. I. Whitney. She is a native of Bergen, Norway. Miss Eva Pope, with an office in the Drake Block, is said to be a good all-around stenographer. Miss Mattie Querreau is employed by Wood's Harvetry concern. Miss J. R. Shoemaker formerly conducted a general stenographic and typewriting office in St. Paul, but is now with Clark & Thorne, bankers and brokers. She was at one time a school teacher in North Dakota, and subsequently private secretary to the president of the Duluth Board of Trade. Miss Hannah Guyer, a

native of London, England, and an Isaac Pitman stenographer, is now in the employ of F. L. Bixby, at the Grand Opera House, St. Paul. Miss Etta Harper, a former resident of Toronto, Can., is with the Edison Phonograph Company, in the Endicott Arcade. She uses the Isaac Pitman system. The Misses Helwig, three sisters, natives of McGregor, Ia., have been located in St. Paul for five years. They conduct a large stenographic reporting business with offices in the National German-American Bank.

H. W. THORNE.

Sweet Will—Surly Shall.

Mr. Wheeler, page 287, remarking on the popular perverse use of *will* for *shall*, where "a rule of the language" prescribes the latter word, says he is loth to think it is due to ignorance or carelessness. According to my observation and belief it is hard for the masses to get reconciled to the ridiculous "*I shall, you will*" of the grammarians, especially as the rule plays havoc with the popular conception of the meaning of those words by which *will* and *would* are regarded as best befitting the language of respect, in contrast with their supercilious substitutes *shall* and *should*. "*I would* like to look at your flower garden, sir," modestly remarks an ordinary mortal. "*I should* like to know what business you have here?" replies the crusty owner in annihilating English.

It seems to me that business men do not stop to think or care whether the words in question simply "foretell" or express "intention." They appear to know in a general way that *will* and *would* are very soothing to the feelings of a customer when recommending goods or soliciting an order, and that *shall* and *should* are very handy terms when scolding or threatening is in order. "*We will* take pleasure, etc.," says one. "*I shall* send them a sharp letter to-morrow," says another. "*I will* give this matter my best attention." "Unless the account is settled this week *we shall* put the matter in the hands of our attorney." "*We would* like to have you send us a sample." "If this occurs again *we shall*, etc." He's mad; any one can see that. "If you *would* like to take " so and so "*I will* furnish you, etc."

"A rule of the language," as I understand it, is made by one popular writer

copying from another, and another from him, and so on, regardless of the language of the people at large. From an examination of a large number of business letters, lately, I am of the opinion that the practice of the grammarians, in regard to the above points, is gaining slightly, and I, for one, heartily regret the innovation and the consequent loss of the distinction in meaning as above noted, which is certainly that of the common people with whom it has been my lot to mix.

JOHN WATSON.

An Editorial Retraction.

Referring to an editorial article in THE STENOGRAPHER of October, 1892, reflecting upon the acts and motives of Mr. Miner, of *The Illustrated Phonographic World*, the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER desires to recall the same and to state that, in his present opinion, it was ill-judged and should not have been written. The effort to get business by offering less than card rates was, undoubtedly, prompted by purely business reasons and we were entirely misled in speaking of Mr. Miner as we did. *The Illustrated Phonographic World* is a credit to the craft, and Mr. Miner has shown rare skill and business talent in its creation and successful continuance. We believe that it is always wise to confess mistakes and ask forgiveness, and we are assured that brother Miner will not be unforgiving towards us in the light of our humble and hearty retraction.

A prisoner was in the dock on a serious charge of stealing, and the case having been presented to the court by the prosecuting solicitor, he was ordered to stand up.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the Court.

"No, sir."

"Are you able to employ one?"

"No, sir."

"Do you want a lawyer to defend the case?"

"Not partickler, sir."

"Well, what do you propose to do about the case?"

"We—ll—ll," with a yawn, as if wearied of the thing, "I'm willin' to drop the case, far's I'm concerned."

George W. Bunbury.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers this month a photograph, together with a specimen of the *fac-simile* shorthand notes, of the now celebrated young Irish champion, Mr. George W. Bunbury.

Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons granted a speed certificate to Mr. Bunbury for 250 words a minute, the speed test having taken place on January 10th in connection with the Dublin S. W. A., the officers conducting the examination being the President, Captain Connor (Medical Staff), Mr. Palliser H. Wayland, Mr. M. T. O'Malley (Treasurer), and Mr. G. A. Wilson (Hon. Secretary). The matter selected for the ten minutes' test was a speech of the Marquis of Salisbury.

We give below a letter from Mr. Bunbury to the editor of the *Phonetic Journal*, which appeared in the latter under date of February 17th, 1894 :

"FROM '230' TO '250.'

"I have much pleasure in complying with your request to give an account of my speed training since obtaining the 230 words a minute certificate in April, 1893. When I had won the 230 words certificate, I set about practising again, my object being to obtain a 250 words certificate. From the end of April to the end of August I practised steadily without regard to speed, in order to form the characters regularly. The matter I had then dictated to me consisted of the *Strand Magazine*, books of adventure, etc. At the beginning of September I began working for the 250 certificate, and the method I employed, with successful results, was as follows :—Having taken a leading article or speech from a paper or book, I counted out ten minutes or perhaps more at the rate required ; I then had it read to me in the time, after which I proceeded to transcribe or read what I had written, circling each outline or phrase which I had formed badly or which looked shaky. These outlines and phrases I carefully noted in a small book which I carried about with me for that purpose, and, when an opportunity presented itself, I wrote and re-wrote them until I acquired the greatest possible facility in forming them. The next night I was able to take the same piece with much greater ease, and to make my notes much better. The following night I increased the

speed slightly, bearing in mind, of course, the advice not to sacrifice legibility for speed. I had the same piece dictated night after night for a week, and sometimes two weeks, if the matter were of more than average difficulty, for I am confident that there is nothing like repetition for increasing speed. With regard to reading my notes, I have always made it a rule to read everything I write, and have adopted the following plan : When a fresh piece was dictated to me at a certain speed, I read it through first, and I read it over again each time the speed was increased. I continued practising, never missing a night (except Sundays), and sat for examination on the 8th of December, 1893, but failed, having more than the maximum percentage of errors in my transcript. This failure did not discourage me in the least ; in fact it gave me more energy and a stronger determination to accomplish my object. I still kept practising as hard as I could, and on the 30th of December again presented myself for examination. This time, however, the passage selected for the test was read at the rate 260 words per minute, owing to a hitch in the method of timing, and therefore, I did not attempt to transcribe my notes. This might be considered as another failure, but still I was undaunted. I once more set to work, but not so hard, as I found I was losing my retentive powers from over-practice and brain exertion. I again sat for examination on the 10th of January, and was then successful, proving to a certain extent the old adage that 'the third time is the charm.' The very fact of my having failed twice makes the certificate which Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons have been pleased to award me more valuable.

"In conclusion, I would wish to impress upon all who read this the importance of perseverance, without which success is impossible in any undertaking, and especially in the attainment of high speed in shorthand."

GEORGE W. BUNBURY.

Dublin, January 31st.

"I CONSIDER \$5.00 per annum well spent for the leading *shorthand magazines*, for we ought to keep in close touch with our profession (*our business*), and add all we can to our knowledge and skill in that direction."

KENDRICK C. HILL.



George W. Bunbury

Key to Shorthand Notes of George W. Bunbury, Dublin, Ire.

The Champion Isaac Pitman Shorthand Speed Writer.

Mr. Pierce Maloney said that their leader, Mr. John Redmond, had sounded the note of warning, and a note of battle for an autumn campaign. He had told the people at the meeting, and through them the people of Ireland, the position in which the National cause stood at the present moment. It was in a condition from which it could only be rescued by courage and determination. They had been told by the Anti-Parnellites to trust in the Liberal Party, and that all would be well. Some of their leaders said before the general election that if the Liberals were returned to power they knew—they had assurances, they said—that the evicted tenants would be promptly restored to their homes and that there would be a generous measure of Amnesty for the Political Prisoners. The Evicted Tenants were still on the hillsides, and their number was being increased by the crowbar and by fire under Mr. John Morley's rule just as under Mr. Balfour's. No effort had been made to reinstate the Evicted Tenants. The Political Prisoners were still in jail—they had not been released, but contumely had been heaped upon them by the responsible Minister of the Crown. They were worse off now than under the

Tory Home Secretary. The Home Rule Bill had been brought into the House of Commons and had been mutilated by the aid of their opponent's votes. It had been accepted in its mutilated form by Mr. Dillon as a full settlement of Ireland's demands—a title which Mr. Gladstone had not dared to give it. Mutilated in the House of Commons, it had been rejected by the House of Lords, and now they had waited and waited many weeks in vain for any promise from Mr. Gladstone, or any of his followers, if it would be taken up next year and vigorously pressed on. On the contrary, they had had broad hints that next year would be devoted not to Home Rule but to English legislation. Under these circumstances Mr. Redmond had deemed it to be his duty to ask the Independent men of Ireland to make it clear that if the Liberal Party do intend to hang up Home Rule and to proceed with English legislation that Ireland will have a word or two to say on the subject. He would tell them briefly what he believed they had to do. They had to show the Liberal Party and the British people that just as in 1886 the strongest argument that Mr. Gladstone—

New Orleans Stenographers.

The regular monthly meeting of the New Orleans Stenographers' Association was held last night at their rooms, No. 61 Carondelet Street. President A. J. Peters occupied the chair, and Mr. Wayne G. Rogers, secretary, was at his desk, and a large number of members were present.

The reports of the officers of the outstanding committees were read and adopted.

The association sent resolutions of condolence to the widow and family of the late Andrew J. Graham, the author of Graham's Standard Phonography.

A letter of congratulation was sent to Isaac Pitman on his elevation to knighthood by the Queen of England.

The application of Miss P. Mailhes was read and referred to its proper committee.

The report of Mr. Cross, treasurer, showed the treasury to be in a flourishing condition.

The Reading Circle held its bi-monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 11th. Bulwer's "The Last Days of Pompeii" was the subject chosen for discussion. Mr. C. S. Foster, the essayist of the evening, read a very interesting and learned paper on Bulwer's great work, and Mr. Jos. Lallande read a choice selection from the same subject, after which it was thrown open for general discussion.—*New Orleans Times Democrat, July 15th, 1894.*

HE ATE TO SAVE HIS FRIEND.

A man was being tried for hog stealing in a southwest Georgia court. He had an accomplice in the theft, to whom the judge said:

"You knew this fellow stole that hog?"

"I did, your honor."

"And yet you helped him eat it?"

"I did, your honor, but he was a sickly man, an if he'd eat that whole hog he'd ha' died certain!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Bunbury Shorthand.

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Osgoodby Department.

W. W. OSGOODBY, *Editor*.

Much evidence has been furnished on either side of this issue, which practically, I dare say, will prove of little value to you upon this question whether or not Taylor was insane at the time he committed this act. Expert witnesses, men of high standing in their profession, men whose opinions are looked upon with the greatest respect, have testified that in their opinion this defendant was insane at the time he committed this deed. This is, however, but the expression of an opinion, which may proceed from the particular point of view of the person who gives it, or it may depend upon the opportunity which the witness has had for reaching such an opinion; and it may also depend very largely upon his idea as to what constitutes insanity. One physician, after an opportunity for examining a prisoner, may express the opinion, deliberately and truthfully, that he is insane. Another physician, of equal standing and with equal opportunities, may testify with equal truth that in his opinion he is sane. What does this mean, gentlemen? We know that doctors disagree, but the disagreement in this case may not be because the witness is more competent to express an opinion than another, nor because he has had better opportunities for forming an opinion, but it may be because his opinion represents a totally different point of view from that represented by the opinion of the other. In other words, one physician may regard a person insane because he develops certain peculiarities of character, because he exhibits what to the witness appears to be some mental derangement; while another physician, who may have observed the same traits, may reach the conclusion that they do not establish insanity—or he may have observed the man at a time when he did not manifest

such traits of mind. But there is a legal definition of insanity, and it is the definition within which this case must be brought. It is a definition so plain, so unmistakable, that no one of you can hear it read without at once comprehending its meaning. The law is particular to say that certain forms of mental derangement do not constitute such insanity as will relieve a person from responsibility for his acts. It says that a morbid propensity to commit prohibited acts, existing in the mind of a person who is not shown to have been incapable of knowing the nature and quality of the act or that it is wrong, furnishes no defense to a prosecution therefor. If a kleptomaniac knows he is depriving another of his property, and that he is violating the law, he is just as guilty of crime as if he had not this propensity. So, in defining legal insanity, the law of the State says a person cannot be tried, sentenced to punishment, or punished for crime, while he is in a state of idiocy, imbecility, lunacy or insanity, so as to be unable to understand the proceeding or to make his defense; and a person is not to be excused from criminal liability as an insane person, except upon proof that, at the time of committing the alleged criminal act, he was laboring under such a defect of reason as either not to know the nature and quality of his act, or not to know that that act was wrong. Before the defendant can avail himself of the defense of insanity, therefore, it must be established to your satisfaction that his mind was so far impaired, so far deranged, as to render him incapable of knowing the nature and quality of the act he was committing, or that that act was wrong. Now, within the evidence in this case, can it be said that this defendant was in that condition of mind when he deprived Solomon Johnson of his life?

Writers of this system sending one dollar to W. W. Osgoodby, Rochester, N. Y., for one year's subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER will receive as a premium either a copy of the Law Report and Typic Key published in this department in Vols. III and IV, or a cloth-bound copy of the Phonetic Shorthand Compendium as he may prefer.

Osgoodby's Phonetic Shorthand.

Handwritten text in two columns, likely a manuscript or a collection of notes. The script is a cursive, possibly Indic or Persian, script. The text is dense and fills the page.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue
Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the New York Collegiate
Institute, and General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City.

In reply to many inquiries received on the subject, the Metropolitan School will be open during the Summer for instruction in shorthand and typewriting. From Maine, North Carolina and Missouri the pupils come, glad to be able to prepare themselves during vacation time for positions in the Fall.

* * *

We have had the pleasure of seeing the new prospectus of the New York up-town branch of the Eastman Business College. Mr. Clement C. Gaines, the President, writing in the foregoing pamphlet says: "We would recommend Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, which is fully abreast of the times and contains all the recent additions to phonographic literature worth embodying in a text book. This system is the original and possesses an advantage over the others, which it is well to take into consideration. As all of our students have been exceptionally successful, we have concluded for the future to give this system decided reference."

* * *

In the Munson Phonographic News for July it is at last conceded that the New York Board of Education has adopted exclusively the Isaac Pitman text book in its day school courses. This periodical continues to say: "We are not informed why Munson's system was not adopted, but we believe it is to be due to lack of the necessary efforts on the part of Mr. Munson and the publishers. Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons worked very hard to get the book adopted."

As a matter of fact, this is quite contrary to the real facts. The writer is aware that the "Complete Instructor" was adopted solely on its merits, and without any effort or political influence whatever.

Key to Isaac Pitman
Phonography.

*BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

17.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: John Clark who served as a private in Captain Thomas's Co., "K" 13th Regt. New York City Militia (afterwards the 13th New York Volunteer Infantry), from April, 1861, to about September, 1861, is an applicant for pension, and the Pension Office require his discharge certificate.

He says that he was not furnished with one when he was mustered out. Will you kindly send me an official certificate of his service and honorable discharge from said organization, with a bill of your fee, if any, for same.

Very respectfully yours.

18

MR. JAMES MITCHELL,

District Attorney for the
County of Westchester.

DEAR SIR: At the request of Mr. Geo. Bain, a merchant of this city, I made application for a pardon for the above-named, prior to the time of sending the papers to Syracuse. Hon. Daniel Pattison, who was District Attorney at the time the prisoners were sentenced, recommended that they both be pardoned. They were charged with the crime of highway robbery, in having stolen the sum of \$1 from one Thos. Foster, and at the time Foster made the charge, he had just been discharged from States Prison. Both Coleman boys had worked for Mr. Bain prior to the time they were sent to States Prison, and Mr. Bain, in his affidavit upon the application, states that he is willing to employ them again in the event they are pardoned.

Yours very respectfully.

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MESSRS. BRIGGS & BATES,

Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: We have heretofore issued complete reports in parts, which were exchanged for bound volume when same were completed. There have been objections to this method; it did not secure the promptness desired, as we had to hold opinions sometimes for our thorough reporting, for revision, and to give official references, etc.

We hereafter issue Advance Sheets, which will be sent out immediately after the opinions are handed down. These are intended for temporary use until the book is published, not for binding or to be returned, and are furnished at the merely nominal charge of \$2 per year. One-half of this amount also will be credited on bill when the completed reports are delivered. We are,

Very truly yours.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

THE STENOGRAPHER

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

(Specially Engraved for THE STENOGRAPHER.)

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BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

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(Handwritten musical notation)

••Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and included in the Century Dictionary.

Mercantil Terms and Frases.

(Continued from June number.)

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| License | output | receipt book | sub-agent |
| licensed | Package | receiver | squeezed |
| life insurance | baggage | receiving house | systematise |
| loan association | partnership | remittance | Tare, tariff |
| Market | par of exchange | renewal | teller |
| marketable | par value | resources | tognage |
| mart | pass book | returns | trade-mark |
| maturity | payee | revenue | trade-price |
| maximum | percentage | revenues | trade-sail |
| maintain | personal property | Schedule | trades-union |
| maintenance | petty cash-book | sea-worthy | trans-atlantic |
| merchandise | pneumatic | secretary | transference |
| messenger | portage | seized, seizure | transhipment |
| minimum | postdate | staples | transit, transport |
| money-order | posting | set-off | typewriting |
| mortgage | power of attorney | share-holders | typewriter |
| morgagee | price current | sight draft | Ult. (last month) |
| morgager | production | signature | unavoidable. |
| motor | protection | silent partner | underwriter |
| Net proceeds | productive | <i>sine die</i> | usance |
| notarial seal | protective | solvency | usury |
| notary public | Quarantine | statistics | undivided |
| note of hand | quorum | stock-holder | Ware-house |
| Obligee | Rate of exchange | stock-jobber | way-bill |
| obligor | real-estate | storage | wharfage |
| order book | reservoir | store-house | Yield |

Miscellaneous.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Annunciator | erasure | insignificance | regarding the |
| adjustibility | electric | insinuation | reciprocate |
| Co-operation | electrician | interrogation | remunerative |
| cabinet | Deterioration | inanity | Sequence |
| Court of Appeals | Innocence | Media | subterfuge |
| cylinder | investigation | mediumistic | Ventilator |
| Dual, Error | identification | Nonconnectable | verisimilitude |
| effective | imperative | Recorder | Wire (to telegraph) |
| eraser | incorporation | recording | writing machine |

NOTE.—It is taken for granted that all Burnz' writers who examin these lists understand the rules which govern the shorthand writing when no particular difficulty occurs in shaping the outline. Doubt sometimes arises, in consequence of the paramount law of form, which forbids the construction of very awkward or rambling outlines. The majority of words, even those of a technical nature, can be written without hesitation by a person familiar with the principals of Fonic Shorthand and their proper application, and who also use freely the special forms and contractions found in the text-book, which serve as models for other contractions when need arises. Forms given in this mercantil list, which ar not contractions, ar mostly special forms to avoid conflict with other words. Many ar designed solely for business note-taking and not for general use; for instance, the stem K used for "book." Such ar merely suggestions.

Burnz Shorthand.

| Mercantile Terms & Phrases. | | | | h | g | w | u |
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Dement's Pitmanic Department.

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of
Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

(Testimony.)

and then they put—one of them put his hand in my vest-pocket and put another in my pants pocket. Then, all at once, they jumped from me, and, as I looked in the centre of Park Street, I saw a man standing. The other three were running up, perhaps one hundred feet or two hundred feet, up Park. I hollered, "Police!" then followed them. They turned and shot at me three times, and then one shot took effect in my knee—just above the knee. And they shot at me three times on Charlotte Avenue, before I got to Woodward Avenue. They did not run so very fast; they knew I was unarmed, and nobody came out to help me; and I was very unpleasantly close to them two or three times.

Q. How far did you follow them?

A. I followed them until they turned down the alley in the rear—the first alley in the rear of Woodward Avenue, where Thompson's is—where it ran through to Peterboro street—

Demosthenes.

fifteen talents, and that he was wronged by his guardians, part of his fortune being embezzled by them, and the rest neglected; insomuch that even his teachers were defrauded of their salaries. This was the reason that he did not obtain the liberal education that he should have had; besides that, on account of weakness and delicate health, his mother would not let him exert himself, and his teachers forbore to urge him. He was meagre and sickly from the first, and hence had his nickname of Batalus, given him, it is said, by the boys, in derision of his appearance, Batalus being, as some tell us, a certain enervated flute-player, in ridicule of whom Antiphanes wrote a play. Others speak of Batalus as a writer of wanton verses and drinking songs. And it would seem that some part of the body, not decent to be named, was at that time called *batalus* by the Athenians. But the name of Argas,

which also they say was a nickname of Demosthenes, was given him for his behavior as being savage and spiteful, *argus* being one of the poetical words for a snake; or for his disagreeable way of speaking, Argas being the name of a poet—

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VI

VI

"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City,

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In the July issue, this department, three slight typographical errors occurred, attributable to my not having had an opportunity to read and correct proof. In one of them, the *two* heavily aspirated-paragraphs, an analysis of which was included in my contribution to that number, were referred to—by error—as the *too*-heavily aspirated ones. Now, no claim was intended to be set up that they were more heavily aspirated than they should have been. *Exact Phonography* takes the language as it finds it. Considering the difficulty the old phonography has in dealing with the aspirate, such sentences might very well have been charged with being *too* heavily aspirated, by a writer of any of the old adaptations; but the *Exact* writer could not conscientiously make such a complaint, because, with his facilities for representing the coalescing vowels, he might be said to fairly *revel* in the delightful exercise of rendering, in graceful shorthand characters not encumbered with a single tick or dot, just that sort of sentences. Indeed, the more aspirates there were, up to any reasonable limit, the better the sentences would suit him, because each one would give him the opportunity of representing the aspirate *and* the coalescing vowel by means of only a *single stroke*; and, if the vowel happened also to be followed by sound of T, D, R, L, N, SHN, N-SHN, representable by a hook, or half-lengthening or doubling, he would have the opportunity of representing *three* sounds by a single half-length or double-length, or hooked stroke; and it would often happen, where he could both change the length of the stroke and add a hook to it, that he could represent *four* sounds with a single stroke, hooked and half-lengthened or double-lengthened. And all this he would do merely as following his fundamental principles, employing not a single special device, and each vowel stroke would be employed in a perfectly normal way. There would be no adopting of one vowel system, and then, because it was too cumbersome to be used in rapid work, an almost total dropping or relinquishment of it, and resorting to another that, because its different devices each meant a large number of different things, was wholly indefinite in its signification; but the vowel representation would appear as a unified, harmonious structure. One of the Cincinnati journals, a well-known one, the *Journal and Messenger*, some time ago dwelt, in a notice of the *Exact*, on this harmonious *Vowel* development, in the following language:

"The hooks and other principles for contraction are applied to the vowel as well as to the consonant strokes, which frequently gives a briefer outline than *when* the vowels

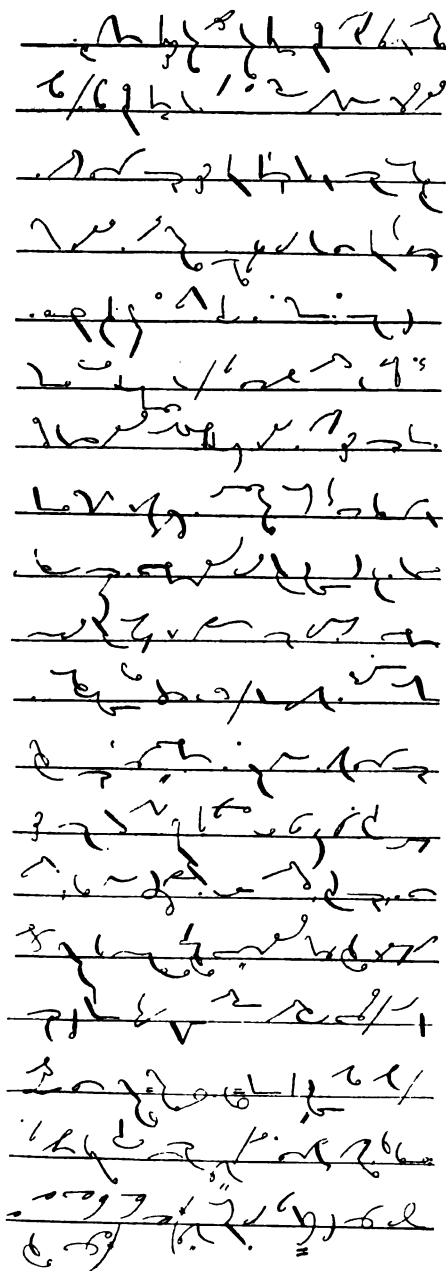
are unrepresented. *There is no break between the complete and briefest styles.* One can write *every* sound in each word, or employ any degree of contraction and phrase-writing he deems consistent with legibility, up to verbatim reporting, *without changing the value of a sign.*"

To one of practical mind, the value of harmony, uniformity of development, will be obvious, without any enforcement of the point by argumentative reasons:—the point is self-obvious; it is axiomatic. In *Exact Phonography* there are only two vowels that are indicated; those are the *â*, by third position, and the *ë*, by fourth; and these are indicated merely as *preceding* (not as both preceding *and* succeeding, as are all the vowel-indications of the common phonography with their inevitable result of ambiguity and confusion). The *Independent*, in a review of the *Exact* some years ago, referred to the whole art as previously existing, being in "too indefinite and undeveloped a stage to permit of its being taught generally in the schools," and it may be assumed as a fact, beyond possibility of refutation, that anything so indefinite as an indication, or a sign, that can be read for *twelve different things*, will prove, whenever a test shall be made, too indefinite and too inexact for ready adoption by the youthful mind: something more definite will be found to be necessary. It would seem like the very refinement of cruelty to the young learner, to put him at work at a system; to give him a set of ticks and dots to learn for his vowel sounds; to induct him carefully into the mysteries of these, the placing them in the three positions, making them shaded and unshaded; and then, just as he had well learned them, saying to him: "Now, these must be kept in mind, because in actual work you will *occasionally* have to use them, though the object of your subsequent training will be to enable you to, as far as possible, dispense with them, as they are too cumbersome to be used much in real reporting. 'We will now induct you into the mysteries of a system of "indication" of the vowels; and it will be very grand, because writing a consonant stroke in one position will mean a *dozen* things—twice as many as there are vowels in the whole alphabet; so that if we were going by the alphabet, and not by sounds, we could thus indicate, with equal ease (and certainty!) by one position, *all* the vowel sounds! And it will discipline the mind, too; for *guessing* which out of so many sounds is appropriate in any instance, will be a great mental exercise and discipline—nothing else like it to "be found anywhere!"

Key.

An effort will be made to have the shorthand of this instalment of this department considerably larger than that which has appeared in previous issues. There is a considerable temptation for one who in his ordinary reporting practice writes a rather small, compact shorthand, to be dominated by the habit, whenever or for whatever purpose he writes; and if the previous examples that I have shown, have seemed to be on too minute a scale, due apology is hereby tendered, and the foregoing is given as an excuse, or as tending to account for it. I have somewhere said, in print, that, in contrast with the experience of most writers, I find no tendency to write a larger shorthand when the speaking becomes very rapid, but rather the reverse; and I account for this also on the ground of early habit, formed when I was a "Graham" writer, years before *Exact Phonography* was thought of, and, of course, many years before I changed to the last named method, relinquishing the "Graham" and all of old phonography, so far as vowels were concerned. About a quarter of a century ago, I became personally acquainted with Mr. Graham; and the habit of writing a rather small, compact shorthand may have been in part attributable to having often seen his notes, while he was still actively engaged in reporting; for his writing was always artistic and neat in appearance; was very compact, and more intensely abbreviated than many of those who called themselves "Graham" writers permitted themselves to indulge in when they had once become thoroughly embarked in practical reportorial careers. I had intended to show some abbreviations, prefixes and affixes, peculiar to *Exact Phonography*, in this issue. I have room for perhaps only one—my sign for SELF. It is the smallest of the loops, used thus—himself, itself, herself, selfish, unselfish, myself (SELF also shown often by SL, as in myself, yourself, themselves, ourselves.)

"Exact Phonography."



THE STENOGRAPHER

Graham Shorthand Notes, by William Anderson,

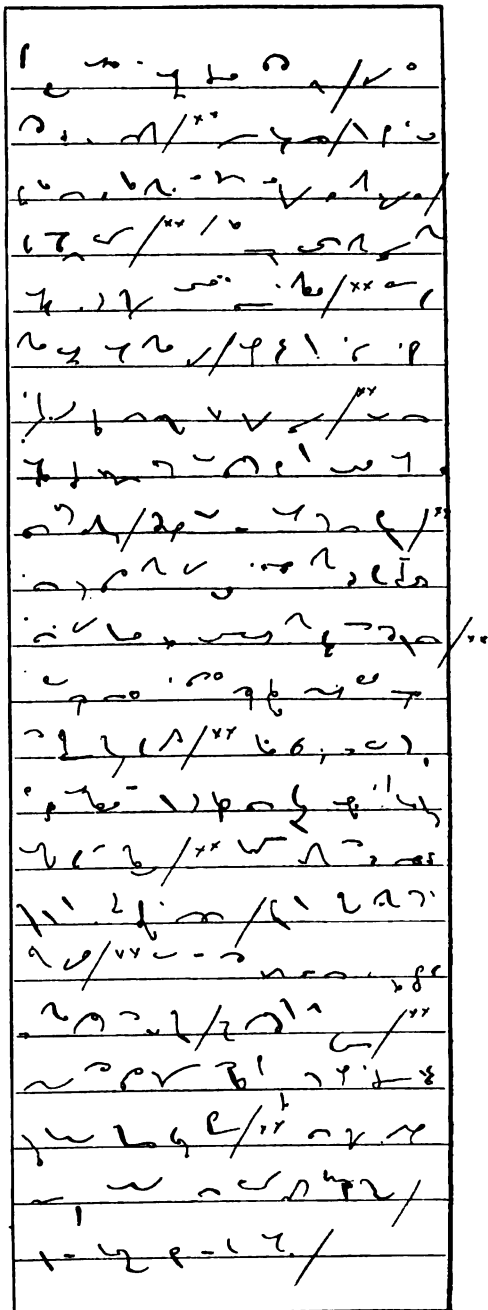
Official Stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, New York.

SAVINGS OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.

"Idleness standing in the midst of un-attempted tasks is always proud. Work is always tending to humility. * * Look for your Master. Be satisfied with none until you find Him, who by His love and His wisdom, and His power, has the right to rule you. Then give yourself to Him completely. * * Each of us can put one more healthy and holy life into the world, and so directly increase the aggregation of righteousness. * * Seek your life's nourishment in your life's work. Insist that your buying or selling, or studying or teaching, shall itself make you brave, patient, pure and holy. * * No man in this world attains to freedom from any slavery except by entrance into some higher servitude. There is no such thing as an entirely free man conceivable. * * The more our soul's life really hangs on Christ's life as its Saviour and continual friend, the more real becomes to us the unquenched life of those who have gone from us to be with Him. The sin of mental carelessness or wilfulness must take its place among the sins against which men struggle, and for which they repent. * *

Efface yourselves; and the only way to do it is to stand in the presence of God, and be so possessed with Him that there shall be no space or time for the poor intrusion of your own little personality. If you are going to help men who are materialists, it will not be by a scientific disproof of materialism. It will be by a strong, live form of spiritual realities. When God means to make a great man, He puts the circumstances of the world and the lives of lesser men under tribute. A thousand lovers of liberty contributed to Lincoln. Many men's souls are like omnibuses, stopping to take every interest or task that holds up its finger and beckons them from the sidewalk. The more truly and earnestly you come to do anything, the more clearly you will see that you cannot do everything. To be good for everything is to be good for nothing."

George L. Haskell, 1015 Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., desires to exchange correspondence in shorthand.



The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VI.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

NUMBER 3.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER V.

READY REFERENCE.

"An index is a necessary implement. Without this a large author is but a labyrinth without a clue to direct the readers within."—Fuller.

"I certainly think that the best book in the world would owe the most to a good index, and the worst book, if it had but a single good thought in it, might be kept alive by it."—Horace Binney to S. Austin Allibone.

AND again about ready reference.

How I practice as a stenographer what I preach in THE STENOGRAPHER.

Note Books.—Three.—"Underwear and Hosiery Department," "General Office," "Private and Political." Here is an illustration of endorsement on front cover of same:

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Private and Political.

KENDRICK C. HILL, *Stenographer*.

No. 77.

From May 27th, 1894

To June 14th, 1894.

These three classes of note-books, when filled, are carefully filed away, each distinct in itself, in such manner that they may be readily referred to.

I number my letters each day separately, consecutively from one up, checking the number of each letter after same has been written. I never draw lines through my notes, as I believe is the general custom, but go by the check mark on the number, and my employers never manifest the slightest concern as to whether all letters have been written (of which I get a great variety from fully a dozen different parties), but leave the matter entirely in my hands, for

they have discovered that I have an absolutely safe checking system and also verify my letters by actual count, etc. It also serves to make each letter distinct in itself and thus best adapted to "Ready Reference."

* * *

Index Books.—Two. "General" and "Private and Political." Illustration from "Private and Political" index book:

21094. Hon. L. E. McComas.

31594. "The Shoreham," Washington, D.C.

This not only gives the proper spelling of the name, post office address and local or street address, for future reference, but likewise the dates of having written said party, viz., February 10, 1894, and March 15, 1894. Other dates of writing these "P and P" epistles are entered, in very small figures, before and after, as well as underneath the name and address on a blank line left for that purpose. This is a good sized book, bound in flexible black cover, the "General" *in red* to distinguish them.

* * *

In these books are also written pages of peculiar words and phrases—English, Latin and French—such as my employers indulge in the use of, for they are able and distinguished men. They do not "put on airs," but when the occasion arises (which is many times daily) their tongues cope with the crises, in a manner which shows that their range of knowledge is broad and their diction choice and classical. Peculiar expressions in the trade may also be found in this "General" index book, written there as picked up by the way; also a little secret history—private, professional, political, mercantile, etc.—placed there in miniature shorthand characters.

These books are very *useful* to me, for I am paid, as other stenographers are, not only for what I can *do*, but for what I *know*.

It is a much mistaken impression some of us have that we are paid for the knowledge we *seek*, and thus we are daily troubling our employers for needed information. Going through the world at large, it is all very well and proper to ask questions, that our fund of general knowledge may be increased thereby, but our employer pays us for the knowledge we *have*, not for the knowledge we lack.

* * *

In a "take" of twenty letters the names and addresses *as dictated* would be something like this: "Alms," "My Dear General," "Specker," "My Dear Joe," "Hood-Foulkrod," "My Dear Mr. Green," etc.

I do the rest.

Some of these are simple enough, but how about others—*e. g.*, "My Dear Mr. Green," whose full name and address is:

MR. ALBERT W. GREEN,
Tavern of Castle Crag,
Castle Crag,

Shasta County.

Cal.

Perhaps some months previously I had a letter to this gentleman and learned the name and address. May I trouble my employer *now* to repeat it? Not at all. *I put it down then in black and white, and so that it could be readily found.* In fact, if my employers want to know a name and address, they appeal to me.

* * *

And how very essential it is to always properly spell the names of persons and places. My employer says: "Dear Mr. Dos Passos." I neither ask him how it is spelled nor spell it wrong, for in my index book that name was correctly entered a year ago—perhaps longer.

Again, he may say: "My Dear Mr. Jones." This is plain enough, but how about the initials of Mr. Jones? In my index book I will find them, and when I have transcribed my shorthand notes and placed the letter in my employer's hands for his signature, the full name and address of "My Dear Mr. Jones" is part of the communication, and my employer observes it with complacency.

* * *

For manifest reasons, many of these private and political letters are not copied, hence the only way of referring to them in future

is through the medium of my shorthand notes. Thus, you will at once observe, the dates hereinbefore mentioned are all important.

Example:

Some man of national reputation is in my employer's "private parlor." They are discussing national questions, issues and policies. Suddenly my name is called. I am at my employer's side in an instant.

"Can you refer to a letter we wrote to Senator Allison, about a year ago?"

"Yes, sir: just a moment."

In my index book I find the probable date at once, and, running through the corresponding "P and P" note book, I soon find the letter. Not a minute has elapsed as I stand again by my employer's side and read my notes as fast as their comprehension of the subject-matter will permit.

"Thank you."

The deed is done and I return to my desk, just without his door.

* * *

These books contain further *facts and figures*, too numerous to enumerate here. I also have many carefully prepared papers pertaining to *my* part of the business, which my employers, as well as myself, find useful for *ready reference*; *e. g.*, a three-page general letter and list is dictated to me, and the names of (say) 200 large houses rattled off in this style: "Wear-Boogher, Davis, Erlanger, Smith-McCord, Guiterman, Murphy-Grant, Hibben, Tefft, Erwin, etc., etc." I say "rattled off," for I write everything in shorthand and names of persons and places as fast as anything else. How handy my "General Index Book" is under such circumstances! When I have written this letter to these parties I attach a typewritten list to a copy thereof and file same among similar papers for future *ready reference*.

Thus I might go on, page after page, giving explanations and examples, in proof of how commercial stenographers may enlarge and increase the scope and sphere of their usefulness.

The memory cannot compass to a nicety such *facts and figures* as I have narrated in this chapter; it is a matter of *recorded knowledge*.

Although my predecessors never adopted such methods, yet I do not believe there is

any necessity for commenting upon the usefulness of such *recorded knowledge*, for it is self-evident.

* * *

In this *writing down of facts and figures* it is especially worthy of consideration to note the value of *writing* what we wish to know for the deep and durable impression it makes upon the memory and mind. As regards the acquisition of knowledge, my rule of rules has always been :

- (1). To write what I wish to know.
- (2). To study same aloud.

* * *

Digressional and Vacational.

I have been on a vacation to the "Forest City of the North." I have seen the heaving, seething billows and heard the manifold voices of the sea ; I have been up to Fabyan's, where the mountains are enveloped in clouds and heavens and earth meet ; I have listened to the soft murmur of the tide on Old Orchard's beautiful beach. I have heard the battle-cry of Old Neptune in the dashing, lashing, splashing, washing of the waves against the rocky front which she islands and mainland present. I have visited the mammoth Maine Mills of my employers (Bliss, Fabyan & Co.), at Biddeford, Lewiston and Augusta, and now, rich in the recollections of such rare sights and sounds, I return to my desk and take up my work again.

May that multitude of members comprising THE STENOGRAPHER household have enjoyed a similar summer's stayaway-from-the-office, at once so fair, so fascinating and so fruitful of plenteous pleasure and profound profit to body, mind and soul.

The Woman Worker.

A "NEW YORK Subscriber," referring to the article on "The Future Stenographer," by J. M. Dyer, approves of the points taken and says, among other things, a woman stenographer who enters upon the practice of the art for a permanent living should not work for less than her services are actually worth. She should hold up the scale of prices in order that she may make a living out of it. But the trouble seems to be that so many women expect to stay in the business only for a short time. They will work until they marry, and in the meantime take what they can get while they live at home and are supported, in whole or in part, by their friends.

This question of women workers is, no doubt, a very important one ; but it exists in other lines as well as in that of shorthand. We do not see how it can be prevented, until employers learn not only that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," but that "the hire is generally worthy of the laborer." The trouble seems to us to be, not in the fact of sex, but in that of competency. A scrub stenographer is no less a scrub because he is a male.

Without undertaking to solve the difficulty by serious considerations just at present, we would suggest, for the comfort of some, that the pretty girls may reasonably be expected to marry off early, while the plain ones will either have to improve their shorthand, and thereby get good wages, or else they will have to drop by the wayside and make room for their competent competitors. In the meantime, let everybody try his or her best to do good work.—EDITOR.

J. J. PASTORIZA, agent for the Smith-Premier Typewriter, Houston, Tex., recently spent a pleasant vacation in the East.

MR. S. EDWARD SMITH has been appointed manager of the Smith-Premier branch office at Omaha, Neb.; vice. Mr. A. H. Mayhew resigned. Mr. Smith was transferred to Omaha from Chicago.

It is not generally known that the Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Co., in fitting their branch offices for the sale of the Bar-Lock in the different cities follow a design which gives a uniformity of appearance to their offices. They have just opened their Chicago store at 198 La Salle Street and have decorated in the peculiar pattern of pressed paper used in their other branches. The fittings are in oak and the signs are of bevelled plate glass with porcelain letters. The sign over the front of the Bar-Lock office is probably one of the most striking in Chicago, being made of large plate glass squares, bevelled with enormous white porcelain letters backed with gold. The whole contains but the one word "Bar Lock" which on such a thoroughfare as La Salle Street attracts considerable attention. This branch office is under the management of Mr. Milton Kellogg, formerly manager of the American Writing Machine Co., Philadelphia branch.



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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Put not Your Trust in Word-signs.

SOMETIME ago a young gentleman wrote to us asking us to recommend to him a book containing a complete list of word-signs. We sent him a copy of THE STENOGRAPHER, and asked him what system he had studied, so that we might know what to recommend for him. To this he replied as follows:

"I thank you for THE STENOGRAPHER, but I find that it will not benefit me. I studied Lindsley's Takigraphy but gave it up; I also took the machine system, but gave it up as impracticable. I have been inquiring in regard to the Paragon system, and have concluded to try it, if I try another. You do not publish it, so there is no use of my taking your magazine. I wrote for the "Speed Secret," but was disappointed in it. What I seem to need more than anything else is a book of word-signs that will enable me to gain speed. I can master the theory of any system easily, but it is hard for me to gain speed. I have a good memory and if I only had a large list of word-signs it would be a great help."

Upon reading this communication we feel impressed with a certain degree of sadness. It is easy to find fault and say that young

people ought to know better than to expect successful results to follow from such mistaken methods of preparation, but the fact nevertheless remains that here are intelligent persons, with apparently reasonably good education, anxious to get at the truth of the matter; anxious to study—willing to try almost anything; and who yet are continually going astray. It seems to us that the principal difficulty is the fact that they do not have good advice, and that they fall into the hands of ignorant or unprincipled persons who lead them out of the right path.

The pitiful part of it is that this young man is laboring under the impression that if he only had a large list of word-signs he would be all right.

My Dear Young Sir: Permit me to say to you that you are entirely wrong. Look at the best reporters in Congress—men like D. F. Murphy, in the Senate; or D. W. Brown, in the House. See what a very simple style of shorthand they write. They do not depend upon a large list of word-signs to help them report, but upon their command of the simple shorthand signs for the simple sounds of spoken words and their ability to group these shorthand signs together, just as the speaker groups the sounds so that they can follow him, word for word, and sign for sign—written out in full—not by calling upon the memory for a lot of contractions or abbreviations called word-signs. They do not have signs for words so much as signs for the consonant sounds of the words. Of course, there are a very few common expressions which are abbreviated, but not very many.

The trouble with this young man is that he has not grasped the essentials. He says he can easily "master the theories of any system, but that it is hard for him to gain speed." If he will only take a good system, such a one as has been tested and tried by thousands of successful shorthand writers, and will not only master the theory, but will be content to submit to the drudgery of putting those theories into practice, until the representation of words by shorthand signs becomes as mechanical as the ordinary longhand spelling, he will find he is getting speed, and he will get it in no other way. We strongly urge this young man, and others who may be in the same condition, to give up experimenting with un-

known and untried shorthand systems, to take some of the standard systems, or those which are based upon them, with slight modification, and to follow the course we have indicated, and we will guarantee success.

* * *

The Mastery of Shorthand.

MR. DAVID WOLFE BROWN, in a series of articles on the above subject, in the *Phonographic Magazine*, presents the following in the issue of June 15th :

"SPEED PRACTICE—WHAT IS IT?"

"A certain period of time having been spent in outline memorization, a certain number of outlines having been, as supposed, made familiar to the memory, then comes the much-vaunted 'speed practice.' Let us see exactly what this is, or what it sometimes is. The Philadelphia STENOGRAPHER for October, 1892, notices editorially with approval a certain 'Dictation Book of Business Letters.' These letters are accompanied with 'shorthand keys' and are specially designed to be used 'for dictation to *speed classes*.' Now mark the language coming, as we understand, from the editor of this periodical—a gentleman whose experience as a reporter and whose accomplishments as a scholar almost deter us from criticism of his opinions. Yet he will recognize, as all must, that only in the atmosphere of free and candid discussion can stenography or any other art have healthful growth. Recommending this 'dictation book' as an instrumentality in 'speed practice,' the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER says :

"Any shorthand student who will take the book and *copy the shorthand until quite familiar with it, and then write from dictation*, and transcribe his notes, correcting by the longhand key, will in a reasonable time find himself able to make a correct transcript from his notes written at the rate of *two hundred words per minute*."

"This language cannot mean that the student by this process of writing from dictation, previously memorized matter, will have acquired a *genuine* speed of two hundred words per minute as tested on new and general matter. On these particular exercises, after they have been written over and over again, he may have attained a *spurious self-deceiving* speed of this rate. But how much better is this copying of shorthand exercises over and over again, and then taking them the measure of one's stenographic speed, than writing as a test of typewriter speed the memorized sentence, 'Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party?' On the opposite page of this very magazine an article on 'typewriter speed' has the following sentence :

"The long-standing test of how many times a memorized sentence can be written in a minute has about lost its interest, and has certainly lost its value, if it ever had any. Its use has done a great deal to injure the profession, etc."

Is there not a perfect analogy in this matter between typewriting and shorthand? If one confines himself to 'copying shorthand until quite familiar with it, and then writing from dictation,' how much is the result worth as an indication of the writer's capability on matter not thus memorized? And what is such practice worth as training for the writing of non-memorized matter? 'Copy the shorthand until quite familiar with it, and then write from dictation!' What is this but another illustration of the enfeebling policy of laying before the student something to be imitated slavishly, instead of demanding that he shall achieve something for himself by the original action of his own mind? Against this method of so-called 'speed practice' one of the objections already urged against outline memorization comes in with renewed force. The mind of the student 'is not accustomed to the exertion of calling up and knowing actively what forms are wanted, but only to a passive recognition of such forms as are presented to it through the eye.'"

The above is followed by a foot note in these words :

* It is evident that the quotations in the text does injustice to the matured and deliberate views of Mr. Francis H. Hemperley, the accomplished editor of THE STENOGRAPHER, who, in the stenographic text-book prepared by him, uses the following language, strikingly in accord with the doctrines of this essay :

"Simple copying is apt to result in a shorthand cripple, who cannot walk alone. He wants the crutch of an arbitrarily-memorized outline to lean upon. Of course, in time, if he memorizes every word he will ever need to write, he may do fairly good work ; but it will be the work of an automaton, moved by the wires of memory, rather than the full, free and vigorous action of a living man, directing his hand by the divine perceptions of reason."—THE STENOGRAPHER, August, 1890.

The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER has nothing to add to what Mr. Brown has so ably stated. The quotation in the foot-note gives our views upon this subject. The comments upon the dictation book were certainly not intended to be understood as advising parrot-like copying and memorizing of outlines. It is possible that what was in our mind at the time was that, after the principles had been thoroughly mastered by the student aiming to fit himself for amanuensis work in the shortest possible time, the use of the text-book might be helpful in mastering the stock phrases and contractions which occur in business correspondence.

It was certainly not intended to advise the abandonment of independent thinking on the

part of the student. These stock phrases and contractions may, no doubt, be familiarized by copying a few times, and then by writing them from dictation a reasonable number of times, the hand gets its training in making them with ease and rapidity. We thoroughly agree with Mr. Brown that, to be a master of shorthand, one must have power to leave the beaten path, when necessary, and strike across the country, through forests and over streams, guided by a phonographic compass, which can only be acquired by thoroughly mastering the fundamental principles of word analysis, and the ability to instantaneously apply them, and, at the same time, to reproduce the proper shorthand symbols which shall accurately represent the elementary and compound sounds of the words as they are heard.

There is a sense in which the mechanical repetition of shorthand phrases and combinations of frequently recurring words is useful, just as the frequent fingering of the scales upon the piano is helpful to the expert musician. The thorough understanding of the principles of music and shorthand is prerequisite, but for the most successful, practical execution of either a good deal of mechanical repetition in some form or other, will be found to be necessary.

Mr. Brown is to be most warmly commended for so ably presenting the call which halts the modern so-called lightning methods, which are based upon mere memory and mechanism, while reasoning and independent thinking are almost entirely dispensed with.

Charles E. Wilbur.

by GEO. R. BISHOP.

Walking up Wall Street the other day, I met, near the Stock Exchange, a friend who may be regarded as one of the "old-time" stenographers of this city; one who, however, long ago retired from the active practice of the winged art, resigning his court position, as an "official" of our Superior Court—I mean, Mr. Charles E. Wilbur. Two or three days later I called on him and his family at their hotel, where they were halting for a few days before going on to their summering place, which latter is in Rhode Island, on the main land, a few miles east of Newport—the patrimonial estate on which Mr. Wilbur's ancestors settled about

1680, on an acquisition of the soil from the aborigines. A few words about Mr. Wilbur may be interesting to stenographers.

Before he became an official stenographer—indeed, before we had any statutes providing for such officers—he was attached to the *Tribune*, and he retained that journalistic connection long after he became a court stenographer. As Mr. Anderson, who contributed an article and notes to your July number, did with the *Herald* for years after his installation into the stenographer's chair of our great criminal court, the Court of Sessions. I very well remember the first occasion on which I saw Mr. Wilbur. I was a boy of fifteen, and had then just began the study of shorthand from Webster's *teacher*. It was at a great Buchanan and Breckenridge meeting, at Poughkeepsie, in my native county, in the 1856 Fremont-Buchanan campaign. Mr. Wilbur was on the platform taking notes of the principal speech of the day, that of then U. S. Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, afterwards notorious for his prominent official connection with the Southern Confederacy. As I had never before seen actual practical shorthand note-taking, I was, naturally, much interested. It seemed to be very easy work for the reporter; Mr. Wilbur's note-taking always tended to impress the onlooker with the idea that there was not much labor about it. His notes were small and well formed as was his ordinary longhand—very clear in appearance, and particularly neat. After I came to New York I saw him on numerous occasions at the great meetings—war meetings—and those that were rather sympathetic, like those at which Vallandigham spoke with the other side. He always appeared for the *Tribune*; never, so far as I knew, for any other paper. When Wendell Phillips spoke he apparently invariably took notes of the whole speech, and furnished it complete. He had trained Mr. Clancy, whom he afterwards knew as quite active in legal stenographic work on his own account, to read his notes, so that he had the advantage of two transcribers, working at the same time, thus enabling him to get his matter all in before the hour for going to press. He used to take considerable pride over a system of longhand abbreviations which he had devised and the compositors of the *Tribune* had become accustomed to, which enabled

him to gain still further time in making his own transcriptions.

Mr. Wilbur is probably better known to the shorthand fraternity by reason of his having invented the device of small initial hooks on curved strokes for R, and large ones for L, thus permitting an avoidance of turning a stroke over, to add a hook, than on any other account. Mr. Munson, who adopted this device, and employed it in the *Complete Phonographer*, makes full acknowledgment of Mr. Wilbur's authorship of it. Whether Mr. Isaac Pitman, who later also adopted it, has ever made such an acknowledgment or not, I am unable to say. The device has, as is well known, impressed authors of phonographic works more and more, till now a considerable number of adapters of Pitman, besides Pitman himself, have adopted it.

Mr. Wilbur was always much interested in French literature and became well known as a translator. He supplied Charlton, the publisher, here of the translation of Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*, with that well-known and very popular rendering of the great work of the great Frenchman, and afterwards translated Renan's *Life of Jesus*, which has also sold very largely.

About twenty years ago Mr. Wilbur removed, with his family, to France, where he has since resided more than anywhere else. As before mentioned, he comes to America to spend his Summers. He arrives early in July and goes back in September. But, he does not permit his foot to rest on French soil all the remainder of the year, he is a devotee of Eastern scenery, and for thirteen Winters has made, with his family, in his own dahabieh, a voyage up the Nile, his last Winter's one having been as far as the Second Cataract. About November he goes on to put his vessel in order, and a little later his family follow to embark with him. His annual Christmas cards, with extra ones containing the name of the dahabieh, the *Seven Hathors*. A cut of it, with seven overshadowing ravans as black as ink can print them, the stamp on the envelope showing the pyramids in blue, in miniature, and the post mark bearing the name of Thebes, or Karnak or Memphis, or some other name, the very sound of which carries one in sentiment back to the time of the Pharaoh's, are interesting things to receive

with one's mail on a cold February morning—for they do not usually arrive till more than a month after they are dated.

Mrs. Wilbur was well known in New York while they were residents of this City, as she was the first President of Sorosis, and well known as a lady of intellectual force and culture. One of their daughters is now a resident of New York City, having married one of our best known and most popular painters, whose studio is on West Fifty-Seventh Street.—July 9th. 1894.

A. S. NIMMO, President of the Shorthand Academy, Sarnia, Ont., was formerly of Pittsburg, Pa.

LYMAN C. SMITH, President Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., recently returned from a trip to Alaska, having covered about ninety five hundred miles.

SPENCER SIMPSON, of Haddonfield, N. J. has received the appointment from the Executive Committee of the State Republican League of Pennsylvania to act as their official stenographer at the annual convention to be held in Harrisburg on September 5th.

THE Buffalo Stenographers' Association was organized August 2d. A temporary organization was effected with Henry S. Evans as Chairman and H. P. Burns as Secretary, pro-tem. Mr. H. P. Burns, C. B. Williams, T. H. McKee and Misses Agnes McNulty and Lydia Kennedy were appointed as a committee to draw up the constitution and by-laws.

THE Wellington Typewriter Company of New York has taken possession of the plant of the Wilder Company in Salem. The Wilder Company had a contract to make the Wellington machines but there has been considerable delay in the manufacture, and only about 25 machines have been delivered. The Wilder Company has been laboring under heavy mortgages, F. Lawrence Blood of Boston holding a \$7500 first mortgage and W. P. Kidder of Boston, president of the Wellington Company, a second one of \$5000. Mr. Kidder, to cover his second mortgage, purchased the first one of \$7500 and has taken possession, having given the Wilder people 60 days from July 1st to redeem. At the end of that period if the mortgages are not redeemed he will foreclose.



A RECENT writer says: "It is unreasonable to expect any teacher of typewriting and stenography to teach not only his specialties, but also what should have been learned in the primary schools."

There! there! that strikes a responsive chord with most instructors. Why in the name of common-sense, will not the vast army of inquirers, or the misguided mob of already beginners, accept with seriousness the statement that they must know a few of the common branches before they begin the study of shorthand or practice typewriting with success. Here is the germ of the wage problem, it seems to me, and the harvest must correspond.

More than half of those who enter the shorthand schools this month (judging from the past) are not equipped for the venture, yet they are fated to remain and labor in a cabinet of mysteries, with no intellectual fitness for the task, and sooner or later realize the bitterness of disappointment when the time for tangible results is expected to arrive.

Here, too, is a hint of the reason for a high and low standard in schools and school procedure. By dint of nerve racking attention the teacher will bring the unqualified student to a certain point, and angels could lead him no further. Unquestionably it is a remove far this side of proficiency, either in typewriting or shorthand, though, if the truth be revealed, the learner is likely to know more of both than he does of any of the studies that should be a prerequisite to admission to the school.

What is to be done? Ah, a great deal may be said in reply, and inevitably along the line of the wage question and that of a high standard of school management. The unscrupulous teacher will say that about so

many must each year make the trial, and many of necessity must be relegated to the background, when the proficient stand up to be counted. School managers cannot turn away business because of a sentimental feeling of philanthropy, may be argued; yet is it not probable that there is a record—a dangerous off-set to the policy of grab, where grab can? Will the incompetents pronounce favorably for the instruction which lures them on to an unprofitable issue? Will the able students not suffer because of instruction shared unequally with dullards? In short, will not the record of results be unsatisfactory, proceeding from so unsatisfactory beginnings? I think so, for I believe in pre-liminary examination for shorthand study, being firmly of the opinion that the product of the schools adopting them will be of a character to lift wages to a higher level, and so elevate the standard of the institution that can attain to no standing, and deserve nothing but ill, when mentioned in comparison with the almost ideal school we have pictured. Yet it is the undeniable fact that the school which advertises to graduate a large proportion of its students must have careful preliminary examinations, and the time is not now ripe for such a school to become a financial success.

* * *

THE question is being asked, both in Europe and America, says the *Buffalo Commercial*, why it is that the handwriting of the average individual continues so poor, despite the time and effort spent by the schools in teaching the art of writing. The physicians, too, aroused by their own personal observations, have raised a protest against existing methods of teaching writing. They hold that both my *opia* and *scoliosis*, which develop so largely during school-life, are distinctly traceable and taught in writing

lessons; that these harmful postures are due to the "slope" or "slant" of the writing; that the spine will certainly be twisted unless an upright style of writing is adopted; that vertical writing, if substituted for the prevailing "sloping" style, would obviate all these troubles. It has also been shown by experiment that the vertical style of writing can be taught more quickly than the sloping, and when learned is more legible. We seem to be reaching the point where the typewriter will do the whole business.

* * *

WE read in the *Boston Herald* that an Arkansas murderer, sentenced to death, has procured a stay of proceedings by reason of a misplaced comma in the official report of the judge's charge to the jury. The importance of correct punctuation is thus again emphasized.

* * *

THE case of George Fehrenbach, conductor of a typewriting school in Minneapolis, but who really was a fugitive from justice, ought to serve to put the public on guard against the dreadful influence of the evilly conducted school. Fehrenbach was wanted to serve out an eight years sentence in the San Quentin, Cal., penitentiary, for grand larceny, having jumped a \$2000 bail. The said school was a veritable school for scandal, inasmuch as the positions held out to the young girls coming there for instruction were of the most questionable character. Every city has, or is likely to have, one or more of such institutions, and it is for parents to patronize only shorthand and typewriting schools of well established standing. There is more than likely to be danger in every other.

* * *

And while on the subject of schools, it may be pertinent to address a word to them. It seems to us, in view of constant competition such as above described, that schools with an honest purpose should each year make a stronger effort to maintain a high reputation for results. This is to be done by an efficient equipment throughout, and by square dealing, regardless of immediate profit. Have practical teachers who have been workers in the ranks and know whereof they speak; have good writing machines, discarding all the old "traps," because

better typewriting is now required; let not the management promise more than it can perform, but stand firm at the limits of a conservative estimate of human ability. The public is now, as ever, lenient of humbuggery, and the statements of bogus educators (?) take root in receptive soil. The warfare between the good and bad in schools is not promoted by mud slinging, but the good will overcome the bad by steadfast continuance in well-doing. At this time, when so many institutions are starting up the machinery of instruction, it is wise for both parents and teachers to think of these things.

* * *

"There is a science in doing little things just right," said a down town business man a few days ago to a *New York Sun* reporter, "and I notice it in my office. I had two office boys there whose main duty it was to bring me notes or cards that were sent in to me or to fetch things that I wanted to use. One of those boys whenever I sent him for a book or any thing heavy, would walk rapidly by my desk and toss it indefinitely toward me. If it happened to miss me and land on the desk, it was all right. If it fell on the floor, the boy always managed to fall over it in his eagerness to pick it up. Then if he had a letter or a card to deliver he would come close up to the desk and stand there scanning it over with minute care. This being concluded he would flaunt it airy in my direction and depart.

The other boy always came and went so that I could hardly hear him. If it was a book, inkstand or box of letters, he would set it quietly down at one side of the desk. Letters and cards were always laid—not tossed—right where my eye would fall on them directly. If there was any doubt in his mind about whether he ought to lay a letter on my desk or deliver it to some other person in the office, he always did his thinking before he came near me, and did not stand annoyingly at my elbow studying the letter. That boy understood the science of little things. When New Year's came he got \$10. The other boy got fired."

* * *

Two months without a writing machine! What a privation to one accustomed to the little labor saver. Far away from home and library conveniences, cut off from the

attendance of pupils and their kindly services, the lack of all this is like absence from a dear friend. The fountain pen is taken up with heavy hand, but the fountain pens run dry, and vexation attends the draught. then steel and wood are seized as a last resort, but Falcon and Gillotte are cast aside in inky despair, leaving the clumsy stub in hand to plow alongside the fleeting sentiment.

What boots it if idea after idea troops in giving promise of a gleeful grist, the hesitating hand grinds slow, and so much escapes inditing the inward rage dispells all inspiration. No annoyance can be greater than to project yards, cords, yea, acres of writing, and then have to filter it forth from the point of a pen. Beneath the primitive offices of this humble instrument truly "the line too labors and the words move slow." "Imbecile pen" indeed!

And yet the pen has been a great institution, and its present utility in some directions hinders it from being wholly relegated to the realm of worthy has-beens. The poetic quill ("cut from an eagle's pinion") proved a considerable advance over the stylus;—as great perhaps as popyrus over the waxen tablet; but iron and steel, or all the elements of metallic composition gave to the writing instrument qualities supposed to be enduring, and but for that presumptuous interloper of keys and types "his nibs" would have enjoyed a long and happy reign.

Then a wizard device grew by choice accretions of inventive skill, and it was called the typewriter, a homely, unpoetic name for a thing of quality. But the upspringing of that magic word in this tame story brings us back to dull earth, and reminds us that we are struggling with a *stub*; and our writing machine stands idle leagues away. The happy thought! Distressful situation! How labored must be this bill of complaint; how prejudiced the charge against even "the bridge that carries us over." For it has been our wont to feel the impulse of composition, turn quickly to the manual of keys and play a patter-song sure to keep pace with the music (?) of the thought. Verily it has been our wont to hand the printer intelligible copy (we hope) distinguished by the arts (and wiles) of the trade of writing. Now, alas, there is no music in his soul or our own, for what execrable

chirography extends from this confounded *stub* to greet his grave and shock our sense. We meekly crave his pardon, though conscious the wrong is not thus requited. Better an hour of caligraphic bliss than a cycle of the plunging pen! Without a writing machine for two months!

Outraged feeling can hardly say more.

Let the chance reader endure a like separation and condole with us; we join inky fingers (minus the *stub*,) with him in misery.

* * *

MR. BATES TORREY,

DEAR SIR:

The June number of THE STENOGRAPHER has reached me. In your interesting department of that always readable magazine you print a newspaper clipping entitled "Here's a New Malady," and ask: "Can any reader inform us if there is anything in this, or is it writing for the fun of it?"

About five years ago, while working in a real estate office, I was given a circular letter to do. I don't know how many I wrote, but I worked from six to eight hours a day on one letter of about two hundred words for nearly a month.

I did not begin the work in "high glee." After having finished a half dozen or more I did not have "the text by heart," nor "rattled on at a high rate of speed." After having done thirty or more my speed did not "begin to fall off." Shortly it did not "begin to be necessary to rest a few minutes between each letter." My eyes did not "refuse to distinguish the letters"; nor did "my fingers work automatically." "The mind" did not "fail to understand the meaning of the words"; neither did the "eyes close with weariness"; nor "the fingers grope their way unaided by sight." Nor "after a time did the text become so confused, the letters so mixed up, that the work had to be turned over to another person." In short, the effects were in no way different from those experienced from the same amount of work in the usual routine of an office position. I denounce the "foul aspersion" of this penny-a-liner.

But the quoted clipping seems to refer exclusively to women typewriters. As regards them this clipping may be true. However much gallant impulses might suggest an equally positive denial on their behalf. I cannot do it, as I have never seen

one try it. I am very sorry I cannot, as, if it is true, it may furnish an additional argument to some up-start from the ranks of the unregenerated opponents of the idea that women are as capable as men to fill all positions, big and little, high and low, wherein typewriting and shorthand are involved.

Yours truly,
CHAS. E. WELCH.

* * *

"Vacation time." In the woods, and no news of the world.

BATES TORREY.

THE Eagle Pencil Co., 703 Franklin St., New York City, has just placed on the market a round eraser for users of the typewriter.

THE Book-keepers' and Stenographers' Mutual Aid Association of Wichita, Kan. has been incorporated with Messrs E. H. Fritch, Chas. F. Remsen, H. D. Miller, directors.

THE Caligraph, Densmore and Yost Companies have opened a joint branch office at 1619 Farnum Street, Omaha, Neb., under the name of the United Typewriter Supplies Co., under the management of Mr. W. G. Skeel.

THE Professional Stenographers of Richmond, Va., have organized an association with the following officers: O. Raymond Brown, President; Charles Barham, Vice-president; James S. Patterson, Secretary; W. McJones, Treasurer; Melnotte McCants, Sergeant-at-arms.

A E. OLIVEIRA was appointed and sworn in as official stenographer of the Criminal District Court, vice John T. Michel, resigned. The reason of Mr. Michel's resignation is because of his rapidly increasing notarial practice.

Mr. Olivera was appointed to the First Recorder's Court two years ago, at which time he resigned from the local staff of *The Times Democrat*.

During the absence of Mr. Michel during the last session of the House of Representatives Mr. Oliveira acted in his place in the Criminal District Court. Mr. Oliveira has acquitted himself with credit in the discharge of his duties as a court stenographer. His faithfulness, zeal and knowledge of the duties required of him made his services in demand.—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat*, July 21st, 1894.

Ten Little Hammers.

FRANKLYN T. RUDIGER,
South Omaha, Neb.

Ten little hammers were talking together,
And all were discussing their usefulness,
whether

Their owner placed value upon one the more
Than he did on another—it bothered them sore.

They were numbered in pairs, there were five
pairs in all,

Some of them large and some of them small;
The heavy-weight hammers contended,—quite
true,—

They were most important to put the work
through.

And the light-weights were angered when
spoken of light,

And argued they should not be kept out of
sight,—

They were made for a purpose, that purpose,—
quite true,—

Was to do their own part to put the work
through.

They claimed the Creator intended they should
Be placed where they were, and do as much
good,

As the larger sized hammers, their logic,—
quite true,—

That nothing was made with no work to do.

Said the first pair of hammers, "Why is it your
master

Allows you to idle, could he work faster,
Or better, by using you? Answer me that:"
And back on their dignity both of them sat.

The light-weights were ready and answered at
once,

They considered their master somewhat of a
dunce,

To own them and keep them and then let them
rust;

And their countenance bore every look of dis-
gust.

The moral of this you well understand:

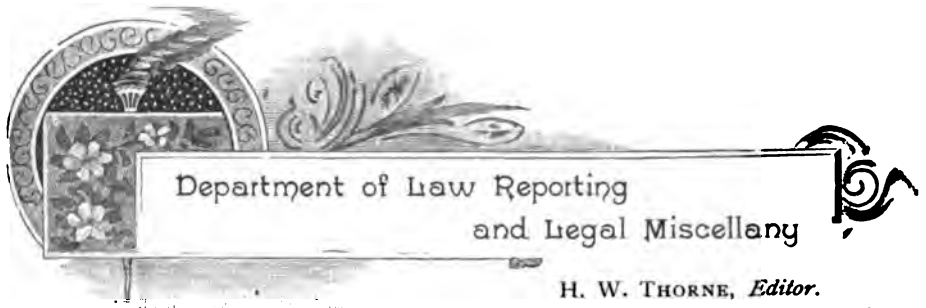
The hammers are fingers, attached to your
hand;

Each made for a purpose, its own part to do,
In striking the keys of your "Old Number
Two."

LEARN THE ALL FINGER METHOD.

F. T. R.

A. B. COOK, Stenographer, Law Reporter and Notary Public, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City, has excellent facilities for doing all kinds of stenographic work.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Looking Ahead.

It has always seemed to me that a knowledge of the use to be made of the result of one's handiwork ought to be a potent factor in the excellency of the character of that labor. It must be so in stenographic court reporting. Therefore I purpose to invite attention to the subject of the preparation of a case and exceptions from the stenographer's transcript, for use in a higher court in the determination of an appeal from the decision or judgement of the court in which the stenographer acts.

One of the essentials to the perfection and argument of such an appeal is what is known as a case and bill of exceptions. The office of this "case and exceptions," as it is generally termed, is to present in printed form a sufficient history of the cause or proceedings as shall clearly and accurately exhibit what are claimed, by the litigant who appeals, to be the errors in the proceedings for which the judgement or decision rendered should be reversed and a new trial granted. The practice in this State, and I doubt not in all the so-called "Code" states, consists in the making and serving of a "proposed case." This usually sets forth the process or writ, by the service of which the action or proceeding was commenced; the petition of pleadings, which contain the grounds upon which the action is based, the relief demanded; the demurrer or answer disclosing the reasons that the relief prayed for should not be allowed; such papers as have a direct bearing upon the issue involved; so much of the testimony and proceedings as show what occurred upon the trial relating to the subjects which the party appeals claims to be wrong, and decision or judgement rendered and reversed. That part of the case and excep-

tions made from the stenographer's transcript, will undoubtedly, be of most interest to my readers, and I shall, therefore, briefly allude to that.

Probably in the majority of cases in which transcript is obtained, it is used for the purpose above indicated. So that, what I may assert relative to the subject under consideration, may be regarded as applicable to the larger number of transcripts which the court reporter shall be called upon to prepare. It must be understood that what is here stated, and the rules of practice quoted, are based upon the law of New York State, and may be accepted as exemplifying the procedure in those states which have adopted a code of practice.

The following rule is a part of a section of our Code relating to the making of a case: "Where a party intends to appeal from a judgement, rendered after the trial of an issue of fact or to move for a new trial of such an issue, he must, except as otherwise prescribed by law, make a case and procure the same to be settled and signed by the judge or referee, by or before whom the action was tried, as prescribed in the general rules of practice. The case must contain so much of the evidence, and other proceedings upon the trial, as is material to the questions to be raised thereby, and also the exceptions taken by the party making the case." By Rule 34 of the General Rules of Practice it is provided: "A bill of exceptions shall only contain so much of the evidence as may be necessary to present the questions of law upon which the same were taken on the trial; and it shall be the duty of the justice, upon settlement, to strike out all the evidence and other matters which shall not have been necessarily inserted. A case or exceptions shall not contain the evidence in

haec verba (the very words) or by question and answer, unless ordered by the justice, surrogate or referee, by or before whom the same shall be settled. But the facts of the case, together with the rulings on the trial, shall be stated in narrative form, except that where it is claimed by either party that any particular testimony should be given in *haec verba*, the justice, surrogate or referee who settles the case shall determine whether or not a proper presentation of the case for review requires such portion of the evidence to be so stated in *haec verba*, in which case the same shall be done accordingly. Exhibits shall not be printed at length unless the justice, surrogate or referee so direct." A portion of this rule was made necessary, undoubtedly, by the abuse which grew up among lawyers of shirking the labor of selecting, from the mass of testimony and proceedings, only those portions containing the points forming the basis of appeal. The rule is intended to prevent verbosity and to eliminate all matter irrelevant to the questions raised for review. So that the testimony of witnesses shown in the transcript of the stenographer by question and answer must be re-written in narrative form, and only the material parts retained. Many things which upon the trial were of importance to the presiding judge and jury in their determination of the issues, for instance the deportment and appearance of witnesses are of no consequence, as a rule, and do not properly belong in the case. Those were matters peculiarly within the province of the jury, and having been used by the jury in deciding the questions of fact submitted to them, their potency is exhausted. The decision of the jury upon the questions of fact is conclusive and binding upon everybody, except another jury upon a new trial. I have no doubt that these considerations have exerted much force in the reasoning of those court reporters who contend for the narrative style of note-taking, under some circumstances. Because it is plainly to be seen that from the point of view of the appellate court, it is entirely immaterial whether the witness hesitated, coughed or expectorated, unless such acts of omission and commission in some peculiar manner entered into the decision of a question of law during the trial, and which is before the appellate court for examination. The important ques-

tion is, what did the witness testify to, that sheds light on the question before the court? And it is not so much the language the witness may have used in expressing himself, but what fact did he assert to be true? what proposition did he affirm to be correct? The assertions and affirmations of witnesses are, invariably, stated in narrative form. To illustrate: Assume the witness testified to but one fact, viz: that he had signed his name to a certain paper at a specified time and place. To get these facts from the witness on the trial required several questions and answers, punctuated, perhaps, by a study of the ceiling, by hesitation and other unusual conduct indicating an uncertain condition of his recollection. While this ceiling-study etc. is legitimate matter for a jury in passing upon the question of the credibility of the testimony of the witness, the appellate court cannot be aided by it. That court deals with results; not processes. Hence the lawyer preparing that case on appeal would merely state that Mr. So and So was sworn as a witness for the plaintiff, or for the defendant, according to the fact, and testified "I signed my name to the paper shown me (exhibit A) on the 29th day of March, 1894, in the office of THE STENOGRAPHER, Sixth and Chestnut Streets, in Philadelphia, Penna." There are exceptions to all rules, and, of course, there is to this one. The exact form and language of the stenographer's transcript is at times incorporated in the case; but brevity is followed whenever it can be without sacrifice of accuracy.

The proposed case having been made, a copy thereof is to be served on the opposite party. The latter has the right to propose amendments to the case and serve a copy of the amendments on the other party, who then serves notice that the case and exceptions, with the proposed amendments, will be submitted, at a specified time and place, to the judge before whom the case was tried.

Whenever amendments are proposed to a case or exceptions, the party proposing such case or exceptions is required, before submitting the same for settlement, to mark upon the several amendments his proposed allowance or disallowance thereof, and shall have plainly marked thereon, and also upon the stenographer's minutes, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment.

And if the party proposing the amendments claims that the case should be made to conform to the minutes of the stenographer, he must refer at the end of each amendment to the proper page of such minutes. The lines of the case are to be numbered so that each copy shall correspond.

In the case of *Marckwald versus Oceanic Steam Navigation Co.*, decided in this State, and reported in 8 Hun, page 547, it was held that it is not proper to insert all the evidence in a case presenting only questions of law. In such a case a statement of the fact established by the evidence should be substituted for the stenographer's minutes. The practice of printing the stenographer's minutes of the trial at length and without revision has been disapproved by the appellate courts of this State in many cases. Among these I cite *Howland versus Woodruff*, 16 Abb., N. S., 411; *Ryan versus Warle*, 4 Hun, 804; *Jewell versus Van Steenburgh*, 58, N. Y., 85. The appeal in the *Ryan* case to the court of appeals was dismissed, as I understand, because a proper case had not been made up according to the rule. In *Smith versus N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.*, reported in 30 Hun, 144, it was held that if the form of question and answer is necessary, as *e. g.*, to present a question as to the admission of evidence, the judge who settles the case may determine this. For a failure to conform to the rule the case will be sent back for re-settlement.

So that the narrative form of note-taking may not only save the stenographer labor, at times, but may lighten the work of the attorney in the preparation of a case on appeal.

I quote below parts of sections of our Code of Civil Procedure respecting the taking of exceptions during the trial of cases. "What Rulings May Be Excepted To. An exception may be taken to the ruling of the court or of a referee, upon a question of law, arising upon the trial of an issue of fact. For the purposes of this article, a trial by a jury is regarded as continuing, until the verdict is rendered." "Exceptions During The Trial, Or Upon Trial By Jury. In any other case an exception must be taken at the time when the ruling is made, unless it is taken to the charge given to the jury; in which case it must be taken before the jury have rendered their verdict. It must, at the

time when it is taken, be reduced to writing by the exceptant, or entered in the minutes." In practice, exceptions taken upon the trial are noted in the minutes by the stenographer; the authority for so doing is, as I understand, the last clause of the last sentence quoted above.

Comparative Analysis.

At the risk of violating the adage "comparisons are odious," I give place to the following reflections suggested by facts which have come under my observation. There is no certain test by which the public may determine the question of competency of the average lawyer. That he wins a case is no reliable index of talent; its loss is no evidence of professional inefficiency. The same is true of the ordinary physician. Note the use of the adjectives, "average" and "ordinary." For this reason the young disciples of Blackstone and Esculapius are often the subjects of erroneous judgment. The lawyer tries his case skillfully or indifferently; the public await the verdict of the jury and set upon his services the seal of their approval or disapproval accordingly. The physician is called to minister to a patient lying at the point of death and beyond all earthly power. The sick man dies and the medical attendant is charged with incompetency. The same physician finds another patient at the crisis or turning point of disease, and Dame Nature, unaided by the doctor, restores the stricken one to perfect health. Immediately the young practitioner is heralded as the coming man in his profession. In the medical and legal professions the element of chance is large. All this is reversed in the stenographic vocation. There exists a certain, absolute, unswerving standard of the stenographic practitioner's ability, intelligence and skill. His general educational attainments and his special stenographic skill are mirrored in the transcript. If he attempts to report a law-suit and succeeds, it is because he knows how to execute the work and has the skill to perform it, and not because of conditions beyond his control. If he fails, it must be because of inefficiency. It cannot be otherwise. His work is the incontrovertible proof of his ability. There is no chance for the happening of a contingency which shall enable the incompetent

stenographer to do good work. For these reasons he who puts himself forward as proficient before he is qualified is unwise, because those who employ him have a sure test of his competency. Should the label of incompetency be placed upon him in his first efforts, incalculable injury will be done. Much time will elapse before the confidence of the public is obtained. While the young lawyer and doctor may obtain the aid and counsel of older and wiser practitioners, the young law reporter must rely upon himself. If he refuses to accept a retainer in a difficult case, he is charged with inability, if he has held himself out to the public as a law reporter. There is little difference, if any, in the reporting of the average law-suits. One is about as hard as another. From all of which I conclude that the aspirant after honors as a law reporter or a court reporter should not only feel himself confident, but should in fact possess the requisite skill to report legal proceedings as they arise; and until these happy conditions actually exist no person should attempt to perform the duties of the professional law reporter.

The utterly incompetent lawyer or physician may succeed in impressing a portion of the public that he is qualified to practice his profession, and in the grand "hat-shaking" and drawing going on in the world the golden prize may fall to either at any time. But the incompetent stenographer should not expect that.

* * *

It frequently happens during the trial of a law suit that attorneys make objections to the admissions of evidence without expectation that the objection will be sustained and the evidence excluded; and it is not uncommon for evidence to be offered by attorneys who entertain the belief that it will not be received. This is done for the purpose of laying the foundation, in part, for appeal to a higher court. It is readily seen that if upon a certain issue a lawyer claims that particular testimony is or is not admissible, and the presiding judge disagrees with him and decides accordingly, and thereafter the appellate court after deliberate examination determines that the trial court erred, it must follow, ordinarily, that the result reached in the trial court is tainted with this error, and, therefore, the judgment must be re-

versed and a new trial or hearing had. Sometimes, however, if the appellate court does find that such an error was committed, a different rule is applied, viz: the error being so slight and immaterial that with or without the testimony the verdict would have been the same, the appellate court refuses to disturb the judgment of the lower court and makes an order accordingly. But whether the attorney making an objection does so with sincerity or not, the stenographer must reduce it to writing in the minutes.

* * *

S. F. Kneeland, author of an excellent work on attachments, dedicated the book to "The young members of the bar," with the hope that "their actions may always prove worthy, their attachments enduring, and their judgments fruitful."

It will benefit the young stenographer who is desirous of familiarizing himself with legal phraseology to write and re-write, in shorthand, the article "Looking Ahead." Write it from dictation; transcribe your notes; compare the transcript with the article and note the mistakes. Look up the meaning of each word with which you are unacquainted and try and fix it in your memory. Then repeat the dictation, transcription and comparison.

A new and cheaper edition of my book *Practical Court Reporting*, has been issued. The first edition retailed at \$2.00. The price has been cut in two, and the second edition will be disposed of at \$1.00 per copy. I can fill orders for the book at the retail price of \$1.00. Any one desiring a copy may remit that amount to me and I will insure the receipt of the book by them. I cannot give a discount on the book to wholesalers and dealers. That may be obtained from the publishers, The Phonographic Institute Co., to whom application for rates of discount should be made by wholesalers and dealers.

* * *

The intense heat of the past month has had a demoralizing effect upon *The Ubiquitous Stenographer*. It has driven him from his wonted haunts and scattered him to the four corners of the earth. Places that once knew him, now know him no longer. He has become almost extinct. For four long weeks the most powerful telescopes in the obser-

vatory of THE STENOGRAPHER have been sweeping the horizon and the empyrean, and but sporadic evidence of the existence of this once numerous biped has been obtained. One discovery that merits special reference was made at Anderson, Indiana, where the unusual spectacle of the attorneys on both sides of the divorce suit of Woods *versus* Woods united in persuasive arguments tending to prevail upon Court Stenographer Miss Ballard, to not take (to) the Woods, and blended the melifluous tones of their manly and professional voices in petition to the court to appoint a male stenographer to report (what was then claimed would be) testimony of infidelity to marriage vows too indelicate for the refined ears of the lady official stenographer.

At about the same stage of the moon a peculiar state of affairs was noted in the region of Belfast, Ireland, which resulted, so rumor says, in a legacy to W. J. Lowe, a stenographer of New York City, amounting to \$20,000.

On the day following, Miss P. Perry, stenographer in the equipment department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, tendered her resignation and presto! change! her successor in the person of the accomplished Miss Catharine O'Neil was appointed.

During this period of sizzling caloric what do you suppose engaged the active mind of Tommy Smith, a red-cheeked and handsome New York City Stenographer? Why, it led him to the appointment of stenographer in civil justice Stiner's court at N. Y. City, and as a condition precedent thereto, Tommy passed a civil service examination at the rate of 94½ per cent. As a net result, our red-cheeked, amiable friend will now swing the quill stenographic in that court for the next six years at the munificent salary (I think) of \$2,000 per annum.

* * *

" 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name
in print;
A book's a book, although ther's nothing
in't."

The particular application of which I am not now called upon to make. Possibly, I was moved to this poetical quotation by no more legitimate reason than that which impels me to bid my readers a temporary adieu with these lines from Ruskin's "*The Months*:"

" Rejoice! ye fields, rejoice! and wave
with gold,
When August round her precious gifts is
flinging;
Lo! the crushed *wain is slowly home-
ward rolled;
The sunburnt reapers jocund lays are
singing."

H. W. THORNE.

August 1st, 1894.

*Wain. From the Anglo-Saxon wæn, wagn, wagen; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels; a wagon.

"The wardens see nothing but a wain of hay."—Jeffrey.

BALTIMORE, August 8th, 1894.

EDITOR STENOGRAPHER:

I heard the following a few days ago, and it struck me that if it was followed it would be a great deal better for the stenographic profession.

It appears that a gentlemen, who by the way is a well-known business man in the City of Baltimore, applied to one of the leading colleges in that city for a stenographer, and succeeded in finding one that suited him; before going, however, the principal asked him how much he intended to pay the stenographer, his reply was, \$6.00 per week, whereupon the principal seemed surprised and told him that he would not disgrace the college by letting a stenographer go out of it and work for \$6.00, and told the gentleman that he would have to look elsewhere for his \$6.00 stenographer.

Now, I think that if all the stenographers and the teachers would adopt this plan, the profession could be made more profitable and at the same time more satisfactory. What is your opinion of it?

Hoping to hear from you through the September STENOGRAPHER, I am in the meantime,

Yours very respectfully,

E. E. H.

THE annual meeting of the Ohio State Stenographers' Association was held on August 16th and 17th at Put-in-Bay.

SHORTHAND.—At the Government Examination, conducted by Her Majesty's Inspector at Shepperton Road Board School (day), London, Eng., all the children taught were examined, viz.: eighty-two, and all passed. The system used is the Sloan-Duployan.

Letter from Baltimore.

JOHN WATSON.

Your prediction that most of the amanuensis work will soon be done by ladies, is rapidly approaching fulfillment. Comparatively few young men are learning, and but few of these are of the right stamp. The ladies, on the contrary, are so intelligent and persevering that it is a pleasure to teach them and to watch their rapid progress.

However the case may be elsewhere, with Baltimore business men, it is purely a matter of choice or indifference if they are content to put up with incompetent lady stenographers, as first-class ones can at all times be obtained at moderate salaries. In fact, whether it be from the want of discrimination on the part of employers, or their desire to get the cheapest labor, a competent stenographer must, at the outset, usually be content with a salary which is regulated by the large visible supply of applicants of all grades of competency and inefficiency. This, after all, is not so great a hardship as it appears, the main thing being to get actual office experience, and if one has the misfortune to fall in with an unappreciative employer, who, after a fair probation, will not do what is right, then teacher, friends and self must all be on the alert to effect a change for the better.

The Remington agency here does not test pupils. During the past two years I have stepped into the office many times with the question: "Any positions going?" The invariable answer has been, "None." How this reply can be reconciled with the published statement that the company in New York fill hundreds of positions yearly, I do not know. Baltimore is no village, and positions are no harder to be obtained here than elsewhere; I, myself, have helped a good many to positions in that time. It has been hinted to me that such positions as are at the disposal of the company are given, regardless of Civil Service principles, to schools renting or purchasing the most machines, but an employee of the company denies this. If this should meet the eye of the respected triumvirate at headquarters, W. S. & B., I hope they will be induced to speedily give their patrons at the agencies the choice of thoroughly tested applicants. I have sometimes thought of carrying this

matter out myself as a matter of public convenience. Or, why might there not be a system of exchange in the matter of securing positions for pupils among reliable schools in the same city?

A word regarding male stenographers. Shorthand as a means of permanent employment is suited only for the few, and they the most talented. Amanuensis work, unless in exceptional cases, is not sufficiently remunerative for a married man. But to a young man, as a stepping-stone to business opportunities, it still stands unrivaled. Even as an accomplishment it is worth all its costs, for the information gained in the course of acquiring it has been truly called an "education in itself." I have this day placed a youth of nineteen in a position at \$35.00 per month, with a promise of \$40.00 in the near future, which I consider fair remuneration in these dull times.

Letterary Stenographers—how would this title fit the class of teachers who restrict their efforts to the writing of actual business letters, and to pupils who have no ambition to write anything else? I am aware that certain kinds of business letters are difficult enough to write and transcribe, but precious little of the literary language enters into their composition, and pupils who cannot stenograph and reproduce an editorial article on current events have no right, I think, to call themselves stenographers.

Philadelphia, no doubt, takes a pride in her superb "Tonsorial Establishments," and Baltimore, not to be outdone in the matter of shaving, can now boast of "The best Shorthand College in the World." Terms, Five Dollars a month and no questions asked.

MR. C. L. MEDLER, a graduate from the Longley Shorthand Institute of Los Angeles, Cal., writing to his teachers from Albuquerque, N. M., July 24th, says: "For the past year I have been Court Stenographer for the District Court of this District. The position is not so very lucrative, but then it pays very well for the time you have to work, namely, about \$400 per month; but it only lasts for several months of the year." At the same time he is office stenographer in a law office all the year round, with satisfactory compensation.

James H. Cousins,
STENOGRAPHER AND POET.

Not an inconsiderable number of shorthanders have struck off at a tangent into lines of life in which they have become very prominent figures. Many a senator, lawyer and clergyman can trace his present position and success back to the experience which he gained while wielding the fleet quill; while

Ireland, well-known in English, aye, and American shorthand circles, as the founder and editor of *The Phonographic Bulletin*, a very rapid writer and a thoroughly qualified teacher.

In *The Phonetic Journal*, of December 22d, last, a portrait and biography was given of Mr. Cousins, the sketch opening with the remark that "those who had heard of him as an editor, transfer writer, organizer and



not a few have discovered within them powers which, in all probability, would have lain dormant, and in the process of nature have decayed and died, had it not been for stenography. As an example of the latter, the case in point comes to hand, and supplies one of those rare instances of a stenographer entering the lists for the laurels of Poesy.

The person in question is Mr. James H. Cousins, of 47 Beechfield Street, Belfast,

teacher, but who had not made his personal acquaintance, would be not a little surprised at seeing the portrait presented, as Mr. Cousins does not attain his majority till July next," an event which will probably have been celebrated in orthodox fashion before these lines appear in print. Mr. Cousins is a native of Belfast, and carries in his anatomy the mingled attributes of the French, Scotch and Irish races, being the descendant of some of the inter-marriages which took

place after the plantation of Ulster, in James' reign. From his earliest hours, Mr. Cousins' delight was a piece of paper and a pencil, and after going through a moderate national school education, his tastes developed themselves when he was about twelve years old, in an artistic direction, so far that he became apprenticed to a lithographer and sign illuminator. His health, however, suffered severely, and he was compelled to give up the artistic work for less confining employment in a steam-packet concern. Here he studied Isaac Pitman's phonography, and being thrown pretty largely on his own resources with a great responsibility, he acquired a soundness of judgment and development of mind not often met in one so young.

Promotion followed promotion until he ultimately found himself private secretary to the first Lord Mayor of Belfast, a situation which terminated at the beginning of this year, when he took up professionally the teaching of shorthand, and is now head master for the Yost Typewriter Company's Belfast branch, and instructor at the Belfast Mercantile College. His connection with shorthand matters gradually threw him into literary channels, where he found he could make himself effectively heard, and a little over a year and a half ago he quite accidentally made the appalling discovery that he possessed poetical power, which the press now affirms to be genuine ability of no mean order. Emulating his companion—Mr. Theodore Anderson, who figures in *The Bulletin* as the 'Crank'—he tried to write a verse in an autograph album, at a friend's house; he succeeded, and the stream thus started has continued to flow on till now he is acknowledged to be a true-born poet, and has received the hearty commendation of the most eminent judges of verse. His first volume, "Ben Madighan and Other Poems," is a neat little publication, in cloth boards, 100 pages, profusely illustrated, at 2 shillings, and the reception it has received at the hands of the press and the public, argues well for the author's future.

As a describer, Mr. Cousins takes a high place. Who, with the slightest remnant of an imagination cannot see the flash of artillery and musketry and hear the groans and cheers, as the contending hosts at Waterloo surge in frenzy over the growing piles

of dead and dying, as they read the lines:

Now Phœbus wreathes his brow in battle smoke;
The slumbering echoes have at length awoke,
The lightnings of man's malice gleam and flash;
The thunders roll, the legions forward dash,
Steel crosses steel with far-resounding clash;
Through seas of blood the maddened foemen splash,
Begrimed with smoke, smeared with their fellows' gore,
While thousands death-doomed fall to rise no more.

But his power is not limited to war and blood, and the tender patriotism of the Irish sailor holds that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, and appeals to the heart of every lover of the homeland, be he Jew or Greek, as he sits—a *la* Childe Harold—and sings:

Erin, my country, Erin, my home;
When storms are raging there rise from the foam

Sighs of fond, loving hearts, longing for me
In Erin, my native land, star of the sea,
Soon may the wanderer cease from his roaming,
Calm on thy bosom rest, free from all toil;
Then, when the darkness shall follow life's gloaming,
Soft may he sleep 'neath thy hallowed soil.

The broad humor of which the Scottish dialect, immortalized by Burns, is capable, finds an able exponent in Mr. Cousins. An example will suffice. He is anxiously awaiting every mail for a letter from James D. Law, the eminent Scottish poet, of Camden, N. J., who, by the way, reads *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and when he hears the postman's step at the door, he says:

Quick frae the bed-claes oot I jump,
An' mak' the hoose dirr! wi' the bump;
RAT TAT he gi'es his dooble thump,
An' croose I crawl,
But sune wi' rage I scart my—er—heid;
It's no frae Law.

We feel sure that our readers will be interested in this poetical shorthand, and we trust they will show their interest practically by giving his book a place in their library. Inquiries either through *THE STENOGRAPHER*, or direct to the author—address above—will have prompt attention.

THE membership of the Shorthand Club of Manchester, N. H., now numbers about thirty. The rooms are fitted with tables suited to the uses of the dictation class, a blackboard for general work, chairs, etc.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue
Corner of 17th St., New York, Instructor in Phonography at the New York Collegiate
Institute, and General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City.

In a recent issue of this magazine mention was made that a need existed in this country for teachers of the Isaac Pitman system securing Certificates of Proficiency in teaching shorthand, and that Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons were making arrangements for such certificates. This has already been done, and the editor of this department has been retained by Messrs. Pitman & Sons as Official Examiner. The first of these certificates was recently issued to Mr. Geo. O. Swartz, of Steubenville, O. In reference to the system taught and text book used, Mr. Swartz remarks: "The Isaac Pitman text books are the outgrowth, not only of a thorough acquaintance with the subject treated in them, but a long and varied experience in presenting the study to all types of intellect, and, therefore, I have felt unable to improve upon their methods of dividing and presenting the subject. * * * Try always, and by every means, to keep the student interested; he then finds pleasure in study. Thoroughness cannot be emphasized too much; the greatest haste is not gained by passing over a subject unmastered. Rapidity in writing comes only after a perfect familiarity with the subject. Stimulate the scholar to attain a point where he can apply what he has been learning; application means *practice*, practice brings perfection."

* * *

We are informed that through the mention of these certificates in THE STENOGRAPHER, that Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons have received a very large number of communications from teachers, which shows to what extent THE STENOGRAPHER is circulated and read, also that such a need existed for the certificate in question.

* * *

We have received notice of the removal of Willamette School of Shorthand, to Vendome Building, Nashville, Tenn. In connection with this school is a Teachers' Exchange.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

*BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

20.

MESSRS. SAMUEL GOOD & Co.,
Georgetown, West Virginia.

Gentlemen: Replying to your telegram of the 23d, and confirming ours of same date, would say that your poultry netting was shipped from N. Y. on the 10th inst., and

should have reached you long ago. We have written manufacturers to trace same at once, but we trust it will have arrived before this. We are in receipt of a telegram from our factory stating that your wire cloth will be shipped to-day, and we trust it will reach you promptly. Yours truly,

21.

THE PRARIE STATE HARDWARE CO.
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th inst., inclosing us check for \$115.25, which we have placed to your credit in full for February account, and for which we thank you.

We notice your request to ship your goods ordered by Star Union Line. We regret to say that this request comes too late, as we had already shipped your goods last Friday, the 18th inst. Two boxes of them went by Star Union Line, and four by Ogdensburg Transit Co. We cannot afford, at present, to deliver brass nails in Chicago by Star Union Line and sell them at our previous prices, owing to the advance in the price of brass, and we expect to advance the price of the nails right away.

Yours truly,

22.

MESSRS. J. B. HEATH & Co.
Sacramento, Cal.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your favor of 25th inst., and note your inquiry for our extreme bottom prices on five cars of steel cut nails delivered in your city for averages 25c. and 30c. above base.

Since our last quotation to you, the price of steel has advanced fully \$1.35 per ton. This means 6½c. per keg advance on the price of nails. Under these circumstances, the very best price we can make you is \$1.60 rates for 25c. average and \$1.55 for 30c. average, both F. O. B. cars factory.

Yours truly,

23.

MR. F. B. FITZGERALD, Riverside, Ga.

Dear Sir: We have your favor of the 1st inst., and will give prompt attention to the rivets which you have now ordered. By our present methods we can silver the rivets after they are coppered. We cannot silver-plate directly on steel unless we fit up in a different way from the present.

Yours very truly.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c, postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

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(Specially Engraved for THE STENOGRAPHER.)

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$\sim F.B.E., \gamma, \beta^*$

*, Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

Author and Publisher. Copyrighted and all Rights Reserved.

Prefixes and Affixes.

The language of every civilized nation contains a considerable number of syllables of frequent occurrence used either initially or finally, called *prefixes* and *affixes*. Some are used as parts of verbs and participles; many as parts of substantives, and altogether they answer a very important purpose in language, saving the use of circumlocutory expressions, and being applicable to old words and to those that are newly coined. They vary in length and in number of syllables, and some are in combination, as *ble* and *ness* in *variableness*. In shorthand the question of representing these prefixes and affixes with facility has long been recognized as an important one. In it one rule may be assumed to be of universal application, that the more frequently occurring a sound or syllable or combination is, the easier should be the sign to represent it. In the alphabet, upward R, in various old shorthand systems as well as in the Pitman Phonography and in the *Exact*, and I stroke in the *Exact*, are illustrations in point, R being the most frequently occurring consonant in English, and I the most frequently occurring *vowel* sound in the language. In words, the prefix *con*, the affixes *ing* and *iness*, are good examples.

The selection of prefix and affix signs must almost necessarily be governed by the greater or less facilities afforded by a system pure and simple and independently of these special signs, for representing all sorts of combinations of sounds and syllables. For example, if you can represent *ing* by the system you write, with sufficient quickness and readiness by *Ing* normally expressed, that is, by the alphabet of that system, you need no special sign for it; and if a special sign must be a detached, non-connectible one, and you can obtain your ordinary alphabetic representation by one or even two connectible strokes, the employment of the special sign for it will be of very doubtful utility. In old phonography we often used the stroke *ng* for *ing*, in preference to using the final dot. Nelson, in his *Parliamentary and Forensic Shorthand*, a work which was a modification of Taylor and was somewhat earlier in date than Mr. Pitman's first published sheet of 1837, discusses this question of prefixes and affixes, and claims that unless the writer can, by the use of one of them, save himself the writing of *three* connectible strokes, he will not gain, but will lose, by taking the pen off and writing the detached sign. This rule may not be without exception: occasionally the junction of *two* alphabetic signs may be so awkward and cumbersome that a writer may be justified in using a special sign for the syllable or combination of sounds which such two

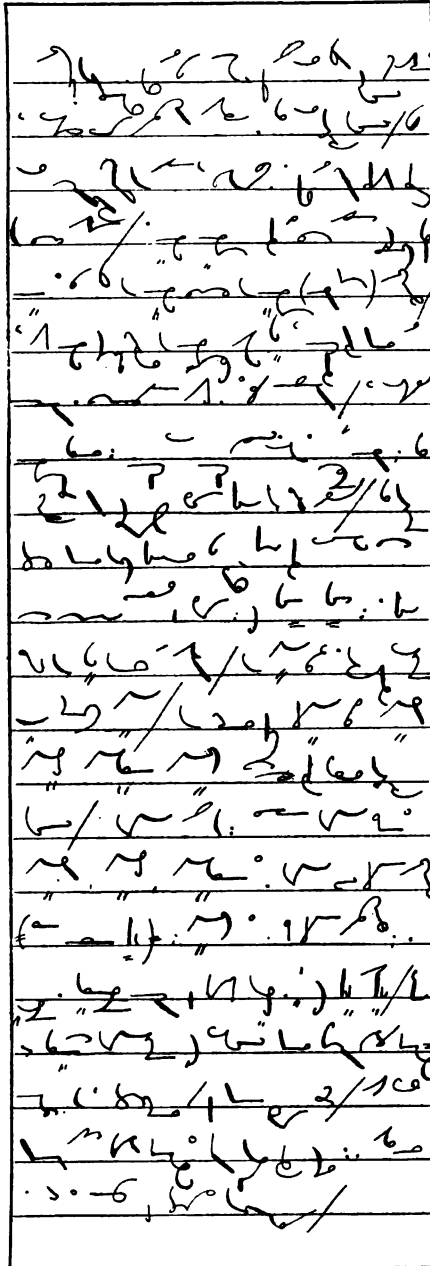
strokes might be employed to represent. Probably, however, the *consensus* of opinion of the most experienced writers would be that Nelson's dictum was substantially, and in all but exceptional cases, correct: that if your detached prefix or affix sign be not equivalent in expression to *three* alphabetic signs (whether your alphabet be of sounds or of letters), the writer will be the gainer by *not* attempting to use a special sign, prefix or affix.

When Mr. Pitman first wrote on the subject, he found in existence, not only in the particular old system of Taylor which I understand he first undertook to re-adapt, but in numerous other of the old systems whose text-books were at the time accessible to him, many prefixes and affixes; signs that had been used by different authors and system-makers in divers ways, but, on the whole, an assemblage of forms that were easily distinguishable and easy to be written; in the varied uses and applications of which, much ingenuity had been shown. At the London International Shorthand Congress, 1887, a Congress of whose General Committee I had the honor to be an American member, Mr. Pitman, in denying that he had ever claimed that he was the "inventor" of Phonography, spoke enthusiastically, almost reverently, of the "great men" who had preceded him, of whose work he knew but little when he began to write, but whom, as he had become better acquainted with their work, he had learned to more and more fully appreciate. He adopted into the Pitman, as with various aids he came to make it a more distinctive and individualized work, various of these signs, either as formerly used or for different purposes of his own, and with these American Phonographers have become pretty familiar. In writing *Exact Phonography* it became possible to vary the use of some of these signs. As *strokes* were used for vowels, the dots and ticks and such signs as those formerly used for *oy* and *ow*, were available for use for common syllables, prefixes and affixes, so that the possibilities in this direction were enlarged. Mr. Osgoodby, my high personal regard for whom I gladly here express, said to me, years ago, in substance, that his adaptation of the Pitman exhibited the most comprehensive set of prefix and affix signs shown by any re-adaptation of Phonography. I do not mention this for the purpose of claiming that the *Exact* surpasses the Osgoodby in this respect: there is no occasion for precipitating, especially during the heated term, a discussion with an old friend. I mention it merely to indicate the importance *he* attached to the selection of such a list, and its incorporation into a practical shorthand system.

Key.

In further treating of prefixes and affixes, it is well, I think, to at first illustrate those used by *Exact Phonography*, which are identical with, or which most nearly resemble, in form and in use, those of the ordinary phonography. While those may be briefly disposed of, including the slight variations and the additions, it is probably desirable to mention them somewhat in detail. The *con*, *com*, dot is the same in the one as in the other, though K is often used for *con*, sometimes *com*, (K-m); *accom* being written either by K or Km (K-m-hook) in third position. We write *K-eun* as matter of preference for *commune*, rather than *eun* with *com* dot before it, because it is connectible and more quickly written, and is just as unmistakable. We also write *accommodate* thus: *ak-m-dt*, or *ak-dt* leaving off the M-hook on the K; this short form being as a rule sufficiently definite for the experienced writer. Use of the *stroke* vowels because of their definiteness, often enables us to omit the dot or equivalent sign when we could not otherwise do it safely, as in *communicate*, *communicant*; the definite expression of the *cum* fixes it, inevitably. For *ing*, we use the final dot, or the stroke *ng*; occasionally *ing*. For particles additional to *ing*, such as *ing-a*, *ing-an*, *ing-the*, *ing-thr*, our signs differ from those of the ordinary phonography. The following illustrate them. Circle following stroke is *ing-a*, *ing-an*; *ing-the* is a following curved tick, in third position (see key: *doing the*). *Ing-thr* is a straight tick in same position, and N-hook and V-hook can be added to the latter, for *own* and *of*; as in *doing their own*, *in the doing thereof*. We do not put the *the*-sign following the stroke, as in the old phonography; because there might be liability to confusion—confounding them with vowel strokes which had become excessively shortened. It should always be kept in mind that liability to confusion is to be avoided at all hazards, and in this case, the end is easily attained, without loss of brevity.

"Exact Phonography."



THE STENOGRAPHER

Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale Saddlery Letters.

MR. J. F. REYNOLDS,

Atglen, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d at hand. We are disposed to put a man in the territory proposed by you; but, we are not disposed that any such man shall stand us over ten per cent, whether on salary or commission.

We mean to say by this, that where we engage a man on regular salary, his salary combined with the traveling expenses must not exceed ten per cent of the gross amount of his sales; in allowing a man ten per cent. commission, he must pay his own traveling expenses.

If the expenses should be any larger than this, it would not justify us. If any one else is inclined to allow you more than ten per cent., you are welcome to it; our profits do not afford it.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BOSTON, MASS., January 9th, 1894.

MRS. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM: Some time during the month of February or March we shall be represented in your city by our agents, Misses Hyde and Lane. They will have the pleasure of showing you a full line of samples in extreme novelties in cotton, woolen and silk dress goods, hosiery, neckwear, gloves, etc. Also models for ladies' and childrens' dresses and wraps.

Our display will be from advance samples of goods yet to arrive, which we make a special effort to order early from abroad for the benefit of our Western customers, and we trust that you will encourage us by reserving your order until their arrival.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past, and promising for the future a prompt and personal attention to all orders given, we remain, Yours respectfully,

L. P. HOLLANDER & Co.

P. S.—Names of individuals mailed to us would be very acceptable.

Shorthand for the Million.

Miss Grace E. Towndrow has issued a cheap pamphlet series, combining instruction with copy book, with which to impart a knowledge of the system of shorthand originated and used by her father, a professional reporter of the New York city press for fifty years.

The Towndrow system represents all the vowels and diphthongs by joining with the consonant signs. Enclose ten cents for the first number of the series, addressed to Miss Grace E. Towndrow, 56 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.

F. M. CROSSETT died at San Jose, Cal., on June 23d. He was born in Hinsdale, Mass., June 15, 1838. In the early days of his residence in California, Mr. Crossett was a successful stenographer, but during the latter years of his life he devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of law.

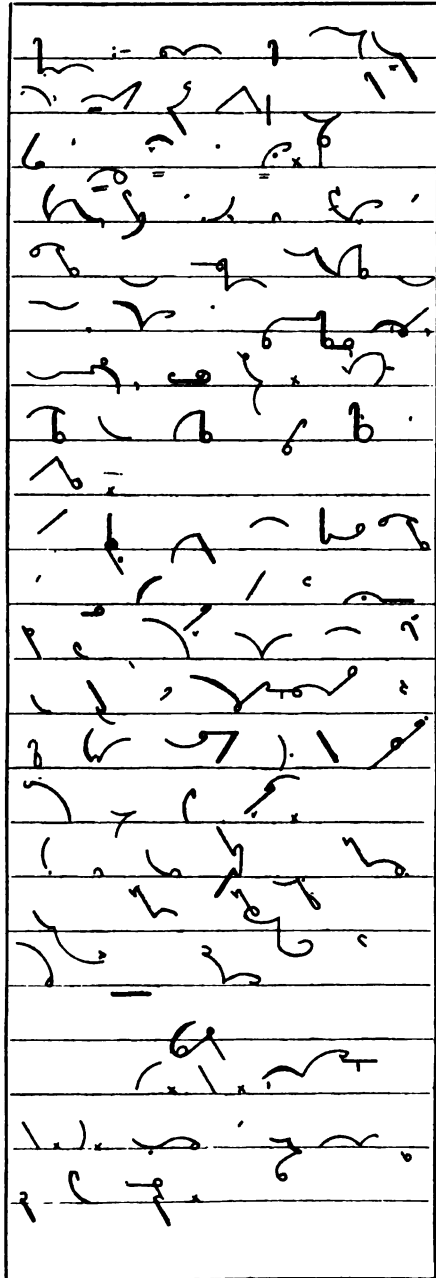
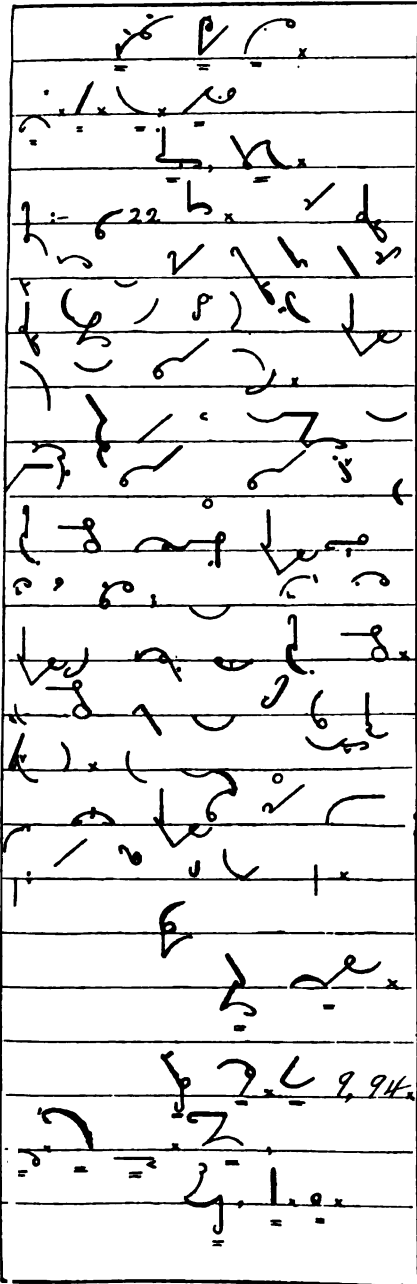
Married.

Devier Fullmer, Eva Ellicott. Married, Tuesday, June 26th, 1894, at Fenton, Michigan. At home after July 10th, 1822 Frederick Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE 19th annual convention of the New York State Stenographers' Association was held at the West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y., on Thursday and Friday, August 23d and 24th. Theo. C. Rose, of Elmira, N. Y., president, and Etta A. Emens, of Rochester, N. Y., secretary.

THE annual meeting of the New Orleans Stenographer Association was held on the evening of the 11th of August. A vote of thanks was tendered the Hammond Type-writer Company for the gift of a new type-writer. Mr. Waldemar Landry, one of their local agents, kindly explained to the members the mechanism of the machine.

Munson Shorthand.



THE STENOGRAPHER

Graham Shorthand Notes, by William Anderson,

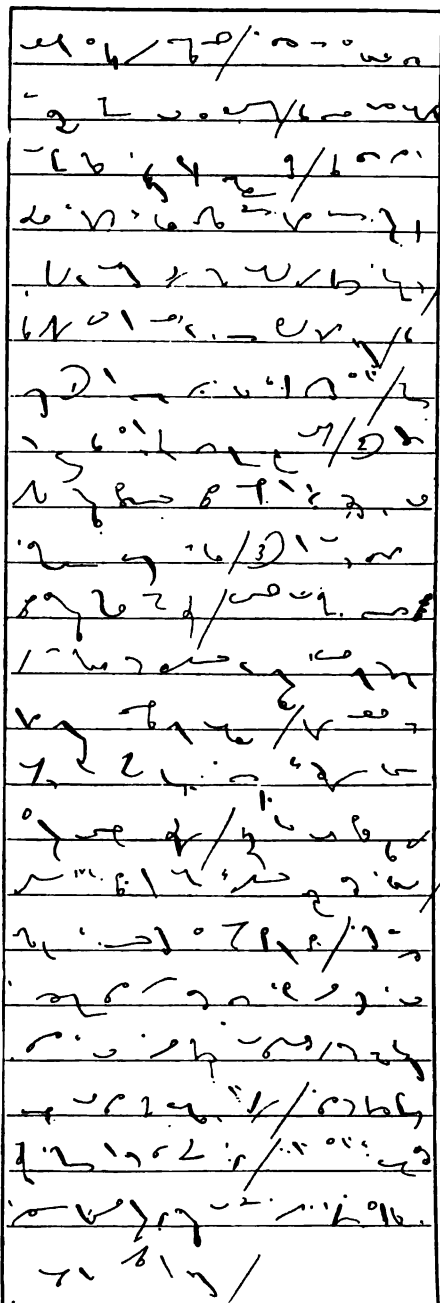
Official Stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, New York.

INSENSIBILITY. (Specimen No. 2).

Insensibility is divided rather according to its causes. The simplest kind is *fainting*, sometimes called "swooning" and technically known as "syncope." This occurs almost invariably in delicate persons or those who have been subjected to a great physical strain. It is a simple loss of consciousness, with pallor of the face and lips, weakening of the pulse, and quickening of the breathing, due to the deficiency of blood in the brain, usually from the inefficient working of a defective or fatigued heart. It is readily relieved by causing the blood to again sufficiently return to the brain. This may be done: (1) By gravity, laying the patient with his head lower than his feet. An effective way to accomplish this is by tipping him back to the floor in a chair. (2) By some irritation producing spasmodic action, such as is caused by holding harts-horn to the nose, or sprinkling cold water on the face. (3) By any heart stimulant, such as spirituous drinks, coffee, etc. In all cases any constricting garment which might prevent the free circulation of the blood should be loosened—collars should be removed, belts should be taken off, and corsets should be unfastened. Happily, common sense and a knowledge of art and hygiene have taught the women of to-day that the wasp-like figure is both ungraceful and suicidal. But there are even now enough exceptions to this rule to render tight-fitting stays, by their interference with the circulation, a fruitful source of fainting.

A person affected with *concussion of the brain* is commonly said to be "stunned." The brain is a mass of microscopic cells, like stars, some with several rays, others with one, and still others with none, the rays terminating in slender threads which form a foundation for the brain, and extend the influence of the cells through the nerves to the body generally.

The cells are of the utmost delicacy, and disturbed or broken by a very slight shock or jolt. The body is fitted with a wonderful series of elastic buffers by which the jolting produced in walking, running or jumping is decomposed and neutralized before it reaches up to the brain.



Shorthand at the Antwerp Exhibition.

As shorthand has not yet been placed on the curriculum of our Belgian schools, no system of stenography is to be met with in the Belgian section of the Antwerp International Exhibition. But, in the educational department of the city of Paris, next to the "Salon d'Honneur," we find, among the exhibits of the "Orphelinæ Rationaleste Prevost," the French shorthand system of "Aimé Paris."

It is brought before public notice under the patronage of the Société de Sténographie Aimé Paris," whose headquarters are at the "Prevost Orphan Asylum," at Cempuis (Oise) near Paris. This society was established a few years ago, with a view to popularize Aimé Paris' shorthand system.

A monthly *Bulletin*, organ of the club, is regularly published and sent out free to all members, many of whom are official stenographers. The adepts of the method seem to have been very successful in a great number of competitions. The object of the Society Aimé Paris is entirely scholastic. The annual subscription is nominal, and amounts to *one* franc (twenty cents).

Dr. Javal, a member of the Medical Academy, is honorary president; Mr. L. P. Guenin, revisor-stenographer of the French Senate, president; and Mr. Gaston Limouzin, a skillful stenographer, general secretary and treasurer.

The shorthand system advocated by the Société Aimé Paris, was invented about the year 1823, by Aimé Paris, and the author's principles and alphabet are still strictly adhered to at the present time. Aimé Paris was born at Guiniper, France, June 19th, 1789, and educated at the College of Laon. Whilst he was preparing for entrance examination, at the Polytechnic School, the events of 1814 brought his family back to Paris, where he entered the Charlemagne College, attended lessons in mental philosophy for two years, studied law and became a member of the bar in 1820.

It was in consequence of a very strange and amusing event that he relinquished a profession for which he had, moreover, no natural bent. He was once counsel for a thief whom he considered as a perfectly virtuous man. He defended him with so

much ability, earnestness and good faith, that he managed to get the fellow acquitted. Whereupon his client called at his office to return his sincere thanks. Soon after, however, the lawyer, intending to go out, was quite astonished to find instead of his top hat he had left in the ante-chamber, a useless rag—the cap of his grateful visitor. Disgusted at the idea of having secured the acquittal of so honest a man, Aimé Paris decided to give up the learned profession altogether.

In 1815 he received from one of his father's friends some tuition in Taylor's shorthand system, adapted to the French language by Bertin, in 1792; later on he abandoned that system for Couen de Prépean's, which, in 1820, he wrote at a moderate rate; enough, however, to enter as shorthand writer at the *Courier Français*, a French newspaper. He was employed there for two years, and afterwards appointed a member of the staff of the *Constitutionnel* where he acted in the capacity of Parliamentary stenographer for five years.

In 1821 he attended the musical lessons of Mr. Galin, a celebrated musical reformer, whose favorite pupil he soon became, and under whose direction he studied Destutt de Cracy's and Lamare's works, from which he compiled his "art of strengthening the memory." Appointed professor at the Royal Atheneum, of Paris, in 1822, he opened there a class of shorthand and mnemonics, and, encouraged by success, he used to travel all over France during the holidays, delivering lectures in the principal towns. His success was great, and the numerous issues of his works, too often published by plagiarists who carefully suppressed his name, afford evidence of this.

I do not think Aimé Paris ever went to Detroit, Michigan, but it is a fact that one of his plagiarists' works found its way across the Atlantic and was actually reproduced in Detroit. Nearly all his plagiarists were content with re-issuing Aimé Paris' method without any appreciable modification; others completely transformed, spoiled and almost reduced to nothing, the splendid system whose mechanism they could not understand.

In 1835 he left the shorthand profession and devoted himself entirely to the propaganda of Galin's musical notation, which he

greatly improved. Nothing could diminish his enthusiasm; his last moments were still devoted to the triumph of what he considered a sacred cause. Afflicted by a pulmonary disease, on the 17th of November, 1866, he died on the 29th of the same month, at the age of 86 years.

He died a poor man, having spent all his means on popular education. He now lies near his sister and brother-in-law, in a monument erected by public subscription, at Père Lachaise, a cemetery of Paris.

VIC. BLOCKHUYB.

The Buffalo, N. Y., Stenographers' Association.

Incident to the rapid growth of Buffalo's population is the increase of stenographers. To-day about 1,600 shorthand writers are holding paid positions in the city, or over double the number employed five years ago. The marvelous growth of the profession has had much to do with the organization project which was successfully carried out on the 2d instant by the formation of the Buffalo Stenographers' Association.

The new organization is now well under way and everything seems to indicate that before long it will embrace the majority of Buffalo's shorthand workers. In this connection it is interesting to note some facts connected with the profession and its growth in this city as well as the aims and objects of the association just formed.

Mr. Herman P. Burns, one of the publishers of the *Stenographers' Bulletin*, a neat little monthly, devoted to the interests of the profession, said to a *Commercial* reporter, in speaking on the subject:

"It is not an easy matter to determine definitely how many stenographers there are in Buffalo at the present time. It is believed that there are about 1,600 stenographers in the city, including amanuenses and reporters. Five years ago about one-half this number received remuneration in this field. Within the last three years the five leading colleges of Buffalo have instructed more young men and women in shorthand than in ten years previously.

"The steady demand for this class of help is not alone due to the natural growth and business requirements of progressive Buffalo, but to the fact that for some time past

the young aspiring stenographer, in order to appear brighter than classmates not fortunate enough to secure positions paying what they naturally expected to receive, and what they had been told by college professors would be paid, have accepted salaries so ridiculously low that every business man has come to the conclusion that the best stenographer can be secured for from \$8 to \$10 per week, and after arriving at this conclusion they offer applicants \$5 per week.

"About seventy per cent. of the stenographers of Buffalo are ladies, and about 400 of the fair sex are employed in five of the principal buildings in the business centre.

"Stenographers are not taught as thoroughly to-day as formerly. The reason for this is that about ninety per cent. are not required to do other than the routine work of an amanuensis, and therefore can get along with a fair knowledge of the art. This has made it possible for the acceptance of two or three very incomplete systems of shorthand by the public, who are satisfied to learn a system of shorthand that merely enables them to hold secondary positions. The colleges of Buffalo turn out from 75 to 100 shorthand writers every year.

"The organization of the Buffalo stenographers is a step in the right direction."—*Buffalo Commercial* of August 17th.

Thorne's Practical Court Reporting.

A new edition of *Thorne's "Practical Court Reporting"* is just issued from the press of the Phonographic Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This well-known book had a very favorable reception, and the first edition was soon exhausted. Mr. Thorne is the editor of the Law Reporter's Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, and is not only an expert reporter, but also a first-class attorney. What he has to say, therefore, is of the utmost value to the aspiring amateur shorthand writer. The book is advertised on another page of this magazine.

We learn that Mr. Douglass Stewart, who has been indentified with the stenographers of Philadelphia, is about to leave for England to locate permanently in London. We wish him success in his new field of work.

Official Reporting in France.

Fifty-one candidates assembled a few days ago at the Palais Bourbon to compete for one of the vacant posts in the stenographic corps of the Chamber. Their examination furnishes the occasion to say a word upon the ingenious service which permits everybody to assist at the legislative debates while seated at home in his arm-chair.

The first serious application of stenography for the reproduction of parliamentary debates dates back as far as 1830. One of the few surviving reporters of this time is Mr. Lagache, who was for nearly fifty years attached to the official services. His compatriots of the Oise sent him to the Senate in 1879. His colleague was Mr. Flocon, Minister of Commerce in 1848.

Abroad a considerable number of celebrated men began life in this modest profession. In England we find Charles Dickens, Lord Campbell and John Payne Collier.

The verbatim report published by the *Officiel* is the result of a division of work carried to its extreme limits, not on account of the fatigue which it occasions, but on account of the necessity to give the speeches to the printers about as soon as they are pronounced. Twelve stenographers succeed each other every two minutes at the foot of the tribune. The editing in clear style of each one of these "takes" requires from eight to ten times as much time as the "take" itself. When it is terminated the stenographer returns to the desk to "take" for two more minutes, and so on to the end of the session, which is completely written out about twenty minutes after the adjournment. Another stenographer called the "reviser" takes check notes for a quarter of an hour, in order to have a clear understanding of the discussion, so that he can dovetail the takes of his colleagues and fill in the gaps.

In addition to the embarrassment of the man who, after having assisted at the discussion, for example, of an interpolation upon the Dahomey question, returns after twenty minutes to hear a discussion on something else, there is the difficulty and then the impossibility of following some reports. Mr. Deroulede, for instance, is untakable for most stenographers on account of the irregularity and the rapidity of

his utterance, which attains the maximum of human force (240 words a minute), while the average rate of speed is 180 words, and represents seventeen or eighteen lines of the *Officiel*. Mr. Clemenceau is also very difficult, while Mr. de Freycinet and Mr. Rouvier spare the reporters by their uniformity.

The reviser is also charged with the correction of the proofs, and his work is sometimes prolonged until 4 o'clock in the morning, owing to the alterations in manuscript of the speakers, who often go beyond the delay of midnight allowed them by the rule. It is, however, his duty to suppress all abusive corrections or alterations, and to give the matter its final revision.

The recruiting of the stenographers is extremely difficult. The competent men are so rare that the Chamber has been obliged to extend the age for admission to the competitive examination to forty-five years. The salary varies from 4,000 to 8,000 frs. The work is very arduous. It requires a tension of the mind of which it is difficult to form an idea, and during the last few years there occurred in the staff of the Chamber four cases of mental failure and two cases of blindness. It is hardly necessary to add that a considerable number of these valuable functionaries must pay their tribute to the writers' cramp.—*Paris Figaro*.

1404 COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BL'DG.,

CHICAGO, July 30, 1894.

Editor THE STENOGRAPHER:

MY DEAR SIR: I have a suggestion to offer which I think can be utilized advantageously by court stenographers in taking expert medical testimony. It is this: In nearly all of our modern systems of shorthand, *ality*, *ility*, and *arity*, are expressed by disjoining the consonants that come before them, as for example, V : N- venality, sT : B- stability, and B-Ra : B- barbarity. Now, why not make use of the same principle in writing such words as appendicitis, meningitis, phlebitis, cæcitis, pericarditis, etc. I consider it a valuable expedient, and have used it in medical reporting for years. It facilitates speed, and does not interfere with legibility in the least.

Yours very truly,

(Dictated).

W. WHITFORD.

Under the New Tariff.

The duties on typewriting and stenographic supplies will be as follows :

¶21. Ink and ink powders, printers' ink, and all other ink not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

¶177. Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

¶307. Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper and tissue paper, white, printed or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem ; albumenized or sensitized paper and writing paper and envelopes embossed, engraved, printed or ornamented, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

¶308. Parchment papers, and surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, and photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem. Lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in, or forming part of printed books), on paper or other material not exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch in thickness, twenty cents per pound ; on paper or other material exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, eight cents per pound ; prints exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, five cents per pound ; lithographic prints from either stone or zinc on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, six cents per pound ; lithographic cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, printed from either stone or zinc, if printed in less than ten colors, but not including bronze or metal leaf printing, twenty cents per pound ; if printed in ten or more colors, or in bronze printing, but not including metal leaf print-

ing, thirty cents per pound ; if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, forty cents per pound.

¶311. Blank books of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem ; books, including pamphlets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, music, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

THE "FREE LIST" CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING :

¶410. Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, music, maps and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation and public documents issued by foreign governments.

¶411. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English ; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

¶412. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

¶413. Books, maps, music, lithographic prints and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

¶414. Books, libraries, usual furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

¶548. Manuscripts.

¶562. Newspapers and periodicals ; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall

be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

Shorthand at Cobleskill, N. Y.

Stenography and typewriting will be taught at Cobleskill High School the coming year, the Board of Education having secured the services of Miss Susan Chesebro as instructor. Miss Chesebro has had an experience of several years in both stenography and typewriting in New York City.

How it is Appreciated.

DEAR MR. HEMPERLY: I have to inform you that on and after September 1st, my address will be Room No. 1, Temple Bar, Cincinnati, Ohio, to which place kindly send my STENOGRAPHER.

So far as I am now able to tell I will be associated with Mr. H. H. Grant, a gentleman of that city. We will engage in reporting, and conduct a copying office in connection therewith.

THE STENOGRAPHER is head and shoulders above any shorthand periodical of which I have knowledge. After reading it I feel like working, and do work with renewed vigor for two or three weeks after its receipt. The articles of such men as Kendrick C. Hill just lift one "out of his boots." The influence of his monthly contributions looking to more and more earnest application on our part is identical to that of Mr. Brown's recent article on "Does the Stenographer need an Agile Hand?" This is the spirit—the spirit of love for our work, of constant study and improvement day by day, and every day—this is the spirit we young stenographers most need.

You, by your most excellent magazine, are giving us that encouragement, information and energy, which, with due diligence on our part, will make us capable of performing that high class of labor to which we all aspire.

With best wishes for the success of THE STENOGRAPHER, I am,

Truly yours,

R. S. C. HUTCHINSON.



ONES, Personal and Otherwise, Association News and Correspondence

THE Conde Typewriter Co. will remove from New Haven to Bridgeport, Conn.

THE Clark Business College and School of Shorthand, of Oil City, Pa., was recently opened with fifty enrolled students.

OPERATORS and dealers will find it to their interest to communicate with Bowen & Son, Springfield, Mass., with reference to the specialities they offer.

THE makers of the "Rapid Writer Fountain Pen," Lock Box 606, Washington, D. C., will give readers of THE STENOGRAPHER a free trial before final purchase.

THE editor took a vacation of two weeks, last month. If our readers discover any defects, they will understand the cause. *Look out for good things next month.*

WE desire to send a copy of THE STENOGRAPHER to every stenographer, shorthand school, typewriter office, as well as stationers and dealers in shorthand and typewriting supplies. We will pay liberally for good lists.

CARTER, DINSMORE & Co., Boston, Mass., the well-known manufacturers of typewriter ribbons, carbon papers, inks, erasers, etc., offer very liberal inducements to operators and others to canvass for their goods. They also manufacture "Carter's Patent Reel," the use of which will enable operators to attach ribbons to the machine quickly and without soiling the fingers. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE following from the Topeka Kansas Capital, August 7th, will be of interest to eastern court reporters.

C. H. Nettles of this city, one of the leading shorthand reporters in the State, has gone to Niagara Falls to report the arguments in a railroad arbitration case between the eastern roads. Mr. Nettles was at Chicago a few weeks ago reporting the evidence in the case. The attorneys in the case say that Mr. Nettles work at Chicago is the finest piece of reporting they had ever seen. The significance is in the fact that eastern roads send to Topeka for a reporter, and such is highly complimentary to Mr. Nettles' proficiency as a reporter.

MR. E. H. MAYHEW, for a number of years manager of the Smith-Premier branch office at Omaha, Neb., has left the employ of that company and has accepted the position of representative of the Rockwell & Rupel Co., 214 South Thirteenth Street, in the above named city.

THE Omaha Typewriter Exchange is the name of a new firm located at 214 South Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Neb., being successors to the typewriting department of the Megeath Stationery Co., and doing a general buying, selling, exchanging, repairing and renting typewriters of all kinds.

MR. FRANK H. LONGLEY, Court Reporter in Los Angeles, is spending his vacation of a month on an excursion with his wife and another couple, to the Gen. Grant Park of Big Trees. Part of this trip will be in a spring wagon, with camping outfit and cook. Another portion astride of burros up King's River Canyon to Mt. Whitney, the scenery of which is grand, if not superior to the Yosemite Valley. Eight years ago this junior of the Longley family was compelled to leave Richmond, Va., on account of the hemorrhage of the lungs and threatened consumption, and followed his father to California in order to save his life. Such woodland and mountain excursions as the above once or twice a year are preferable to Doctor's visits, but possibly not less expensive.

Publisher's Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas.

Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

Patents Obtained.

- 522,849. T. McCarty, Boston, Mass. Desk.
 522,860. W. D. Slayton, Henrietta, Texas. File or Bill Book.
 522,751. D. C. Demarest, Chicago, Ill. Fountain Pen.
 523,010. S. W. Russel, N. Y. C. Fountain Ink Well.
 523,028. J. N. Williams, Newark, N. J. Typewriting Machine.
 523,556. George T. Tewksbury, Kansas. Coin Operating Mechanism for Phonographs.
 523,623. C. W. Corey, Middleborough, Mass. Line Spacing Device for Typewriting Machines.
 523,906. John Rush Norwich, Conn. Copy Holder.
 423,754. M. E. Stevenson, Boston, Mass. Combined Letter-file and Press.
 523,748. T. H. Macdonald, Bridgeport, Conn. Coin-controlled Phonograph.
 523,751. M. Peabody, N. Y. C. Canceling Stamp.
 523,777. G. A. Pickup, Shelbyville, Tenn. Rubber Stamp.
 523,786. O. Cohn, Brooklyn, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.
 523,788. H. E. Griffith, Wollaston, Mass. Typewriting Machine.
 523,698. H. L. Wagner, Brooklyn, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.
 524,276. R. G. Hopkins, Somerville, Mass. Machine for Inking Ribbons for Typewriting Machines.
 524,290. A. T. Vigneron, Providence, R. I. Typewriting Machine.
 522,804. H. T. Smith, Pawtucket, R. I. Fountain Pen.
 522,653. E. S. Crandell, Parish, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.
 522,251. L. G. Fouse, Philadelphia, Pa. Calendar Holder.
 522,237. D. Sexton, Kansas City, Mo. File Case.
 522,482. E. P. McCullum, David City, Neb. Pen Holder.
 522,221. S. J. Lucashevski, Racine, Wis. Knockdown Table.
 522,467. R. S. Hall, N. Y. C. Rubber Stamp.
 522,285. C. H. Boynton, Oakland, Cal. Typewriting Machine.
 522,333. G. W. N. Yost, N. Y. C. Typewriting Machine.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Lawyer, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C.

The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VI.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1894.

NUMBER 4.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER VI.

IMPORTANCE OF LETTER-WRITING.

"The Post is the grand connecting link of all transactions, of all negotiations. Those who are absent, by its means become present; it is the consolation of life."

LETTERS.—Not *Belles-Lettres*, "the beautiful in literature," but *Business Letters*, the profoundly practical and profitable prosaics in the commercial literature of this busy business age.

Letters.—Not the plodding performance of the old goose-quill and the courier, but the profuse product of myriads of glib tongues, cut through the process of shorthand and typewriting, "Uncle Sam's" mails, etc., so varied and extensive in course of manufacture, from the dictated words, the swift-shorthand-pencil, the ticking type, the copying press, the wonderful wizard-like windings of their winged flight to a far-off destination, and, after delivery with such swift dispatch, the extent and effect of their influence, oft-times marvelous and mighty, over those with whom they come in contact through as *unconscious* as we apparently are of the peculiar permanency and permeating power of our *individual influence*, for good or for ill, in our every word and act), and then the rapt repose due to lives of ceaseless energy and activity, as a fitting finale.

Letters.—The impersonal embassies, ubiquitous and unnumbered, which fashion the fortune and fate of modern mankind.

Letters.—The omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent agents of earth and sea, whose unparalleled and unapproachable record as ambassadors and performers requires their recognition as *the breath* of modern business life, without which it would cease to exist, constraining us to confer upon them the title of *the wide-a-wake wonder-workers of the world*.

Therefore, the occupation of the commercial stenographer-typewriter is a prodigious and prolific one, in manufacturing these multitudinous messages and starting them on their world-wide erudite errands of enterprise, to the amazing advancement of commerce and trade.

* * *

A *Letter* is a written communication from one person to another.

Letters are of nine kinds:

(1) *Didactic Letters*, which are intended to instruct; *e. g.*, the famous book on Etiquette, by Lord Chesterfield, in the form of letters to his son. Many of "Bob" Burdette's wisest and wittiest writings take the same form.

(2) *News Letters*, or communications to newspapers. Some of the finest living writers make *letter-writing* a profession, and are engaged in correspondence with large metropolitan journals. They write chiefly upon current events in politics, religion, literature, etc.

(3) *Official Letters* between public men.

(4) *Letters of Business*, which are of vast importance, on account of the interests involved in them. The business character of a firm is judged from the appearance of its correspondence. Poor spelling, poor construction, poor taste in expressing

thought in letters, interfere with success in the commercial world now-a-days, and great losses result from carelessness in correspondence.

Hence, *commercial correspondence* is becoming more and more of a *commercial science*, and with all the dexterity and skill exercised in the world of business to-day, in various forms, *letter-writing* occupies the premier place. *Letters are the light of the commercial world*, as the sun is of the dear old world itself, and the potency of the former in its sphere is hardly less than that of the latter.

(5) *Letters of Friendship*, the parts of which are determined by the relations of the parties to each other.

(6) *Letters of Introduction*, commending one we know to another, usually a friend to another friend at a distance, after the manner that we would introduce them to each other, were they in our immediate presence. Of course, in either a verbal or written introduction it is implied that we vouch for the character of the parties, but in *writing* an introduction we have need to be exceedingly careful.

(7) *Letters of Condolence* to our dear friends in affliction, expressing our sincere sympathy.

(8) *Letters of Congratulation*, wherein we profess pleasure at the success or happiness of our friends; or it may be because of some event of good fortune to both parties, or the community at large.

(9) *Notes*, which are short letters limited to a single point of business.

* * *

Some of the chief requisites of a letter :

- (1) Form.
- (2) Spelling.
- (3) Typewriting or penmanship.
- (4) Choosing the exact word for the exact thought.
- (5) Building the words into correct sentences.
- (6) Capitalization.
- (7) Punctuation.

* * *

It has been wisely said :

"The best pen is that with which you can write the best, whether gold, steel, or a 'gray goose-quill.'"

"The best ink is one that flows readily, and when dry becomes a permanent black."

"The best paper is that with a surface that pleases the writer and encourages him to do good work."

These trite sayings sound well as "has beens," plucked from literature "pretty near but not quite" co-temporaneous with "the song of songs, which is Solomon's:"

"The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

But to-day it is something like this :

*The buzz of business appears on the earth ;
the time of the singing of typewriters is come,
and the voice of letters is heard in our land.*

So that we would suggest :

The best typewriter ;

The best typewriter ribbon ;

The best typewriter paper,

Is that which pleases the typewriter best and is productive of best results. We dare not discriminate further than this.

"International Clinics."

BY HARRY MILLS.

"**T**HE International Clinics," an illustrated volume of 350 pages, is published quarterly in book form by the well-known publishers, The J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, and is composed of clinical lectures delivered by the most prominent Professors in various parts of Great Britain, France and Germany, as well as the United States and Canada. The editor-in-chief of this publication is Dr. Judson Daland, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has held this position for nearly three years, and whose valuable contributions to medical science for the past decade have already procured for him an international reputation, and he is assisted in the editorial work by Dr. David W. Finlay, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, of London, England, assistant editors, and Dr. Joseph P. Tunis, of the University of Pennsylvania, associate editor. The book will shortly complete the fourth year of its existence, fifteen volumes having already been issued, and it is to the indefatigable efforts of these gentlemen, and of the late Dr. John M. Keating, for the greater part of the time, as well as to the excellence of the contributions they have secured, that the "Clinics" owes the high standard it holds among medical publications at the present day.

all galley proof for this publication is read three times, (1) by the publishers' proof reader; (2) by the author; (3) by the associate editor, and (4) by the editor himself. The whole is then re-read in page proof by each of these gentlemen, except the author, and is finally read in cast proof, so that every possible precaution is taken against errors creeping into the volume.

The authors receive three dollars per printed page of 450 words for their contributions, as well as a copy of the volume containing their lecture, and any illustrations they may send are reproduced by the publishers free of expense to the authors. Reports are sometimes furnished in lieu of remuneration, but the "Clinics" being a copyrighted book, the publishers are loath to do this.

The procuring of lectures for this publication necessitates the constant employment of a large corps of stenographers, who receive these clinical lectures, and furnish typewritten copies of the same in duplicate to the publishers, for which they receive the primary stenographers' charge of twenty cents per one hundred words. Occasionally authors find it more convenient to give their dictation in their office, and when this occurs, the stenographers' find their work greatly simplified.

The proper reporting of medical clinics is much of work in stenography but little understood. The lecturer's speed may not constitute any serious difficulty, but the terminology is so different from ordinary or reportorial work that the stenographer frequently finds his pen falters by the side. Medical science has its own vocabulary, and it is absolutely necessary that a stenographer who proposes to devote himself to medical reporting should devote much time to the study of its technical terms, and their definitions. The obtaining of this information is a rather difficult matter, there is no one place where it may be found. The best plan is to request a physician to give references to ten or twelve books on as many subjects, which should be carefully read, and each technical word carefully studied, not only as regards its meaning but also its etymology and definition. Perhaps no publication could be more useful for this purpose than any of the volumes of the "International Clinics," com-

prising, as it does, all the branches of medical science. One volume would contain most of the terms that would be required for ordinary medical reporting, and a careful perusal of its pages would more than repay any prospective medical reporter.

When clinical lectures are reported for the medical press, the subject matter must be re-arranged for the reading public; therefore, a verbatim report is, as a rule, unfit for publication until it has received careful revision. The clinician presents the subject to his hearers, who, of course, are students of several grades in the study of medicine, in a somewhat different fashion from that which is required for the readers of the "International Clinics," repetition, not infrequently being necessary, which, of course, must be excluded from the stenographers' report. Then, too, it frequently happens that the language employed partakes of colloquialisms which must be, in part, modified. This part of the work is particularly difficult, and requires considerable judgment and a certain amount of medical knowledge.

When the reporter has prepared his notes in the manner indicated, he submits one of his typewritten copies to the author for his revision, prior to sending it to the editor, and the other copy is sent to the publishers, the stenographer adding the author's corrections. The copy sent to the editor is at once carefully read and estimated, and filed away under the particular branch of the medical science to which it belongs to await publication in one of the forthcoming volumes of the "International Clinics."

An Index by Slips.

(MISS) E. G. FOWLER.

IT is often the case that the miscellaneous office-work which the stenographer is called on to do in connection with shorthand will include indexing. If the list is short, it is easy to sort the entries by running the eye over it; but if these are numerous, and especially if they are to be listed by number or date instead of alphabetically, this becomes confusing, and unless the utmost care is taken, some mistake will be made which will necessitate going over the ground again. The easiest—and, probably, taking one time with another, the quickest—

method is to make a rough copy of the list by slips, and afterward a final copy from this.

I will illustrate by an example. Let us say that the following list of names is handed in for indexing: "Cyrus A. Grant, Berthier & Co., W. F. & John Barnes Co., D. & S. Wyman, L. F. Cosgrove & Co., Joseph King, The Norris Peters Company." Now, let the names be printed one below the other, in the order given, and the paper cut into slips with one name on each and with a margin of an inch or so at each end. These are then laid out on a sheet of brown paper, in alphabetical order (assuming that to be the system), with at least the width of one slip between, and fastened merely by a dot of gum or paste under the margin. The stenographer then revises and corrects any mistakes. We will suppose, for instance, that she finds she has inadvertently entered "The Norris Peters Company," under "N," instead of "P." In that case, she has only to pull off the faulty slip and prepare another in its stead. Also, it appears, say, that the entry of "Gale & Mayer" was overlooked in collecting the data; this is now brought to be added, and the broad space between the names gives room to insert it. The list will then appear in form about as follows:

Barnes (W. F. & John) Co.
 Berthier & Co.
 Cosgrove (L. F.) & Co.
 Gale & Myers.
 Grant, Cyrus A.
 King, Joseph
 Peters (The Norris) Company.
 Wyman, D. & S.

If there should be many supplementary names instead of one, so that the blanks will not hold them all, the slips can easily be detached and moved along; or, if more convenient on account of their forming a group, the brown sheet can be cut in two and spliced. In short, by manipulation after this fashion, any number of alterations can be handily made, and there then remains only the easy task of making a fair copy from the preliminary one thus compiled.

In a list of the length here used for illustration, there would be, of course, no special call for this gum-and-scissors expedient; but where dozens of names or dates are

involved and exact sequence is demanded, it will be evident that by employing it the hand is made to save the brain a good deal of work, the fatigue is divided between the two, and the whole task is thus made much easier.

Shorthand and Composition.

W. H. BARLOW.

HOW is it that so few, if any, authors use shorthand for the purposes of composition?

The answer is that the Pitman systems, and all such very brief systems of shorthand are, in fact, too swift for man's thought in composition, as well as too indefinite and uncertain in the matter of legibility.

In any system, suited for composition, what is wanted is definiteness, certainty, and above all, legibility, which the Pitman systems, and others, have not—because of their abbreviating devices, their numbers of almost arbitrary word-signs, their three positions with respect to the line of writing, and their generally technical character.

A system suitable for correspondence or composition must, when written in full, be about four times as quick as ordinary writing, and of equal legibility to ordinary handwriting. It must, in short, be as nearly as possible, akin to our ordinary handwriting. What is wanted for composition, is a system neither too quick, nor too uncertain, as are ordinary systems of shorthand; nor too slow, lengthy and laborious, as is our ordinary longhand—but one which can be exactly suited to the capacity of the average man, for formulating his thoughts into language. Yet it must also be a system which can be condensed into a very brief style when necessary. Such a system we have for the first time, in the "Celestial Writing."

More Truth.

BY OLD TRUTH HIMSELF.

No. 7.

DOUBTLESS, all persons deeply interested in the past, present and future of shorthand, look forward to the time when the great majority of people will understand it. If that time ever comes, it

not be (as some appear to think), a day
 pom for the amanuensis and reporter ;
 rather a day of rejoicing. There are
 uses to which shorthand may be put.
 simple fact that nearly every person
 es mathematics does not carry with it
 ference that the field of expert account-
 will be overcrowded. The more people
 are who study shorthand for any pur-
 the greater will be the number of
 duals who will appreciate it ; and the
 m in which competent amanuenses and
 ters will be held can not fail to advance
 e proportion.

e danger to stenographic interests lies
 e ignorance of the masses with refer-
 to it. He who thinks a stenographer
 'mere machine," and shorthand easy
 quirement, advertises himself as being
 y unfamiliar with the conditions and
 ements attending it. This goes far to
 that all intelligent stenographers
 d aim to hasten the day when a more
 al comprehension of this great subject
 e apparent. Do not encourage your
 s to study shorthand for the particular
 use of earning money by its use ; but
 , with the object in view of enlarging
 minds, strengthening their memories,
 adding to their list of private accom-
 nents. If any of them find that they
 se it in a business way to good advan-
 they will need no guide to lead them
 t direction ; and those who discover
 should catalogue it with Greek, Latin
 Algebra, will nevertheless appreciate
 dditional culture it will confer upon

The Towndrow Shorthand.

are in receipt of a very interesting com-
 mation from Mr. Thomas Towndrow.
 as recently had another very severe
 of the grip, but is now somewhat bet-
 We made a notice of the instruction
 by his daughter, in which she offers
 ent opportunities to students by mail
 very moderate price. Mr. Towndrow,
 btedly, was among the first, if not the
 first, to advocate, publish and put into
 ce the method of phonetic shorthand
 g with joined vowels Professor Ever-
 f Belfast, Ireland, and Mr. Geo. R.
 p, of New York, have both enlarged
 the idea in recent years.

The Philosopher.

From the German, by JOHN WATSON.

Soon as the first half year was gone,
 Full of philosophy,
 Came Fritz, the farmer's hopeful son,
 From the Academy.

Scarce greeted the parental pair,
 When the now learned man
 At table airs his wisdom rare,
 And shows what feats he can.

Now, father dear, it may sound queer,
 Perchance t'will seem absurd,
 You think there's two fried chickens here,
 I'll prove we have a third.

In front of me two chicks I see,
 I note the one you sever,
 Therefore my logic shows there's three,
 And no mistake whatever.

It's right you are, said papa quick,
 One here, and one for mother,
 God bless your wit and your logic,
 Now, Fritz, you take the other.

The Cross System.

MEADVILLE, PA., August 27, 1894.

MR. F. H. HEMPERLEY,
 No. 38 South Sixth Street,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR : Replying to Mr. Mullen's
 inquiry in the August STENOGRAPHER, ask-
 ing if the Cross shorthand can be used for
 court reporting and other practical purposes,
 I would say that I write Cross' *Eclectic*, and
 that I am, and for several years have been,
 official stenographer in the Thirtieth Judicial
 District of Pennsylvania. For four years I
 have been reporting lectures at the Chautau-
 qua Assembly, the parent of the whole
 Chautauqua movement ; for the *Assembly
 Herald*, reporting such men as Dr. J. M.
 Buckley, of the New York *Christian Advo-
 cate*, Joseph Cook, John Fiske, the histo-
 rian, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Jahu De-
 witt Miller, Russell H. Conwell, Edward
 Eggleston, John Temple Graves, Richard
 T. Ely, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Dr. W. R.
 Harper, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Gov. David
 Waite, of Colorado, and a host of others that
 might be named ; and the fact that before I
 left Chautauqua last week I received a pro-
 position to return next season, is sufficient
 comment as to the satisfactoriness of the work
 done. However, it is my opinion, based on
 at least a very little experience, that it is very
 largely the man and very little the system
 he writes, after 125 or 150 words a minute is
 passed.

Very truly yours,

SION B. SMITH.



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38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

The Sloan-McGregor-McMaster Muddle.

THERE seems to be a three-cornered fight between Mr. Sloan, Mr. McMaster and Mr. McGregor. We give place to the expression of Mr. McMaster's and Mr. Sloan's feelings, this month. Mr. McGregor, who took up the cudgels for Isaac Pitman, was heard in the August issue. While THE STENOGRAPHER is entirely willing to allow a reasonable presentation of matter of this kind, because it is always possible that somebody may be benefitted, still it is not desirable to take up too much space with mere personalities. Of course it is easy to understand that in the stress of business rivalry, the competition will degenerate, and oftentimes a struggling runner is tempted to trip his competitor unfairly.

While we shall endeavor to make reasonable allowance for the weakness of human nature in this respect, we shall also try to exercise a fair and proper discretion in the matter of calling a halt when we think things have gone far enough. We think, in

this particular case, that point has now been reached. Whether Mr. Sloan has fifty guineas or whether he has not; whether Mr. McMaster can write up to a certain point of speed or whether he cannot; whether Sir Isaac Pitman approves of Mr. McMaster's style of treating the Isaac Pitman outlines or whether he does not, are not matters of any great importance outside of a narrow circle. It is not probable that any one has a monopoly of all the good there is in shorthand. There are strong points and weak points to be found in almost all of the many combinations.

Let each do what he can to promote the general good of all, without trying to injure any. Let a feeling of genuine brotherly love prevail, and some day, perhaps, we may find it possible to build our individual dwelling places, with different styles of arrangement and ornamentation, upon the same firm foundation, thereby practically "dwelling together in unity."

The Quickest Yet.

WE are under obligations to Mr. J. J. McCarthy, an excellent and enterprising stenographer of Philadelphia, for a copy of an advertisement of the publications of Walter Scott, 24 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, England, upon one of the pages of which is advertised the following:

Demy 16mo, Price 6d.

Lowe's Shorthand (Pitman Superseded: Taylor Improved), for acquiring in *half an hour* the method of taking down speeches, etc., without the aid of a master.

Of course this is so absurd that no one who knows anything about the matter would be persuaded to invest even so small a sum as twenty-five cents; but, unfortunately, there are a great many who do not understand the matter and who, therefore, are inveigled into the investment and are swindled out of their money, time and labor in trying to master the art.

Perhaps, however, the author advertising this system of shorthand would defend himself from the charge of making a false statement, by calling attention to the fact that he only promises the acquirement in *half an hour* of the "method" of taking down speeches, and that the *ability* to do this is not included in the method. Of course this

ld be a simple subterfuge, but it is prob-
the only loop-hole of escape from the
rge of direct falsehood.

We shall be glad to have Mr. Lowe send
copy of his book and if, upon examina-
y, we find that it is possible to master the
and ability of taking down speeches in
an hour, we shall be glad to recom-
d him to the many thousands who are
ious to acquire such ability, but if, on
other hand, Mr. Lowe has promised
e than he can perform, he must sub-
to be branded as a humbug, if not a
ve.

the Gabelsberger Department.

OUR Gabelsberger friends will be glad
to know that Dr. Rudolf Tombo
will again take charge of the Ga-
ber Department of Shorthand in THE
NOGRAPHER.

he Association in New York decided
for the present, they would not issue a
azine of their own, but would avail
selves of the privileges offered them by
STENOGRAPHER. This department has
one of the most satisfactory which we
ever presented, and we trust that all
Gabelsberger writers in this country,
those in Europe, who are interested in
English presentation of their system,
show their appreciation by a personal
scription, and by making efforts to secure
atronage of others.

A. FREDERICK W. GNICHTEL, the well-
m law stenographer, of Trenton, New
y, referring to THE STENOGRAPHER,
he finds it very entertaining, and wishes
cess. He promises, later on, to send an
le on shorthand, but says that his views
different from those expressed by some
r writers, that they may take us by sur-
Mr. Gnichtel will be welcomed to
columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.
ever his views may be, they will be
y listened to. Mr. Gnichtel has made
ay up in the profession until he stands
near the top. He holds the positions
upreme Court Commissioner, Master in
cery, and also acts as Notary Public.
s hear from you, brother Gnichtel, at
arly date.

WE take great pleasure in calling attention
to the remarkable progress which has been
made by Mr. Applegate, whose photograph
appears in this number of THE STENOGRA-
PHER, and whose upward and forward ad-
vance has been graphically described by that
facile writer, Mr. Kendrick C. Hill. To read
such a record of struggle against difficulties,
perseverance and final success, must be
an inspiration to every one who may be
patiently toiling in like manner along the
way.

Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

The Gabelsberger Shorthand Society re-
sumed its work after the Summer vacation
with a very well attended meeting on the
29th ult. In that meeting Prof. Dr. Zeibig,
of Dresden, the well-known author of "His-
tory and Literature of Shorthand," who
lately celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday in
recognition of the great services which he
has rendered in behalf of the Gabelsberger
School, was elected an honorary member of
the Society. At the same meeting it was
decided to abandon the project of publishing
a monthly paper in Gabelsberger shorthand
for the present. In order, however, to
secure some reading matter for the adher-
ents of the Gabelsberger system in this
country, appropriations were made to con-
tinue the Gabelsberger Department in the
Philadelphia STENOGRAPHER. Preparations
are in progress to celebrate the tenth
anniversary of the founding of the Society.
The festival will take place November 28th.
The regular dictation classes for members,
in English and German, are conducted on
Wednesday evening, from 8.30 to 9.30, and
Saturday evening is devoted to the instruc-
tion of non-members. Visitors are welcome
every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

WE are pleased to see that Mr. Frank
Harrison is pushing his business in Boston
with his "old time" pertinacity. His family
magazine is finding its way and being
warmly received in very many households.
His shorthand magazine, though small, is
full of vim, although we are sorry that it
does not contain any shorthand notes. Still
it is of much service in the way of en-
couraging those who are trying to master
the art.



WHAT one has in reserve, whether it be natural gifts or the attainments of labor, counts for much in the record of a life. It is well for anybody if he can declare that by far the greater number of the experiences and investigations from youth upward, have been found to contribute, sooner or later, to some good; that every step taken has been one in advance, and the subjects of observation and study have nearly all become accretions of substantial knowledge. Such possessions, gleaned here and there in the business and pleasure of living, constitute the reserve power of which we speak, and truly fortunate is he who has a reserve wherein the good so far overmasters the evil that the latter never has occasion to appear.

Superficial attainments dwell near the surface, and are soon exhausted, leaving the individual an empty shell ever after to stand low in the estimation of his fellows. Indeed the graceful lines of the poet may serve as an admonition, that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."

However, it is within the ability of most young people to take more than a hasty view in passing, and all along the way store up good things, which if they be needed again will reappear with added virtues.

And we are not speaking in glittering generalities. Every man can accept the suggestion, and reviewing the past can see where early environment, youthful education, and well or ill considered acts, have made up the hidden reserve of character, which some day made itself apparent.

It is not meant that every act will be influential to control, or help control, subsequent events, but many of them do, and it is important to live among the best surround-

ings, if early associations are likely to make an impression, and have the best instruction where education is concerned. Human destiny, like the action of the brain, works oft-times in secret, framing the elements of some action much as the mind in unconscious cerebration will develop a thought, and when the time comes for visible manifestation, the steps of the process will perhaps be appreciated.

But it is not to be supposed that one should be ever on the lookout for seeds of destiny. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies," take the best of what is offered, but not in an excitement of acquisition buy as at a bargain-counter, for the sake of securing a multitude of possessions because they are cheap. Be alert for things appropriate to your need, and watchful not to let the time pass when you can bring your "reserve guns" into action.

The education by observation now-a-days stands as high as the education of books. We daily meet the youth who can from humble beginnings attain to considerable worth, simply by extracting from every association and suggestion, that which will help lift to refinement from a low estate. A high ideal always in the fore makes a valuable incentive for many. In other words, that mysterious quality of being that can draw good lessons from evil fate, inspiration from grovelling things, and who "Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Webster, in his reply to Hayne, astonished even his warmest admirers by the readiness with which he responded to the attack without special study or apparent preparation. But Webster had made a life-study of constitutional law and history, and he

power consisted in these. The occasion came for a mighty effort, and he was to the emergency.

had not purposed to make this topic serve power a subject for fine writing; the gifted pen might do so, and, have scope for rhetorical elegance. But pages of this department should sometimes contain advice to the young, couched in language the best to carry conviction. Finally we can in a short retrospection of the game of life see where many moves have been made which did not appear of importance until long after. Every young man can do this. Likewise many foolish moves have been performed, which stand up for reproach and a warning.

Dear reader, look out for the record in the future; play for a high stake if you will, but play well. Billy Gray of Boston, when asked at because he had been a mere drummer, retorted: "Didn't I drum *well*?"

Well, every man-child and king's-sister, and promotion will surely follow. Roughness in small things is a trite fault, but it is the proper storing away of power, and when large demands are made of the ambitious youth, he will be ready with large attainments. Thereby lay up a strong reserve, build it of usefulness, confine it in discreet reticence, leave the door ajar for issuance forth when the time is ripe.

* * *

TYPEWRITERS are at last in the House of Commons. Having worked their way through that citadel of the British government, a special room has been provided for their accommodation, where members of Parliament can now have their speeches and questions and things taken down at short notice.

* * *

CHAIRMAN William F. Kenney of the Boston school board, in a paper advocating the introduction of typewriting and shorthand in the public schools, has said:

"From my personal experience and observation, I have no hesitation in saying that a good typewriter (writing machine) in the hands of a row of fifty pupils in a high school would prove an important time-saver, and that it would use the ability to write correctly and clearly. The English language will be acquired in less time, and with much less effort,

than by any other means. This opinion is now held by many eminent educators."

* * *

THE following extracts are made from an article in the Boston *Herald*, headed "The Typewriter *versus* The Pen:"

"In one way or another, then, the typewriter has crept into almost universal use. All business houses and newspapers use them, and a great many professional men, notably lawyers. Authors who at first regarded such machines as too prosaic for recording inspired thoughts are coming to use them in constantly increasing numbers. A piece of the manuscript of a noted author was formerly considered a treasure, and no account of his life and work was complete without a cut of some poem or choice paragraph from his volumes. A notable example of the present conditions of things came out when the late Mr. Francis Parkman was asked for a bit of his manuscript. He replied that he hadn't any; all of his work in recent years had been done by means of the typewriter, and while it was far easier to read, the fascination and the individuality were gone."

"A much vexed question which has arisen in consequence of the prevailing employment of the writing machine deals with the question of its use in correspondence. To whom, and under what circumstances, is it expedient, suitable and in good taste to send a letter written in type-script? Some prosaic individuals, with more sense of the value of time, and more desire to save themselves exertion than good taste, have averred that it was quite the thing to write any and all letters on the typewriter, and have proceeded to treat with indifference the sentiments of others on this point. Other people have thought that in writing to men the machine could be used with propriety, but that epistles to ladies should be written by hand. Many persons write only business letters on the machine, employing the more personal form when communicating with friends. A very large number employ the typewriter solely for the recording of business papers, or, in the case of professional men, for the copying of documents which must be put on file for a time. These last are among the persons who never use a typewriter for purposes of correspondence, and are in the same case with those who have a shrinking, however ill-defined, from writing a letter of any sort upon a type machine.

The reasons why it is not considered in good taste to send typewritten letters, except when they deal with business matters, are, the attendant publicity under certain circumstances, and the impoliteness under others."

"No man, however pragmatical, would think of sending a type written letter of condolence in the case of the death of a near

and dear relative. Such an action is utterly repugnant to one's feelings. A letter of this sort is or is not the expression of the sympathy or sympathetic suffering of the writer, and that the expression is not properly brought out unless the hand of the latter is directly instrumental in the formation of the characters, which at best show but little of the real feelings behind them. The same reasons which render a type written letter of condolence worthless, tend, though in a less degree, to vitiate letters of any other sort in which friendliness enters to any large extent. Letters written in type-script look hard, and are so bold that they take on a meaning which was not intended, and words and sentences which would be readily understood if the inflections of the voice played a part, or even if they were put into writing, look like such downright, barefaced statements, that the impression produced is altogether different. This arises partly from the rapidity with which they are read. If, for instance, you are called upon to refuse a loan for which a friend has asked, or to decline to perform some service, or to state your disapproval of the course in adopting which another asks your sympathy, a type-written letter is like a slap, or a bucket of water thrown in the face. Such a letter, if written with the hand, is somehow a less violent refusal, the disapproval is not announced so suddenly, the sympathy which shows through the characters traced by the hand softens the blow, and the compliment paid to your correspondent is greater."

Probably after reading the above, the *Providence Journal* comments to the effect that the same reasoning that requires a private letter to be written by one's own hand, and not by a third person, in the shape of a typewriter, requires that one ought to walk instead of riding in a trolley car when going to make a social call. To which the *Herald* retorts: "Hardly; a typewritten social letter would be rather more like going to make a social call in a business suit of clothes."

The *Herald* article continues the discussion of this phrase of the subject as follows:

"Few people carry the matter as far as does Prof. Charles Elliott Norton of Cambridge, but as he is the recognized authority on matters of taste, his opinion interests every one who is ever called upon to solve this problem. Prof. Norton refuses to read a typewritten letter, taking the ground that a letter should partake of the individual and be made by the hand. This is for the same reason that any gift should be hand made, namely, that unless it be the expression of the life of a human being, and unless his own hands aided in forming it, it lacks that spiritual quality of expression, without which

a gift or a letter is worthless and devoid of meaning. This is the ideal way of looking at the matter, and few persons attain it."

"In general, it may be said that a letter in typescript should never be sent to a lady, unless it is purely and solely a matter of business. Even then, it is the courteous thing, and would be appreciated as such, to write the letter by hand. Business letters to men may be suitably written on a typewriter, and so may most other letters, unless the nature of the subject, or the known preference of the recipient, should oppose a barrier. Private letters to intimate personal friends do not read so well when written in this way, and it is not the courteous thing to send them. People think more of a personal friend who takes the amount of trouble necessitated by using the more complimentary form. It is not directly discourteous, but the other way is more courteous, and shows that the writer thinks more of his friend than of saving himself a little exertion."

Our own opinion as to whether the writing machine should be used upon any and all occasions would be a modification of the above, if circumstances would admit; namely, that it might be desirable to have a special machine for personal letters, a machine that might execute dainty writing, and still be a machine appropriate to this practical age. Unquestionably the machine of to-day is a rough customer for polite letters, but one may be devised that shall perform more ornate writing—pretty to look upon, and delicate in every sense. As for excluding the writing-machine because it "lacks that spiritual quality of expression." Pauf!

* * *

Y^e editor of this department does not need to be told that the proof reader was on his vacation last month, for there was plenty of evidence leading to that conclusion. Page 82 contained six deviations from copy, of which "Greet his grave" for *Greet his gaze*, was the worst. At the same time it may be explained that we submitted pen-written copy, something we never did before, and the excuse of the printer may be that it was "tuff stuff." Doubtless it was, and more the need for writing machines for such as we. There are a lot more in the world with ambiguous pens, but if the owners of them expect to see their most brilliant (?) thoughts appear triumphant, they must discover and admit the weakness of the pen, and take on a machine, before their manuscripts reach ye awful printer.

PUNCTUATION Heretofore authors established precedents and sanctioned in the department of syntax orthography and punctuation. But of late printers have taken a hand in these matters and their decisions and actions are having a bad influence on the typographical appearance of literature. The latest move is to abolish all punctuation marks. Perhaps all these dividers of sentences and indicators of proper and effective pauses in voice reading of the same may not be indispensable requisites. It does seem to me to so arrange the composition of a sentence that its meaning shall be unambiguous and its utterance naturally easily amenable to correct rhetoric. A short article is written without punctuation marks of any kind. What do you think?

Exchange

* * *

no longer of trifling moment that stenographers pay particular heed to spelling. They have an opportunity to examine the printed letters sent out by large concerns where stenographic amanuenses are employed and will be inclined to coincide with their judgment. One would think that each stenographer spelled according to the dictates of his imagination, and that his imagination was free to take random excursions of the extraordinary character.

A writing machine exposes in the most glaring fashion (who said this first?) errors of spelling, and the endeavor made to cover up mistakes by erasures clumsily made only to make a bad matter very much worse. The best way to erase is to scratch lightly with a knife eraser, and then to wipe off or clean with the rubber eraser (called ink eraser) which has some merit. The knife serves to dig away the ink, though in rough fashion, and if the paper is thin or poor the whole is spoiled if unusual care is not taken. The place is rubbed by the ink eraser ready for the written correction.

Mistakes are likely to be made by anybody, in greater or less ratio, according to the pressure, but it is always the clever operator who can disguise the fault in any way. A mistake like "c" can easily be turned into an "e," and the last two named can be converted into "d" "b" or "p," by striking these letters over them.

In such cases the mistake would be covered, but of course it does not often happen that such favorable opportunities for correction occur, and by far the greater number are those where the printing has to be rubbed out. Now, if this erasing is not very carefully performed, the paper becomes soiled in an ugly smutch, and everybody sees at a glance the trouble. Such a page had best be taken from the machine and cast into the waste basket.

* * *

BUSINESS men are, as a rule, aware of the likelihood on the part of amanuenses to sometimes spell incorrectly, and they are apt to treat with disfavor applicants who claim to be immaculate in that respect. Our advice to the poor speller would generally be to take the time, no matter how busy you may be, to step to the dictionary for the spelling and other information the good book gives.

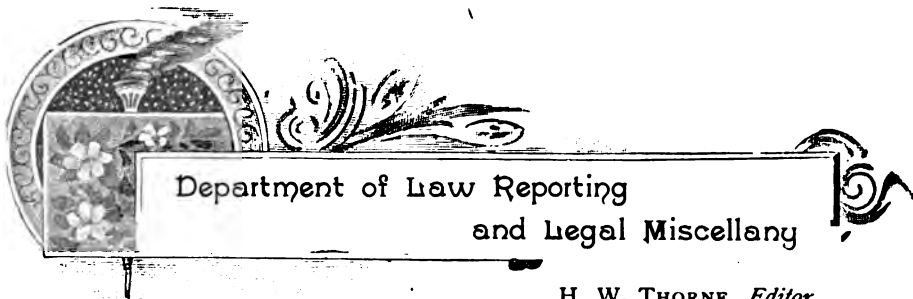
If one has studied Latin, Greek or French, it will assist to the correct spelling of a word to notice its derivation. The value of a short course of Latin in the public school is, to our thinking, the knowledge it gives of the root forms of those English words derived therefrom. The same may be said of Greek, although the latter does not enter so largely into the composition of English words outside of scientific terms.

It is the common remark that Latin is of no good because it is a dead language, and that the high school student is wasting time to bother with the stuff; but that is a remark generally made by people ignorant of the extent to which Latin enters into the word building of our language.

We grant that if one cannot spell accurately much valuable time will be lost in hesitation, or in reference to the dictionary; therefore it is wise to devote such time during school days, and in youthful leisure, rather than be compelled to waste it after entering business, when the employer is jealous of every moment.

BATES TORREY.

GEORGE G. WARE of Ware's typewriter agency, Springfield, Mass, has enlarged his quarters in Rude's block, by taking part of the room recently vacated by James McKeon & Co., and will make more of a specialty of furnishing stenographers and renting typewriters.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor*.

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department
should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Common Sense and Law.

I DESIRE to treat this subject from the dual standpoint of a lawyer and a stenographer. The sole reason that prompts me to present it is the truism which I have so often stated, viz: a comprehensive knowledge of legal proceedings will enable the law stenographer to better and more easily perform his duties.

I have set forth this proposition with such painful periodicity and uniformity of phraseology that my younger readers may think me uninterestingly repetitious. I admit the accusation. The word "repetition" is almost synonymous with "practice," in the stenographer's vocabulary. If you hope to become a law reporter, you too must be repetitious, *i. e.*, you must practice. For it is by constant repetition that perfection may be reached. How much are you affected by the once reading of the above statement, respecting a knowledge of legal principles, printed in black letters upon a piece of white paper? Reflection will show you that the impression made upon your mind was slight. Now, read it again; think of its meaning, and repeat the reading and thinking until the idea has become a part of the furniture of your intellect. Then you will attain an adequate conception of the value of practice or repetition. The larger portion of humanity maintain the same dead level of intelligence. Here and there individuals appear whose mentality towers above that of their fellows, as the tallest mountain peaks rise in lofty grandeur above the hillocks of the plain. But these instances of superiority are sporadic. Repetition—practice—to these gifted ones, who walk with their heads in the clouds, becomes, undoubtedly, nauseating. To the rank and file of humanity it is the

royal road to the acquisition of all arts and to the understanding of all subjects.

Bearing these prefatory remarks in mind, let me invite your attention to the subject at the head of this column.

It is said that law is founded in reason. The antiquarian who made that assertion had, evidently never made application under the code of civil procedure of this State to a judge of the Supreme Court for a "judge's" order, and at the same time and place, and under the same circumstances applied for a "court" order to the same judge, who by the silliest and most nonsensical fiction of the "legal" imagination may, by the verriest juggling of language, concurrently exercise the powers of a court, *i. e.*, a judge in court and a judge out of court. It is a fact that, in this Empire State, of this *fin de siecle* republic, you, a lawyer, whether of the crude and lean variety typified in the practitioner of a few weeks, or of the ripened semi-century kind, may, by the use of a few potent words, consisting of a sort of now-you-do-and-now-you-don't-see-it manipulation of his mother tongue, actually convert good-natured, fatherly Supreme Court, Judge Uprightness, into a cold, austere, unemotional special term of the Supreme Court, at Chambers. And yet, by the use or omission of these brief but magic words, personal and property rights and the protection and enforcement thereof many in this State depend. That matters of such weight and moment should in any wise rest upon so flimsy, evanescent, abstract figment of the mind seems absurd. And this is how it works in practical life. You wish to institute a proceeding authorized by the law of this State. You take from your law library a work on "practice," and find that you may com-

by an *ex parte* (*) application to a judge of the Supreme Court, or to the Supreme Court, praying for such an order as the court may deem proper. You decide upon the nature of the order which the facts and circumstances of your case will support and endeavor to obtain it from the court, *i. e.*, to the court order. Having prepared your affidavits and other papers upon which the order is to be based, you dictate to your stenographer the following :

ORDER.

Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the Chambers of the Justice, in the city of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1894.

Present: Hon. B. A. Uprighteousness, Justice.

Supreme Court, County of Sorrow.

THE STENOGRAPHER }
against
the World.

Reading and filing the affidavits of the Plaintiff, Truly Honest and Entirely Truthful, and respectively on the 1st day of September, 1894, whereby it appears that the magazine known as THE STENOGRAPHER now is, for more than six years last past has been uninterruptedly published at No. 38 Sixth Street, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; that said Plaintiff has, during its existence and down to the date hereof, in all respects kept, observed and acted in accordance with the order appearing upon its title page, *viz*: "In things essential, unity; in things doubtful, diversity; in all things, charity;" that by so doing, observing and following its motto "Unity, Diversity, Charity," said magazine has acquired and maintained, and continues to so maintain, the foremost position in the field of short-hand journalism. And it further appearing from the respective affidavits aforesaid, that said magazine, THE STENOGRAPHER, has been of incalculable benefit to young and experienced stenographers in aiding them in the acquisition of knowledge necessary to the practical and profitable use of the art of shorthand writing, and of great value to professional reporters of English-speaking countries in zealously guarding and vigorously enforcing their rights. And it

appearing literally, without party. When an order may be obtained affecting another, without the application for it is said to be *ex parte*.

also further appearing, by the respective affidavits aforesaid, that said magazine, THE STENOGRAPHER, has given satisfactory assurance of its intention and ability to continue to progressively increase in value, in the future, to stenographers,

Now, on motion of *Leguin Leges*, attorney for THE STENOGRAPHER,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED: That the magazine known as THE STENOGRAPHER is the leading magazine of its kind.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED: That all stenographers, phonographers, shorthand writers and breviscriptionists, of whatsoever age or sex, wherever resident, who now are subscribers to said magazine, shall continue to be subscribers therefor: and that all those who are not now subscribers thereto shall forthwith subscribe therefor.

B. A. U., J. S. C.

The foregoing is what is known as a court order as above described. Change this. Suppose that instead of making the application to the Supreme Court, you make it to a judge of that court. You would merely change the above order by leaving off the caption beginning with "At a Special Term," etc., and probably instead of reciting the filing of affidavits on which the order is based, you would annex them to the order, and so state in the order. The order would be dated on the day it was granted, at the lower left hand corner, and the judge would write his official signature in full, thus: "B. A. Uprighteousness, J. S. C.," instead of his initials. The letters "J. S. C." are the words "Justice Supreme Court," abbreviated.

It is plain to be seen that the difference in character of these orders is entirely upon paper. Theoretically one is a mandate or direction issued by a court, and the other by a judge. There is no substantial difference in the proceeding or acts necessary to make the orders, yet very serious results may flow from neglect to observe the difference. It is not always easy to determine which order to obtain. The law of this State expressly provides that a certain proceeding may be entertained and jurisdiction thereof exercised by a judge of the Supreme Court; and yet the appellate branch of the same court has decided that the court and not a judge, has jurisdiction, and all because of this

flimsy, illogical distinction between a judge sitting and acting as a court, and as a judge out of court. This is an instance of unreasonable technicality, and it and all like it ought to be swept out of the back door of the temple of jurisprudence.

In the early history of English law a serious, and yet amusing, inconsistency existed. At that time all grades of larceny (*) were declared to be felonies, and all felonies were punishable by death. Things in which one might have property were alone susceptible of larceny. It was the law at that time that a dog was not the subject of property; hence it was not a crime to steal a dog. But let that same dog die, and at once new conditions arose. The skin of a dead dog was property; to steal it was a felony; all felonies being punishable by death, it followed that while it was not a crime to steal a live dog, yet to steal the skin of a dead dog was a capital crime. It is not very many years ago that the Court of Appeals of this State was called upon, for the first time, to decide whether under the law of this State a dog was the subject of property. It was, of course, determined in the affirmative.

I have referred to these features of the law to show to what an extreme in the direction of absurdity the law may occasionally go, the better to show by contrast with what follows, that the policy of the law is logical and based upon common sense.

Possession. Suppose that you should alight from a balloon in the land of the Esquimeaux, or be cast ashore upon the island of Corea, or land from an ocean steamer at any of the seaports of the world, and at either place should see a person driving any kind of an animal harnessed to a vehicle, and exercising such control and dominion over the beast and conveyance which is ordinarily maintained by those having the legal right to the possession of that sort of property. The impression made upon your mind, in each instance, would be that the person driving was the owner of the property, and legally entitled to the possession thereof. Every prudent person would reach the same conclusion. Why? Because the experience of mankind teaches that possession of personal property is not only consistent with its ownership, but that ordi-

narly and generally the owners of personal property have it in their possession, actual or constructive, and exercise dominion and control over it. The element of portability of this species of property undoubtedly has much to do with the principles of law which flow from its possession. Therefore, because of the foregoing, among other reasons, the law is that as between vendor (1) and vendee (2) the possession of personal property carries with it the presumption of ownership. No doubt this very rule has given rise to the adage, "possession is nine points of the law."

MORTGAGE. INVERSE ORDER OF ALIENATION.

Suppose you own twenty acres of land. You desire to borrow \$3000 for the purpose of improving it. "A" loans you that sum, and as security for its payment with interest at a specified time, you execute and deliver to him a bond secured by a mortgage on the land, and "A" records his mortgage. Before the end of the term of the loan, you sell, at different times, to "B," "C" and "D," in the order named, five acres each of the land, leaving you the owner of five acres. At the end of the term of the loan, because of losses in business, you are unable to repay the \$3000 to "A," and he is forced to foreclose his mortgage, which he does, making you and "B," "C" and "D" parties to the suit. "B," "C" and "D" appear by attorneys, and set forth in their answer the facts and circumstances, asking, all of them, that your five acres still unsold, be first sold, and "B" and "C," that if this be not sufficient to pay "A's" mortgage, that "D's" five acres be next sold, and "B" asking that if "D's" five acres be not sufficient to pay "A's" mortgage, that "C's" five acres be sold after "D's," and that "B's" shall not be sold until it appears that it is necessary to pay the mortgage. And that is the rule that prevails. The sale of parcels of mortgaged premises conveyed by a party who has given a mortgage on all of them is to be made in the inverse order in which they were alienated, *i.e.*, deeded away. The rule is just, and comports with sound sense. A close similarity has been noted between it and the scriptural injunction: "The last shall be first, and the first shall be last."

(*) Stealing, theft, in common parlance.

1 Seller. 2 Buyer.

Not long since I foreclosed a mortgage upon a piece of real estate, of which there had been several parcels conveyed since the making of the mortgage. My client supposed that one could not legally convey any part of mortgaged premises, and that it would be fraudulent to do so.

MAN IS PRESUMED TO INTEND THE NATURAL AND DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF HIS ACTS.

If "A," being sane, strike and injure "B," with or without a dangerous weapon or thing, it would be doing violence to intelligence to assume that "A" did not intend to cause whatever injury to "B," might flow naturally from that act. The *intent* with which a violation of the criminal law is committed constitutes the essence of crime. So that, proof of the act having been given, the law presumes therefrom that the actor intended before its commission, to cause whatever injury, no matter how grave, immediately and directly resulted therefrom. More anon.

WHILE "looking up" a question of law, recently, I "ran across" a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, holding that a party seeking to put in evidence the testimony taken by a stenographer upon a previous trial of the same case, must show (presumably by the stenographer who took the minutes) that the same were not only correctly taken and correctly transcribed, but that what is offered is a correct transcript of the *whole* of the testimony of the witness.

I PRESENT the following, clipped from the New York *World*, which has appeared, to my knowledge, a great many times in that paper:

"**SHORTHAND**—Lady or gentleman will be given an excellent opportunity to learn stenography at a court reporter's offices; will assist them to position when capable. 64 World Building."

It has always seemed to me to be the proper caper to go to the place where that which one desires to learn may be observed. Ordinarily, if a father wishes his son to become an artisan of a particular kind, he gives him certain preliminary educational training, and then sends him to the mechanic who follows the trade or vocation the son is to learn. It is the same in the professions. Why then shouldn't the young person, who

wishes to become an expert, legislative, law, medical or general all-around stenographer, spend a probationary period of study with a past master of that one of these particular branches of reporting, which it is intended to pursue. The time is ripe for this condition, and it will not be long before it will be compulsory.

* * *

I WAS amused a few days ago by a story of exorbitant transcript fees. The lawyer who narrated it to me was one of four who ordered as many copies of stenographer's minutes to be written up. No agreement was made covering the price per copy. Under the statute, the stenographer was entitled to ten cents per folio for each copy, forty cents per folio for the four copies. Transcript completed, Mr. Steno. sent in his bill on the basis stated—ten cents per folio for each copy. The lawyers refused to pay, at first. The Steno. was an official, got mad, and threatened suit. The lawyers paid. Now, when in need of transcript, they make an agreement with this particular disciple of the quill, and in the meantime swear at him on the quiet.

* * *

I Have Heard

THAT John B. Carey's *Oddities of Shorthand* is the funniest book dealing with shorthand extant.

THAT the lady stenographer and typewriter is becoming so numerous as to cause the gentlemen of the same craft uneasiness.

THAT some persons cannot write shorthand as fast as a man can talk.

THAT more stenographic amanuenses now cast longing eyes to the law than ever.

I Believe

THAT if some almighty smart fellow, with a penchant for combining principles, and a genius for mechanics, could apply electricity to the typewriter keys, he could make his fortune, and do humanity a good turn.

THAT it doesn't take a bright man to make blunders, nor a fool to discern them, after they are turned out.

THAT there are a whole lot of bright people living in this country at this time.

THAT if every man, woman and child, who is now, ever has been, expects here-

after to be, interested in stenography, should subscribe for THE STENOGRAPHER, Brother Hemperley would spend at least half-a-dollar for a new subscription book.

I Have Not Heard

WHY these things are not done, and done quickly.

WHY several readers have been silent so long, and not squandered a two-cent postage stamp to let us know they are still on earth.

ANYTHING of the Universal Association, lately.

A GOOD objection to the proposition that a universal system of shorthand ought to supplant the present assortment of brevi-script exhibits.

WHAT system of shorthand the Martians use.

* * *

Reporting Informal Rulings and Comments.

The readers of this magazine have been entertained from time to time by the discussion in this department, and by other contributors, of the subject of what the stenographer should take and what he may omit. As "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," so the best test of what is proper to be done by the reporter may be determined from adjudged cases in which, in a certain sense, his work has undergone review, bearing in mind all the time that there is no inflexible rule to guide him, and that the peculiar character of each case must be considered in the application of any rule.

In the case of the people of the State of New York *versus* Peter Smith, decided by the Court of Appeals of his State, in which the defendant, Smith, was indicted for murder in the first degree, the question arose in the Appellate Court as to what ruling the judge who tried the case made upon a certain question of law. The stenographer who reported the case understood his business. He realized that the stenographic report of a capital case should show to a nicety the rulings and decisions of the trial judge; and in order to do this, the reader will observe in the excerpts given from the record, that the stenographer freely interjected the remarks *pro* and *con* of judge and counsel.

It will be further noted that the judge, writing the opinion of the Court of Appeals, uses these remarks in determining the question of what decision the trial judge actually made. The question arose on the admissibility of dying declarations. I quote from the opinion of the Court of Appeals, as follows: "When the dying declarations of Hannon were offered by the prosecution, the defense objected, upon the ground that they were not such. The trial judge answered, in substance, that he could not determine that question until he knew whether or not they were made in anticipation of approaching death. The defense then claim a right to cross-examine 'upon that point.' The judge answered, 'Not just yet,' and finally said before the preliminary examination began, 'When the district attorney gets the statements of the witness, you may cross-examine, and I will then determine whether it comes within the rule.' " At this stage of the case, there seems to have been no room for a misunderstanding as to what was at the moment before the court. It was an issue of law, to be determined by the court upon facts addressed to it, and with which the jury had nothing whatever to do. The defense so understood it; for they sought to enter at once upon a cross-examination of the witness on that point. The district attorney proceeded at once to the precise point, and proved the statement of Hannon that he was going to die. The prosecution said, "Now we think we have laid the foundation for declarations." The judge seems not to have been entirely satisfied, and continued the examination. Near its close, Hannon spoke of the influence of S. with the police. The prisoner's counsel asked the court, "Will you admit this?" to which the judge replied, "I have not admitted anything yet; I want to hear the whole statement made by the deceased, before I determine whether I will or will not allow the alleged dying declarations in evidence." Nothing could be plainer or more direct than this. All that had been said by the witness was thus again declared to be purely tentative and preliminary, not yet evidence in the case, and wholly directed to the enlightenment of the court in the performance of its duty. So far, no evidence of Hannon's declarations had been admitted at all. Until some such ruling was made

there could be nothing to which the prisoner could except as constituting legal error. When the district attorney closed his examination of the witness, the prisoner's counsel asked three not very important questions, and then turning to the court, said: "I move now to strike out all the evidence given by the witness in regard to the interview with the deceased, on the ground that it is inadmissible, for the reason that the necessary foundation has not been laid for such declarations."

This motion was singularly inapt, except for one purpose. If the purpose was to draw from the court the admission that they had been received, or an assent to such a claim, that purpose failed, for the court said, in answer to the motion: "As I understand the position of the matter now, it is this: Mr. O. claims the right to cross-examine the witness in reference to *what will be claimed by the district attorney as evidence of dying declarations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is admissible. Are you cross-examining on that point?*" The prisoner's counsel replied: "I am not; I am in a general cross-examination." The answer suggested to the judge the possibility of some confusion, for he at once said: "You may enter on the record that the court will now permit the defendant's counsel to cross-examine the witness before passing upon the question of the admissibility of the alleged dying declarations made by the deceased to the witness as testified to by her." To this the prisoner's counsel said: "We cannot be estopped by any such record as that; it is a monstrous proposition." We see in the action of the trial court a steady purpose to keep the evidence of declarations out of the case, until, at a proper and suitable time, it should be determined what, if any, were admissible. The counter-effort seemed to be to insist that the court stood in the position of having admitted in evidence what is clear was never admitted at all. The counsel suddenly closed his cross-examination. The court asked if it was finished, and, receiving an affirmative answer, proceeded to determine the preliminary issue, and decide what portion of the statement of the witness to the court should be admitted, and directed the stenographer to read to the jury, and he did read to them, "so

much, as such parts thereof, as are embraced within black lines," and marked on the margin, "allowed to stand as evidence of dying declarations." It seems sufficiently evident, also, that any doubt on the subject, and any confusion or mistake as to what was being done, was steadily and persistently guarded against by the court. A careful reading of the above will show how important it is, especially in capital cases, for the stenographer to record informal remarks and ruling of the trial judge.

In the printed report of the opinion of Surrogate Addington, of Monroe County, this State, I find the language which I quote below, indicating that the expense and trouble of a re-hearing of the case before the Surrogate was necessitated by the shortcoming of the stenographer. Read for yourself: "In the first hearing of this matter, notice was filed by the contestants, under section 2618 of the Code of Civil Procedure, requiring the examination of certain persons, therein named, as witnesses. There was nothing before me to show that the persons named in said notice could give material testimony in this matter, and, in declining to order their examination, I distinctly stated that fact as one reason for my ruling, adding, in substance, that in my opinion the statute only contemplated the examination under this section of persons who were present at the execution of the will. It seems that only the latter remark was taken down by the stenographer, and thus upon making up the case on appeal, the fact that I did not consider the testimony material, failed to appear; and the general term, therefore, were led to suppose that I held the exact contrary of my actual ruling on the question of the materiality of the proposed testimony, and the case on this point was sent back for re-hearing."

* * *

The Ubiquitous Stenographer.

To contemplation's sober eye,
Such is the race of man;
And they that creep, and they that fly,
Shall end where they began,
Alike the busy and the gay,
But flutter through life's little day.—Gray.

JOHN KEELAR, stenographer, of Stephen-town Centre, N. Y., is a progressive shorthand.

MISS EMILIE B. SAUMENIG is a court reporter at Zanesville, Ohio.

PATRICK J. SWEENEY, who has struggled hard and long as a stenographer, having the law as an objective point, has scored his first (legal) point, by filing a certificate of his law clerkship with a New York city attorney.

SINCE the notice in last month's STENOGRAPHER of the reduction, in price, of *Practical Court Reporting*, I have received and filed a number of orders. On receipt of a dollar bill or postal note for that amount I will insure delivery of a copy.

MISS MINNIE RISELEY, is stenographer and typewriter at Supreme Court Chambers, in Kingston, N. Y. She suffered a peculiar accident, not long ago since, in the form of a sprained wrist, caused, it is said, by throwing back the typewriter carriage.

ONE steps out and another takes her place. Miss Laura Von der Au, of St. Louis, Mo., has resigned as stenographer to the Mayor of that city, having held the position eight years. Her resignation comes naturally—she is about to be married. Her place will be filled by Mrs. Walter Dixon, a talented lady stenographer, the widow of a former St. Louis business man. Mrs. Dixon but recently completed the usual school course of stenography and typewriting, intending to follow it as a means of support for herself and two small children. Verily these are progressive times.

THROUGH the kindness of stenographer J. D. Strachan, of Brazil, Ind., I received an invitation to be present at the sixth annual meeting of the Indiana Association, for which I was likewise forced to send my regrets.

These State Associations are of great value to all stenographers, and particularly to the younger members of the profession who are desirous of perfecting themselves in the practice of the art of shorthand. By all means, leave no stone unturned to secure membership in your State Association. If you can't get in, do the next best thing, obtain a copy of the printed proceedings, and learn the ideas of the leading practitioners.

MR. W. L. MASON, of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand, New York city, well known as an author, reporter

and teacher, has placed me under obligations to him for the following :

"DEAR MR. THORNE: I think I can match Stenographer Rodgers' peculiar question, which you reproduce in your department of the August STENOGRAPHER, by one which occurred in testimony taken by me some years ago. Here it is :

'Q. How often did you call and leave word for him to call, and called upon him to call upon Mrs. E.?'

And this 'nautical answer,' given by the pilot of one of the East River boats, is almost equal to it :

'A. It would wobble on that boss, going dead slow.'

I have had these in my scrap-book for some time, and now send them to you for what they are worth.

Cordially yours,

W. L. MASON."

AT it again! Thomas J. Tilley, I personally knew, away back in 1878, when he was an amanuensis in the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad office, at Topeka, Kas. Subsequently he became an official court reporter in Kansas, when that State adopted a stenographic law. It seems that brother Tilley has sued one Morris E. Jones, his former partner, to recover \$1200, claimed to be due him from the old partnership of Jones & Tilley. It would seem that Tilley is an industrious sort of an individual, and believes in keeping things hot for Morse, until he obtains what he conceives to be his rights. Moreover, he brings his own law suits, as attorney in person. Here is a little history : "Thomas J. Tilley was appointed stenographer of Judge Slover's court about ten years ago. For a time he served in person. He secured the appointment as court stenographer in two courts at St. Joseph and was doing a big business. Mr. Jones acted in his place in Judge Slover's court, and in October, 1890, the firm became Jones & Tilley. A dispute between them arose and Jones refused to act as Tilley's deputy. Tilley discharged him. Then Judge Slover took a hand and discharged Tilley, reinstating Jones. Tilley brought quo warrant proceedings in the Court of Appeals to test Jones's right to the office, but Judge Gill decided that Judge Slover had full authority to appoint whom he pleased.

tions and cross actions were brought and there was no end to litigation, in which the stenographer was invariably successful. Tilley served as court stenographer in St. Joseph for two years ago. He is now traveling through the country taking evidence in courts martial in the regular army."

H. W. THORNE.

The New Edition.

Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons have issued a new edition of the "Complete Phonographic Instructor." The first edition was published about eighteen months ago, so the reader can readily understand how successful it has been.

By referring to pages 140 and 141 of the new edition, it will be seen that instead of the form for "£," the \$ mark has been substituted, and the exercise following is composed entirely of statistics of this country. On page 233, the speech of Daniel Webster appears instead of the speech delivered in the House of Commons. In this new edition very many changes have been made to bring the book to the requirements of the American student. We predict for the Isaac Pitman system a large and rapidly increasing sale.

We wish to call attention to one thing, and that is, that in our correspondence with the publishers, they write to us entirely in Isaac Pitman Shorthand, and that we find it as readable as print, and this, too, upon paper without ruling.

JOHN J. WAGNER, formerly stenographer for the Los Angeles Abstract Company, Los Angeles, has an enviable position with the Edison Company, Chicago.

Our supply of "Analogical Syllabic Short-hand," by F. H. Hemperley, is exhausted. J. Wanamaker, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, has a few copies left which he will forward upon receipt of the price, \$1.00. In these days of muddy drinking water, it is important to know where to look for good spring water. The "Puritan" Spring Water Company furnishes a water which is full of minerals, delicious to the palate, and, when aerated, equal to the best Apollinaris. It is delivered in five gallon glass carboys, in Philadelphia at twenty-five cents a gallon. Address Box 222, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Berkeley, September 8th, 1894.

DEAR SIR :—Below is an example of a new system of shorthand. It is the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence (71 words), and I think it will compare very favorably with other systems for brevity.

The image shows a sample of shorthand written on a set of three horizontal lines. The shorthand is a cursive, compressed form of the sentence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

It is without arbitrary signs, unshaded and extremely simple. What do you think of it?

Yours,

C. W. WOODWORTH.

Ask your friends to study shorthand. It will be of invaluable service to them in their future business, whatever that may be.

CHARLES SACHSE, a graduate of the Longley Institute, and for some time a stenographer with the United States Attorney in Los Angeles, Cal., is now engaged with the Chicago Sanitary Commission, Chicago.

HARRY L. BLEECKER, a former graduate of the Longley Institute, was recently married. He has retired from active shorthand work.

MR. W. J. MAUK, of Troy, Ala., writes to Mr. Thorne, editor of the Law Department as follows:

"For quite a while I have been an interested reader of your department in THE STENOGRAPHER, from which I have derived much valuable information. Being now situated so that it sometimes becomes necessary for me to report testimony in our Circuit Court (we having no official stenographer), and, from the little experience I have had so far in this line, feeling the need of all the help possible to enable me to make a satisfactory report, I come to you as the most available source and would ask you to send me a copy of your "Practical Court Reporting," for which I enclose \$1.00. I feel sure from what I have heard of it, that within its pages I shall find that information of which I stand in great need sometimes."

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Francis M. Applegate.

By KENDRICK C. HILL.

As an example of the evolutionary power of *Phonography* in conjunction with *earnest effort*, by the exercise of *preparation, perseverance, push, pluck, patience, punctuality and politeness* (seven inseparable, invaluable and invincibles P's), the amanuenses readers of THE STENOGRAPHER are asked to look upon

Francis M. Applegate was born in Round Prairie, Mo., May 12th, 1866. At an early age his mother died, and he was sent to live with his grand parents residing at Wilmington, O. Here he attended the public school until he was thirteen, obtaining an ordinary common school education, including a smattering of Latin and Algebra, when he started out for himself. His first year was devoted



FRANCIS M. APPLEGATE.

the portrait of Francis M. Applegate, whose ascent from the vale of obscurity and humility up the hill of difficulty to the plateau of success he now occupies, with prospects of the land of promotion, peace and plenty spread out before him, serves as an emphatic encomium upon the potency of *very hard work*, and ought to impel others to go and do likewise.

to driving stock for his uncle, and the next two years he worked on farms in the vicinity of Wilmington as a *hired hand*.

But farm work, from early morning till late at night, was not congenial to him, and he cast about for some other means of earning a livelihood. He concluded to take up *short-hand*, and, while working on a farm, purchased Graham's Handbook and began

copying it. It was his custom to copy out word signs and contractions on slips of paper and study them while resting the horses at the plow. In this way he learned 3000 word signs and contractions in the handbook. With the money derived from his work, and some outside financial aid, he was enabled, in the fall of 1883, to go to Chaffee's Phonographic Institute at Oswego, where he remained *seven months*.

The writer preceded Mr. Applegate several months at Chaffee's, and was in an advanced class when he came, to which he was daily assigned to read, for he worked his way through the school in part. He knew the word signs much better than we did. Thinking him somewhat assertive, yet dressed in coarse clothes, a few of the "upper crust" of the advanced classes, with much more money and procrastination and much less manners and pluck, were disposed to waste their time in laughing at him, but in climbing life's hill he long ago passed from their view, while they, since thrown upon their limited resources, still stood away in the valley of feeble and foolish effort below, sadly handicapped by the poor preparation which their own hands brought, for the advantages offered by the Chaffee-Premier Standard School of shorthand were not beneath the name.

In April, 1884, Mr. Applegate took his first stenographic position with Gilbert & Jones, Jamestown, N. Y. He remained with this firm but four months, then worked a short time in the Jamestown Woolen Mills. In September, 1884, he went to Brattleboro, Vt., with the Brattleboro Sewing Machine Co. where being compelled to saw wood and take care of the fire in order to keep the office warm, he concluded to seek some other position where the duties of stenographer were not so diverse. In December, 1884, he came to New York to accept a position with Baker & Clark, wholesale grocers, with whom he remained two years. His next position was with the *New York Herald*, where he was stenographer to the city editor for some time, and afterwards to the managing editor. Mr. Applegate considers that in this position he learned more in one year than during all the previous years of his life put together.

Having the opportunity to become corresponding clerk for the well-known banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., of which ex-

Vice-President Morton is the senior member, he resigned his position with the *Herald* in 1888, and entered their employ, where he has since remained, doing the domestic correspondence for that firm.

Mr. Applegate's ambition was always to become a lawyer, and when the *New York Press* advocated the establishment of an evening law school, some four years ago, where young men employed during the day could gain a knowledge of the law, he was one of the first applicants. Through mismanagement this school became a failure, but out of the wreck Abner C. Thomas, LL.D., with the able assistance of Clarence D. Ashley (both prominent New York lawyers), established the Metropolis Law School, which is now a flourishing institution with 250 pupils. It held its sessions from 8 to 10 in the evenings, four nights in the week, and Mr. Applegate while working during the day utilized his spare moments conning a law book, fulfilled his office duties, attended the school in the evening, and graduated with credit in June, 1894, receiving the degree of LL.B. from the University of the State of New York, and the diploma of the school. In November, 1893, with some seventy others, he was a candidate before the General Term of the Supreme Court for admission as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and succeeded in passing the rigorous examination better than any other applicant.

Mr. Applegate has entered actively upon the practice of the law, and although it is uphill work he is gradually acquiring clients. He is making a specialty of collections and has been selected by the National Collecting Agency as their attorney to manage their litigated business. His office is at 243 Broadway, room 9. He is now actively engaged in perfecting himself as a public speaker, in order to become a proficient advocate before the courts.

Mr. Applegate is a deacon of the Church of Disciples, was married about a year and a half ago, and is, generally speaking, on the right track.

My dear amanuensis friend, please ponder upon the progress made in a decade by this poor orphan boy.

The lesson is for *you*.

Are *you* learning it?

Will *you* learn it?

Will *you* try?

WILL YOU?

YOU.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue
Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the New York Collegiate
Institute, and General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City.

So many of the Metropolitan school pupils have obtained positions during the summer, that the rooms have been looking rather vacant during the past few weeks; but they are again beginning to fill up with fall pupils, who, as usual, are coming not only from the immediate neighborhood of New York city, but from different parts of the country. "Always room for one more."

* * *

THE Prospect Park Branch, of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., substitutes, this fall, the Isaac Pitman system for the Graham, which was formerly taught there. Mr. Aleck. Cooper has been selected for teacher. We know him to be both a good teacher and an excellent writer of the system.

* * *

WE have been asked to announce that owing to the great number of inquiries which have been made for an adaptation of the Isaac Pitman system to the Spanish language, "Spanish Phonography," which has been for some time out of print, has now been re-issued and is on sale by Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons, 33 Union Square, N. Y. Price, \$2.00.

* * *

ONE of the well-known shorthand journals of this country recently contained the following item: "The Isaac Pitman system is making great headway in this country. Public schools all over, where shorthand is taught, are taking hold of this old and reliable system."

Key to Isaac Pitman
Phonography.

* BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

24.

MESSRS. J. ROOT & Co.,

Longacre, New York.

Gentlemen: We have been very much annoyed and delayed in our work, because of your neglect to have the hardware delivered at 29 East 144th Street, as promised by you more than a week ago. The hardware was received yesterday, but we found on opening that there were no screws, there-

fore could not use any part of it until screws are sent to the building, which we wish done immediately. We are under forfeit to complete this work at a specified time, and cannot afford any delay. Also we wish to see your Mr. Roberts about revised proposal of the 4th inst., which we do not understand. If the additional price is for the few extras we gave Mr. Long, we think it is exorbitant. Yours very truly.

25.

MESSRS. H. C. JONES & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Replying to your postal of August 18th, I would state that the price per gross of sharpeners is \$19. F. O. B. New Orleans or Boston. A deduction of 75 cents is allowed if the remittance is received within 15 days from date of bill. Sample of the sharpener is sent you by this mail.

26.

MESSRS. ROBERTS & SONS,

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

Gentlemen: We enclose you herewith duplicate of our invoice of Jan. 29th last, and also duplicate copy of Bill of Lading of this shipment. We made draft on your London house Feb. 28th for the amount of this shipment, which no doubt they duly honored. We thank you for your several kind favors from time to time, and shall always take pleasure in executing your esteemed orders.

All Sydney vessels are now sailing for New York; no longer any from Boston; and the small balance due to you on the drawback on this shipment will without doubt be coming along within the next 30 or 60 days, and we will credit you with the same as soon as received, against the next shipment.

Yours very truly.

27

HAVERHILL IRON Co.,

Haverhill, Mass.

Gentlemen: We expect to arrive in about thirty days from now, 200 tons of Swedes bar iron, and we are solicited to send these bars to another mill to be rolled. Our purpose in writing you at this time is to know whether, if we send these 200 tons to arrive later in the year, you will roll the same for us at the present price of rolling.

Yours truly,

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c, postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

(Specially Engraved for THE STENOGRAPHER.)

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BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

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Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and included in the Century Dictionary.

Advantage of Spelling Reform.

[From *Business*, for August.]

"Only three minutes before adjournment," said President Lane, at the close of the morning session, on Friday, July 13th, of the annual meeting of the Educational Association, at Asbury Park, N. J.

A paper entitled "Horace Mann's Country School," had been read by State Superintendent Sabin, and discussed by other teachers. The last one had said that arithmetic was the fetich of country schools; and at various times during the meeting comparisons of the progress of children in the schools of Germany, measured by the advancement of pupils in American schools, had been made to the disparagement of the latter. Answering to President Lane's announcement of early adjournment, a lady arose and asked permission to occupy the three minutes. She was invited to the platform and her name given as "Mrs. Burnz, of New York."

The lady said she thought that most teachers would agree, after due consideration, that not arithmetic but spelling was the fetich of our schools, whether in city or country; tho in the opinion of many educators spelling is not merely a fetich, but a juggernaut, dulling the minds and crushing the reasoning powers of children by its senseless absurdities and by its untruthfulness to the fonetic principl of language on which orthograpy is supposed to be founded.

Mrs. Burnz said it was unfair to mesure the progress of children in American schools with that of children in the schools of Germany, and to the disparagement of the former, as had been done during the meeting. A third part of our children's time and work is devoted, either directly or in connection with reading and writing, to the acquirement of what is called "correct spelling." German children hav no spelling to study as a separate branch of education. The symbols for the sounds of the German language ar singl letters or digrafs, each having, as a rule, an unvarying meaning. These being learned, the child has little else to do than to produce the sounds of the letters in a word as they succeed each other, so that spelling is lerned at the same time as reading and writing, and all three in a few months.

Teachers wer askt to examin the fifteen hundred words in simplified orthograpy which ar printed in the appendix to the Century Dictionary; the same shorter spellings being embodied, as alternativs, in the "New Standard." Their use is recom-

mended by the highest lingual authorities of England and America—namely, the filological societies of both cuntries. Mrs. Burnz concluded by saying that universal education, which is the aim of our public schools, wil never be accomplisht until orthograpy is brought to rule and reason. She also averred that when English spelling is made fonetic, American schools wil keep pace with German schools, and there wil be found ampl time for giving direct instruction in ethics and the duties of citizenship. Speakers had declared that there is now no time available in school life for the systematic teaching of these subjects.

The tokens of approval given to this short impromptu address wer evidence that spelling reform is a subject of great interest to the rank and file of the profession, though educational leaders ar so timid in introducing and debating the question in public meetings.

* * *

NON-ESSENTIALS IN THE SCHOOLS.—*The News Record* truly says that "a vast majority of the littl children who attend the pupic schools of Chicago hav between the days of babyhood and those that mark the beginning of the struggl for bred so narrow a margin of time that the pathos of their attempt to gain a fair education is apparent at a glance." And adds that "efforts in the direction of multiplying the non-essentials should be suspended."

But ar not sum of these "non-essentials" already so numerous that they cannot possibly be mastered by the child in its "narrow margin of time?" Indeed, they ar never mastered by the average adult. One of these "non-essentials" is our irregular and unfonetic orthograpy. At the very outset the child is confronted with useless and varying letters and the struggl with them never ceases.

Can any one giv a good reason why "me" should be added to the word "program," or "ue" to the word "catalog," or a "b" be put into the word "det?" But, without advocating any radical changes in our present spelling, I believ the "narrow margin of time" in which to lern it can and should be more efficiently used by adopting fonetic methods of teaching, reading and spelling. Dr. William T. Harris, commissioner of education, says these methods wil caus "a saving of one year out of the three years usually occupied in lerning to call off easy words at sight." Why ar not these methods adopted in Chicago.—O. C. Blackmer, Chicago, Ill.

"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

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Prefixes and Affixes—Continued.

Having indulged in the preliminary observations, and made the citations, appearing in the last preceding issues, we have but little to add, under the head of "Prefixes and Affixes," excepting to point to the manner in which the subject is treated and illustrated in detail in *Exact Phonography*, whether similar to or differing from that presented in other shorthand text-books. In addition to the ordinary sign for *circum* (the small preceding circle in middle position), we have a sign for *uncircum*—this prefix occurring almost as frequently as *circum* does. It is, as the next page will show, placed in the same relative position, but is an entirely different sign, not possible to be confounded with the other. The syllables *an*, *en*, *in*, *un*, often in the nature of prefixes, are, it may as well be said here as anywhere, represented differently from the manner in which they are expressed in ordinary phonography. In *that*, they are all represented by the *same alphabetic sign*, N-stroke, that stroke when used for *en* and *un* being written in precisely the same position, so that *unable* and *enable* are written in the same way, unless the writer for certainty shall vocalize by inserting the detached vowel sign for *ë* or *ü*. In the *Exact*, they are represented, primarily, by the vowel strokes *l* for *in*, *ë* for *en*, *ä* for *an*, and *ü* for *un*; these vowel strokes being entirely different in slope or direction—as much so as are the consonant strokes R, P, T and K, and therefore unmistakably distinguished from each other; and further, they are not only as brief elementarily as the ambiguous N-form of the old phonography is, but they are all straight strokes, to which an F-V-hook can be attached—a thing not possible with N-

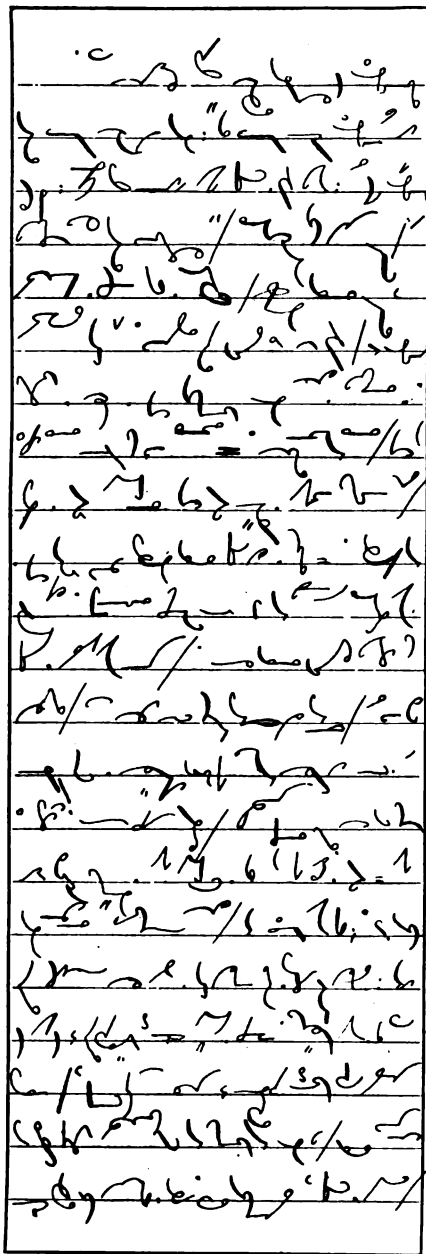
stroke of the old systems. That is, while these broadly distinguished strokes for these syllables are as brief, in their simplest form, as the ambiguous stroke of old phonography is, they are, by reason of their susceptibility of receiving the F-V hook, briefer in that combination, than the old ambiguous form. The difference of slope or direction, however, is the more important feature; for the difference is recognizable on the instant, by the person who is reading the notes. This use of these different vowel strokes in place of the one consonant-stroke very well illustrates the expression quoted in a previous number from Mr. Bigelow—his *Popular Science Monthly* notice of the text-book, as to "increasing the list of alternate forms"—"by means of which a somewhat arbitrary distinction may be effected between words that *otherwise* would be required to be *written alike and distinguished by the context*;" though in the present case the importance of the distinction is emphasized by the fact that the context would, as a rule, afford no means of making the distinction. There are two of these prefix syllables that are also representable, in the *Exact*, by position alone; that is, *an* by third position and *en* by fourth position—something we shall take the liberty of exemplifying on the next page. The text-book also illustrates the indicating of *em* and *ex* by writing in the fourth position; and the use of this device in a limited way—that is, for a few familiar, frequently-occurring words—is safe, for the practical writer. The word *expense*, *expensive*, *empower*, *embody*, *entrance*, *empty*, *emptiness*, *entrepot*, illustrate this last proposition: which a brief experimentation will demonstrate. These fourth position prefixes occur, as will be observed, in words of very common use; a fact which adds to the value of the particular device.

Key.

The old mariners who first made themselves famous as circumnavigators of this globe, may very well have said: "This globe can be circumnavigated, if it is round," said; he who shall first go round it shall achieve distinction, and possibly wealth; but as yet uncircumnavigated—we will try, ourselves, for this great prize." So they set forth on their lonely expedition. It required courage and zeal, patience and endurance. Most who knew of these expeditions were incredulous; they did not expect the great results which this adventurous spirit made possible. But the navigators persevered and went on, and as they went they discovered new islands and archipelagos, and the circumjacent seas gave up their great secrets—the mysterious depths of the seas." They went on through the Indian seas; they went to Cathay, and into the great Pacific Ocean. And as they went, they found the strange flora of those distant lands and the strange fauna—the foliage of the beautiful islands; the delicate sea-weeds, which are even now the delight of the artistic eye, so fine in texture, and rich in their color. The adventures of these adventurers are pleasant on our Western continent was approached from the west, as well as from the east. Its great southern cape was found, Magellan found the strait at the south of the main land, giving it his pleasant sound-name, which it still bears. Still earlier these enterprising men found their way to the southern point of Africa and into the Indian Ocean and thence on to the East and beyond, into the far eastern seas with their many islands.

They were circumscribed in their conquests; the building of their ships was in many ways rude; they did not lack strength or solidity, but they did lack size; they were not as large as were the ships which were sent against the English, and which defeated the Armada—referring to his fleet. We had occasion to see how small were the caravels which were sent only recently from Spain, to participate in the great celebration of the discovery of the New World. But those early sea-farers accommodated themselves to their conditions, and filled the annals of their voyages with distinction and renown.

"Exact Phonography."



THE STENOGRAPHER

Graham Shorthand Notes, by William Anderson,

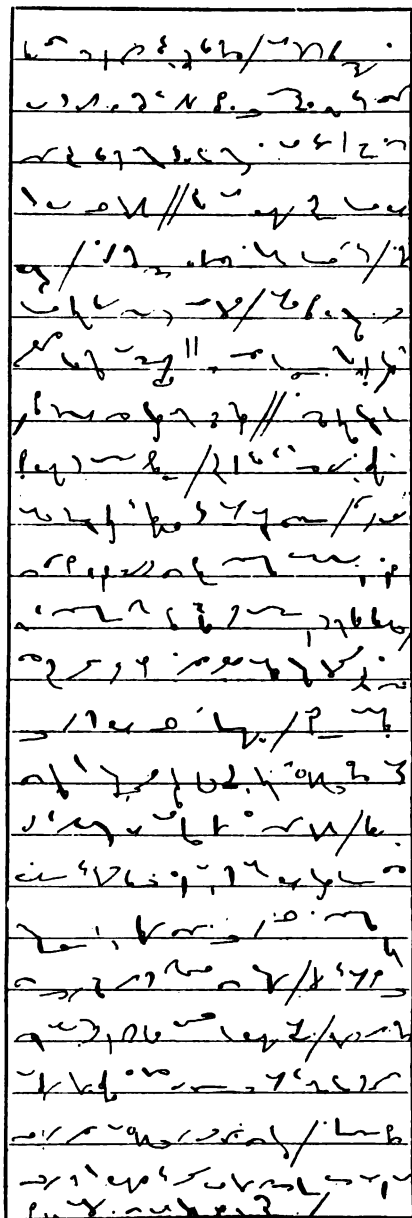
Official Stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, New York.

SUNLIGHT AND SANITATION.

It is not a mere effort at alliteration that leads to the association of these terms. In the earlier ages of human history the sun was worshiped as the source of all earthly existence and action, and modern science has proved that from a merely material point of view this is true, and probably we do not yet fully appreciate the influence that the light, heat and electricity emitted by the sun exercise upon the earth.

A belief in the sanitary and therapeutic effects of sunlight has long been held. The general experience of mankind has demonstrated the beneficial effects of light and air. The contrary effects of deprivation of these are among our commonest observations. Ingenious suggestions of sun baths and roof hospitals have been proposed in medical journals from time to time, and the organizations for securing brief outings for the children of our large cities are among the most substantial and practical charities of the present time.

The methods at present available for studying sanitation are in many respects exact. Especially do we find that all questions relating to the destruction of infection are capable of determination with a positiveness that was entirely unattainable some years ago. While much uncertainty may still exist as to the identity and relationship of some specific microbes, we can no longer doubt the extended part that microbic life plays, and that conditions which are inimical to it are practically conditions of disinfection. We must, therefore, regard with much interest the results of recent investigations by different observers, tending to show the marked action which direct sunlight exercises on bacteria. A short time ago, in noticing some publications by Pettenkofer's pupils, attention was called to a paper on the self-purification of streams, in which it was shown that running water, under the influence of diffused daylight, is materially purified. It is not unlikely that a portion of this action is due, not to a direct interference of sunlight, for such an effect seems paradoxical, but to the decidedly stimulating action which causes the microbes to develop more actively, and thus run their life-course more speedily. It is certain that a knowledge of such action must be not only reassuring, but it also affords indication for sanitary engineering. Pollution of running streams in densely populated districts is almost certain to occur, and the knowledge that a protected flow through a limited course will result in self-purification will serve to allay some fears. The dogmatic statement occasionally uttered by sanitarians, that a river once polluted will not again become clean, never had any satisfactory foundation in observation, and may now be considered as much too sweeping.



The Celestial Writing.

By W. H. BARLOW,

In this specimen the *Full Length style* system is exhibited, and in it the will please take notice that brevity is aimed at, so much as a positive and c legibility; he will also notice that wels employed are our ordinary long-vowel characters, and condensed modifications of them for diphthongs.

some future time, a specimen of the *Condensed Style* of this system, which is enough for the swiftest kind of amanuwork, will be submitted.

Key.

THE MASONS' SONG.

1
ture hides in it gladness and sorrow,
ess still throw
t that abides in it, daunting us—
ward;

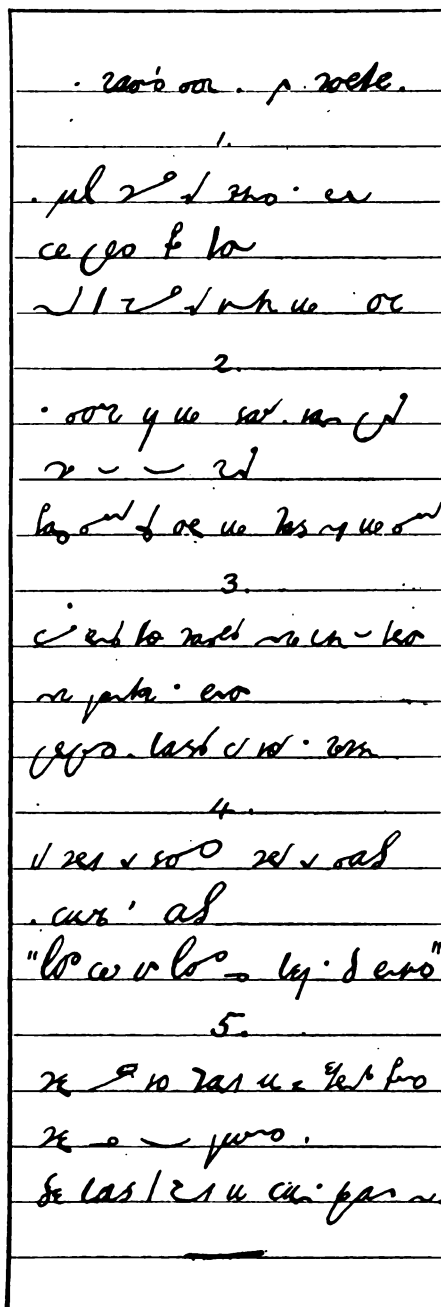
2
plemn before us, veiled the dark portal
f all mortal
ilent rest o'er us—graves under us
ent.

3
earnest thou gazest—comes boding of
ror,
phantasm and error
kes the bravest with doubt and mis-
ing.

4
ard are the voices: heard are the
ges,
brlds and the Ages
se well—your choice is—brief and yet
less."

5
yes do regard you in Eternity's still-
s
all fullness
ve to reward you—work and despair
.—From *Gæthe*.

ADAM L. ROWE has been appointed
apher of the First Recorder's Court
reed A. E. Oliviera, who was some
o promoted to the position of steno-
r of the Criminal Court.



Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

To the Writers of G. R. Phonography.

With this number the regular Gabelsberger Department, in THE STENOGRAPHER, will be resumed. As the readers of the department will recollect, I expressed the hope, in the July number, that the Gabelsberger Shorthand Society, of this city, would publish an organ of their own in our system. At the regular meeting held in August, the question whether it would pay to establish such an organ was answered in the negative, as the submitted estimates were beyond the means of the Society. In order, however, to furnish the adherents of our system with regular reading matter, the Society, well-pleased with the kindness of the editor in conforming to our wishes regarding the cost of the department, appropriated the means for continuing the department in THE STENOGRAPHER. The department will therefore be published regularly every month as before until further notice, and will contain reading matter in the English reporting and corresponding styles, exclusively. Correspondence regarding the department is solicited.

* * *

Corresponding Style.

THE COUPON TICKET.

Like every other novelty, the coupon ticket, when first introduced, did not hit the mark, when aimed at the understanding of certain travellers. A United States Senator-elect had come on, by sea, from the Pacific coast, who had never seen a railroad till he reached the Atlantic seaboard. With a curiosity to test the workings of the new means of transportation, of which he had heard so much, he bought a coupon ticket and set out for a railway journey. He entered a car, took a seat next to the door, and was just beginning to get the "hang of the school house" when the conductor, who was then not uniformed, came in, cried "Tickets!" and reached out his hand toward the Senator. "What do you want of me?" said the latter. "I want your ticket," answered the conductor. Now, it occurred to the Senator that this might be a very neat job, on the part of an Eastern ticket-sharp, but it was just a little too thin to fool a Pacific coaster, and he said: "Don't you think I've got sense enough to know that if I parted with my ticket right at the start I wouldn't have anything to show for my money during the rest of the way? No, sir; I'm going to hold on to this till I get to the end of the trip."

(To be continued.)

* * *

Reporting Style.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

To the HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON:
MY DEAR SIR—The certainty that a con-

ference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis, you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles.

I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence. I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best, if not the only, hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfilment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principle may be surrendered.

In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action, under your leadership, of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending. Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored; for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipations gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

**Mr. Jerome B. Howard and the
Missing Link in Graham
Shorthand.**

Mr. Dunham, of Washington, wrote a very interesting and useful book called, "The Missing Link in Shorthand." Among other things he undertook to call attention to some of the pitfalls into which the unwary are liable to stumble. The editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* printed a review of the book, in which, among other things, he undertook to establish the point that the book should have been called "The Missing Link in Graham Shorthand," because several of the pitfalls referred to did not happen to exist in the particular style of shorthand, as Mr. Howard has set it forth.

A prominent shorthand writer and author wrote to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER, complaining that Mr. Howard was not fair in making such a criticism, and intimated that Mr. Howard had exhibited the unbalanced condition of his shorthand judgment at the time of the revision of the *Reporters' Companion*, by having taken some of the Graham ideas and carried them to an extent to which Mr. Graham's practical sense would not have permitted.

To this Mr. Howard makes a fierce and furious retort upon the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER, practically assuming that he does not believe that anybody wrote such a letter, and complaining that the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER has abused his privileges in manufacturing such charges for the purpose of saying underservedly unpleasant things about the editor of the *Phonographic Magazine*. He also goes on to challenge the production of any proof of the fact that the *Reporters' Companion* has, in any respect, taken anything which was personal to Mr. Graham.

To this the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER now replies:

The editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* is not in a position to control the form in which authors shall exhibit their books, and editors of shorthand magazines shall prepare their editorials.

Undoubtedly, the degree of prosperity which has been enjoyed by the practical monopoly of Pitmanic shorthand in this country for so many years, has given Mr. Howard, who seems to have wrapped himself up in the

mantle of Mr. Benn Pitman, the idea that nobody has any rights outside of himself and his immediate followers.

We assure him that he is not in a position to control THE STENOGRAPHER in its expressions of opinion. We regret that he seems to think it so easy a matter for the editor of a respectable and responsible journal to tell a falsehood, and to assert that he has received letters containing statements which were never received.

We had supposed that our word was good for the acceptance of a simple statement like that made in the editorial referred to.

We now say that the letter was written by one of the ex-Presidents of the New York State Stenographers' Association, Mr. George R. Bishop, who presents the first part of his ideas upon the subject in the present number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * * * *

In the meantime, THE STENOGRAPHER will continue to represent the professional shorthand writers of all systems. It is ready to speak a good word for the good and capable writers of the Isaac Pitman, the Benn Pitman, the Graham, the Pitman-Howard, the Munson, the Longley, the Osgoodby, the Scott-Brown, the Watson, the Burnz, the Thornton, the Pernin, the Gabelsberger, the Scovil and many other systems. It will continue to represent the best interests of the genuine workers, the professional court reporters and the thoroughly competent business amanuenses.

It has no system of its own to push forward. It has no interest in any shorthand school, which must be kept going. It has no interest in any series of shorthand text-books, which must be sold. It is the organ of the workers. It is ready to work for you all, fairly, manfully and honestly. All it asks is a reasonable support to enable it to pay for its paper, composition, photographing, engraving and press work. It would also like to have sufficient patronage to enable it to pay liberally for the bright thoughts of the many who are able and would be willing, for a reasonable compensation, to impart them to its readers.

Stenographers, everywhere! Benn Pitman writers, as well as others, do you not think you can afford to patronize a magazine like THE STENOGRAPHER? See how it helps you in the able department under the control of

Thorne, the eminent lawyer and law reporter, and the author of the only really practical book on law reporting. See how he puts you in the department of practical writing, conducted by the able author of *Practical Typewriting*, "Mr. Bates Torrey, one of the brightest minds at work in the profession in New England. See how it puts you in the presentation of the methods of writing by the experts who follow other methods than your own. Surely, it will not put you to see how others do it. Surely, no one is so bigoted that he cannot risk the possession of a little knowledge about the methods of his neighbors. And then, see how we might help you if you would each hold and do something to help others. It is nothing like trying to help others to let a man or woman grow.

Now *THE STENOGRAPHER* invites you, welcomes you when you have anything to say which you have discovered which is new to yourself. Come on, then, every one of you, Isaac Pitmanites, Benn Pitman-Grahamites, Munsonites and all the "Ites;" take hold, subscribe for *THE STENOGRAPHER*, urge upon your neighbors the importance of its use, and we assure you the good old profession of shorthand writing will soon take its proper place in the honored and respected profession of the world.

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

The short letter that was in part embodied in an article headed "The Missing Link in Shorthand," in the August number of this magazine, was not written for publication. As the article itself stated, "confidential;" written with no thought of its appearing in print. Had the printing of it suggested, the writer would not have consented to having it appear, in the form in which it was written. It was written hurriedly, under the spur of a pretty sharp feeling of indignation at what seemed to be a sensible lack, on the part of the author of the *Phonographic Magazine* notice or now referred to, of a due sense of obligation toward a shorthand author some of whose ideas and devices seemed to have been made rather free use of, in the new writer's *Companion*. One who had ceased

to be a "Graham writer," and was at least as far away from following the Pitman-Howard adaptation; who, at the same time, preserved a pretty good remembrance of the distinctively new things that Mr. Graham was generally understood to have brought to the modification of phonography as it existed just before the *Hand Book* was issued; who had also, from time to time, given a little attention to the *Companion* of 1889, might very well conclude, when he felt his sense of fairness outraged by the words of the Cincinnati reviewer, that here was an occasion on which an editor who was fair-minded and impartial might do something towards restoring the scales of justice to a proper equipoise. It seemed that the *doing of justice* was always appropriate and timely; and that here an opportunity was presented to the editor of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and to the editors of other journals, to at least protest, and that there was a *duty* to be performed, as well.

The reviewer claimed to have found that in the case of the few examples of forms that conflicted or were thought liable to produce confusion, a modification of which was suggested by Mr. Dunham, all were found in Graham, and but few in the Benn Pitman; that in nine out of the twenty-five cases mentioned, the proposed substituted outlines were the identical ones used for the very same purpose in the Benn Pitman "system," and in seven other cases the needed distinction was effected in the Benn Pitman by other means than those employed by Mr. Dunham. The nine "identical" ones—if there are so many, are considerably less than one-half the whole number of suggested modifications; the seven others, in which it is said the "distinction is effected by other means" than those suggested, are not mentioned; but if this number be correct, it still leaves nine on which no aid is even claimed to be rendered by the Benn Pitman. We do not know how effectual the "other means" of distinguishing as to the seven cases are; but these seven, which are in doubt, and the nine remaining ones as to which no claim whatever is made, constitute sixteen-twenty-fifths of the whole; so that, on the whole, giving the critic the benefit of all he claims, a rather weak showing is made, on the score of actual numbers, and a slender basis for the suggestion he makes

that the title of the book should have been made more specific—made applicable, by express title, *solely* to the Graham adaptation. The form of the critic's own statement leads us to infer that as to at least *nine* cases the title could appropriately have been, *The Missing Link in the Pitman-Howard Shorthand*, to say nothing of the seven instances which are left in doubt.

Our critic may think that his statement as to the seven should be implicitly accepted; that no doubt should be expressed as to the efficaciousness of the "other means" of distinguishing, that he claims are shown by the Benn Pitman. Let us explain briefly why we hesitate to accept his declaration. This statement of his not only raises the question whether there might not be a difference of opinion as to whether those "other means" were efficacious or not, but it might be found to be as inaccurate as is another statement in the same review, which may be quoted. Referring to the joining of ticks at an obtuse angle, he says, "we venture to commend to him [Dunham] the Benn Pitman practice with regard to these ticks, which is, to attach them *only* when they join at a right angle or less." Presumably the quotation means the Pitman-Howard "practice," as in the previous quotation "the Benn Pitman system" presumably means the Pitman-Howard; for it is to be inferred that the critic is talking of the "system" as it now exists, especially as Mr. Benn Pitman is understood to have assumed and made his own, by specific indorsement, shortly after Mr. Osgoodby issued a certain leaflet which our critic will well remember, all that the new *Companion* contains, so that what that work contains *really* is the Benn Pitman "up to date." If that be so, then the reviewer's assertion of what the "practice" is, is not correct; for in the new *Companion* one has no difficulty in finding, as he runs his eye over the "Reporting Exercises," at pages 48, *et. seq.*, instances in which the "practice" is exactly the reverse of what the sentence quoted states it to be. The reader is told that the "practice" is, to attach them "*only*"—that is, never in any other way than—when they "*join at a right angle or less.*" Now, not only do we find, in those exercises, a tick joined to a consonant in several cases at an obtuse angle, but the instances in which two ticks join at an

obtuse angle are so numerous as to be interesting. Not only is this so, but the horizontal or perpendicular tick is used indiscriminately for two forms of an article, *a* and *an*. Let us note examples in these "Exercises": Observe, that the angle in each and every of these cases is obtuse, notwithstanding the broad and unqualified assertion the critic makes.

On page 48, line 3 from bottom, *of-a*; p. 50, line 8, *of-a*; p. 54, line 8, *and-to*; same page, line 4 from bottom, *and-to*; same page, 2d line from bottom, *to-a*, and *of-an*; p. 64, line 11, *of-a*; same page, line 15, *of-a*; p. 68, line 4 from bottom, *of-an* and *and-of*; next line, *and-to—three* examples in two consecutive lines; p. 70, last line, *of-a*; p. 76, line 6, *to-a*; while of noticeable joinings of ticks to consonants at an obtuse angle, we have, p. 72, line 2, *of-dns* (of providence), line 7, *of-God*, *of-action*; p. 58, last line, *to-talk*, *about-a*, and, at the most obtuse possible angle, the tick *he* prefixed to *did-not-understand* (where Graham would have made the angle very acute). There are other examples which it is not worth while to specifically note. So far is this "practice" carried that there really seem to be no other places in these pages where such examples could have been employed. So that this pretense that the Benn Pitman employs them "*only* when they join at a right angle or less," is mere flourish, for effect,—not true; hence, it would seem doubly prudent not to accept, without inquiry, the critic's statement about the seven cases, whatever we may think about the nine in which it is stated the Benn Pitman "practice" and Mr. Dunham's suggestions exactly coincide. Observe, the word used is "practice"; nothing is said about rule or principle. If the Benn Pitman anywhere lays down such a rule, the "practice" overrides and violates the rule, as the examples elicited demonstrate. So, this complacent sentence not only goes for nothing, in the direction in which the critic wishes, but illuminates the method which the critic sees fit to employ. When he ventured to commend the Benn Pitman "practice" in regard to these ticks, was not the venture extremely hazardous? We "venture to commend" the above citations from the *Companion* to the candid and interested reader.

it would neither be fair to the reader, nor giving the reviewer all he is entitled to, were we to summarily dismiss this choice from consideration. It is an important one, and the writer of it is entitled to full attention given to it. The opening is as remarkable as the closing part contains the broad statement concerning the Benn Pitman "practice" as to ticks. It begins thus: "As *all* of Dunham's amendments of Graham show unconscious leaning towards the Benn standard, we venture, etc." Now, can this be? How can those nine excepted forms show any "unconscious leaning toward the Benn Pitman?" How can a proposed amendment show "leaning" towards that with which it utterly differs, and which it proposes to reject? For example, how does the form used for *account* (K-stroke, followed by length N-stroke) show any "leaning" towards the Benn Pitman, when the Benn form for the word is just the one Mr. Dunham criticizes and seeks to replace with a substitute for? How can there be "unconscious leaning" towards the Benn Pitman in the suggestion of amended forms for *satisfy*, when the form for that word is the one Mr. Dunham criticizes as liable to conflict with *suit*, is the very one the *Companion* gives for *satisfy*, without even hinting at an occasional use of that which Mr. Dunham proposes? When two forms are entirely different as are the two for *suit*, what "leaning," conscious or unconscious, can there be of the one towards the other? And what about the admission on the next page? He says: "On the next page we frankly admit that Mr. Dunham's criticism properly includes the Benn Pitman system." He mentions signs for *come*, one as liable to conflict with *few*, the other with that for *go*. But what about the other two just mentioned—*carry* the illustration farther? Will a practical writer admit that the cases of *come* and *account* are less pertinent, especially the *Companion* itself gives the words *sw*, *suet*, *sooty*, as representable by the form that is given for *satisfy*? But, in the case, what becomes of the unqualified statement, that "all of Mr. Dunham's amendments of Graham, show an unconscious leaning toward the Benn Pitman standard?"

How can it be, when Pitman forms themselves are criticised? May we not very well leave this question for our critic to answer?

But the sentence preceding the admission should be given *in extenso*, so remarkable, considering what we have just discovered, is the spirit that inspires it. It is as follows:

"We trust that our *animus* in pointing out these passages and commenting on them, will be clearly understood. We agree with Mr. Dunham most sincerely, with regard to the deficiencies of the Graham system; we recognize clearly his discriminating judgment in selecting his illustrations (which, by the way, might easily be doubled and trebled); we sympathize tenderly with him in his efforts to clear away the impediments which have in times past so seriously blocked his road to phonographic success; and we frankly admire the good judgment and common sense by which his efforts have been directed. What we protest against is his sweeping inclusion, in his strictures, of all the text-books of all the systems, as though one were as bad as another, and very little good in the best, when his book makes it perfectly clear that the only presentation of phonography with which its author has an exhaustive acquaintance is that of Andrew J. Graham. To Graham writers the suggestions in the 'Missing Link' will prove vastly helpful. To writers of the Benn Pitman system they are, for the most part, unnecessary."

Could any one read this paragraph attentively without being impressed with the conviction that it is a very remarkable one, inspired by sentiments all too obvious? The reviewer says of Mr. Dunham that it is perfectly clear the Graham is the "*only presentation of phonography*" with which he has "an exhaustive acquaintance;" and in the Graham—to which his "exhaustive" attention has thus been specially directed, he finds certain instances—the reviewer says twenty-five—in which he thinks modifications can be advantageously made; and it happens—so the reviewer further assures us—that in *nine* of them the proposed forms are the "identical ones" used for the "same purpose" in the Benn Pitman; that in seven, apparently, there is uncertainty; while there are nine others, as to the particulars of seven of which a judicious silence is preserved; yet the fact

of the nine first mentioned seems to have powerfully impressed the reviewer, and lifted him to an unwonted plane of exaltation, from which he is able to say, that he "most sincerely agrees" with Mr. Dunham, in regard to the *defects* of the *Graham system*! that he "clearly recognizes his discriminating judgment in selecting his illustrations"—of course from Graham—and then, right after this cordial outflow of delighted feeling, and on the principle, perhaps, on which it is declared that the fountain of tears lies very near to that of laughter; that pathos and mirth are very near together—in the very next clause, he gives way to a feeling of sympathy; he "*sympathizes, tenderly*" with the author in his efforts to clear away the impediments that have previously blocked his road. Well, it may have been surprising that in nine cases out of twenty-five such a perfect harmony of views should have been revealed between one who did not claim to be a Benn Pitman writer and the representatives of that "system"; but contemplate for a moment, if you can, what would probably have been the number of amendments proposed if the "system" brought directly under criticism had been that one, the authoritative published exponent of which, "up to date," is the new *Companion*! But we anticipate. This is a branch of the subject, consideration of which must be reserved for a future number.

Can the reader wonder, that, having in view the peculiar statements contained in the above quotations from the *Phonographic Magazine* review of Mr. Dunham's book as commented on, one knowing something of the facts should have felt indignant, and, as the editor of this journal seemed to claim, should have believed that the opportunity had been seized upon to strike an unfair blow at an author of character, reputation and signal ability, to whom, as some regard it, the Benn Pitman has been indebted for devices and ideas the value of which is substantially conceded by its representatives, by continued use of more or less of those devices? The reviewer "trusts" that his "*animus*" will not be "misunderstood." It is probable his wish in that respect will be gratified. We shall not try to veil it but to make it clearer.

With these preliminaries disposed of, the intention is to proceed, in the next issue, to a consideration of two other points of importance.

The readers of this magazine may be interested in seeing what Mr. Osgoodby, of Rochester, author of a series of shorthand text-books, and a rival in business, as a publisher of those works, of the Graham establishment, said of Mr. Graham, at the recent meeting at West Point, of the N. Y. State Stenographers' Association, speaking to resolutions on the subject of Mr. Graham's death that were introduced and moved to be adopted by the writer of this article. See below, a copy of those remarks.

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

A Tribute to Andrew J. Graham.

Mr. W. W. Osgoodby, at the N. Y. S. S. A., at West Point, paid the following tribute to Mr. Andrew J. Graham:

I have the highest respect for Graham's system, and for its successful writers—and I pity the unsuccessful ones. In whatever light others may view his system, Mr. Graham was a great man, and his work for shorthand was a great work. He was the first one, to my knowledge, who ever dared to step out of the old moss-grown track, and to test the full capabilities of phonography. Other authors may ignore the work he has done, but there is no system published to-day that is not permeated with the influence which Mr. Graham has exerted upon the science of phonography. I do not mean to say that every author has adopted expedients which he invented (though some of them undoubtedly have done so), but I do not hesitate to say that, Graham having shown the possibilities of phonography, they have received courage from his example, and have gone far beyond what they ever would have dared to attempt if he had not first demonstrated to them the fact that they were safe in doing so. I honor the memory of Mr. Graham, and I give him the credit of having accomplished more for our art than any other man who ever lived—not excepting Sir Isaac Pitman—in the courage which he has infused into the authors and practitioners of all systems.

MISS ROSE PHILLIPS has been elected instructor in shorthand and typewriting at Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.

N. Y. S. S. A.

The New York State Stenographers' Association, which the National Bureau of Education, in its published report, recognizes "as the most important and influential body of shorthand writers in the country," held its fifteenth annual convention at West Point, N. Y., on the 23d and 24th of August.

It was a feast for body, mind and soul. The writer was there, and in no company of years has he so happily and heartily enjoyed himself as on that optimistic occasion.

That far-famed, fascinating and historic city, the Mecca of the American soldier, where "Uncle Sam's" youthful and student cohorts are gleaming in purple and gold,"

where the Hudson River passes through the Highlands (than which nothing finer of the kind is to be seen in the world), the city is sure to be strengthened and re-edified; and sitting in the midst of our Shortland Solons (*our only* Osgoodby's, Rose's, Wiley's, Bishop's, *et. al.*), in the councils of the New York State Stenographers' Association, how could the stenographer's *mind* be fed, enlightened and benefited there? And even the *soul* is touched and trained the better by contact with such *native* talents and gentlemen as comprised that company.

The convention throughout, was filled to the brim with pleasure and profit, and an excellent exhibition of that purpose and pluck which characterizes the professional phonographer, whose example should be earnestly emulated by the youthful and less experienced shorthand element.

As there were shorthand *beacons* there, they do *not* hide their light under a bushel, but *do* let it shine before stenographers ought to see and take knowledge of their good works, and thus be greatly benefited. Would that more of these promising professional phonographers did not content themselves alone.

A paper of *rare shorthand value* was presented by Mr. John G. Bowman, of Philadelphia, bearing the title of David Wolfe's World's Congress essay: "What Half a Century Done for Shorthand?" being a criticism thereof.

Col. Edw. B. Dickinson's powerful paper, as logical as exhaustive, bore this suggestive name: "Stenographers' Associations—What they Do; What they Might Do; What they Undo; and What they Miss Doing." These two papers, without regard to others, possess professional worth and special significance sufficient to make the annual proceedings of value far beyond the price to every *bona-fide* shorthand writer, who is not confronted with a deeply-to-be-deplored condition of "innocuous desuetude," and who likewise is not a victim to the wiles of innate indifference.

The writer is an ardent advocate of State Stenographers' Associations. He believes that they should exist and prosper, that they should accomplish *good works*. He further believes that it is the duty of every experienced and enterprising stenographer—impervious to indifference and apathy—to be an active member and supporter of such a body.

Stenographers of the State of New York:

By experience and ability *as such*, are you qualified to join the ranks of Ours, the *crack company* of the shorthand army?

If *so*, do your plain duty and become a member of that company.

If *no*, then say, by Shakspeare,

"Henceforth I vow it shall be so,"

and see to it that you *do qualify*, though by ever so slow but sure stages of progress endeavoring according to the best of the ability and opportunity afforded unto you. The benefits derived from such advancement will accrue *to you*.

Ours shall be the *banner regiment*, rather than the *crack company*, if you will but volunteer to respond to this shorthand call.

KENDRICK C. HILL.

Secretary's Office, N. Y. S. S. A. }
117 Duane Street, New York, }
September 8th, 1894. }

Letter from Mr. McMaster.

BELFAST, August 14th, 1894.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STENOGRAPHER.

DEAR SIR: In your issue for August Mr. MacGregor makes several mis-statements when referring to *The Shorthand Temperance News*, and my abilities as a stenographer which I cannot allow to pass without contradicting.

In the first place it is untrue to say that Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons wrote asking me to discontinue printing the paper. On the contrary it was always favorably reviewed by them in *Phonetic Journal*, and secured both encouragement and congratulations from Sir Isaac on the success of my venture. The journal did not "silently pass away after four month's existence," as your correspondent would have your readers believe. It is still published and going ahead.

As many of your readers are aware, I am the champion writer of Phonography for the past twelve years (during which time I have been teaching the system in Belfast). As published in the text-books I found that it could not be written at a high rate of speed, and I therefore set about to give the public, through the columns of *The Shorthand Temperance News*, the advantage of my own special devices and contractions. In the special supplement issued with each number, I draw the reader's attention to all outlines that were written contrary to the rules laid down in text-books, and my reasons for so writing them. As your correspondent does me an injustice in withholding these facts, I trust you will publish this in your next issue.

With reference to my acceptance of Mr. Sloan's challenge, the facts are these: A number of the more prominent gentlemen connected with the Belfast branch of the National Phonographic Society, called upon me at my residence and requested me to accept the challenge, stating that all my expenses would be paid and that I would be liberally rewarded for my trouble. I at first hesitated, but, as they said that the future success of the system depended upon me, I at last agreed to their proposal. When, however, Mr. Sloan insisted upon my writing according to "rule" I backed out, knowing that no living phonographer could accomplish this impossibility. 'Tis true that the editor of *Reporter's Journal* got amazed at the extraordinary success of my paper, and my prominence as a stenographer, criticised my actions after I published some papers showing the absurdities of certain rules in the text-books.

Thanking you in anticipation for publishing this contradiction, I remain,

Yours truly,

R. McMASTER, Editor,
Shorthand Temperance News.

Speed.

SIR: Mr. MacGregor conveniently forgets to produce proof, and merely revels in personal abuse. Quite Pitmanic. The foremost writers of Pitman's system do not believe in the so-called speed records, and have written to the press on the subject. Mr. Oliver McGowen, the best Pitman teacher in England writes as follows in the *Wigan Examiner*, March 31st, 1894: "In my controversies with the Messrs. Pitman, I have always been seriously handicapped by what I may describe as the flexibility of their veracity. But there is one way, and one way only, in which the Messrs. Pitman can prove that the 200 certificate was honestly awarded. Let them produce the notes and transcript on which they made the award. They dare not, and they won't." (Mr. McGowen edits *The Phonographic Magazine*, *The Young Phonographer*, *Shorthand Notes and Queries* and *The Shorthand Critic*. The editor of *The Academic Review*. Contributors: Prof. Blackie, F. R. S. N.; Rev. Prof. Simon, Ph. D. D. D.; Rev. Prof. Dobie, M. A. B. D., etc.). One of the leading educational papers, writes: "There are many phonographers, like myself, who cannot help strongly disapproving of Mr. Pitman's methods of pushing his business." The personal abuse of a gross of MacGregor's will not wipe out the above testimony. All the tests took place at "hole and corner" meetings, conducted by partisans, Mr. Cousins actually travelling from his attic in Belfast to "do the needful" at Dublin, when Bunbury wrote 250 to his (Cousins') entire satisfaction, and the transcript actually pleased Pitman himself!! I quote as follows from the *St. Louis* (U. S. A.) *Star Sayings*, December 17th, 1892: "At the Stenographers' Tournament last evening, the present champion, Mr. Edward J. King, succeeded in carrying off the trophy by writing 1075 words in five consecutive minutes, or an average 215 words per minute. Mr. King will represent the Stenographers' Club in the tournament to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair." Mr. King, at the time of the test was only 19 years of age, and he uses the Sloan-Duployan system. The awards were made in public and in the presence of members of the press, by a committee of disinterested gentlemen. Instead, of using abuse, will Mr. MacGregor kindly give a single instance where a speed

was attained in open competition, as we, with his beloved Pitman method? Mr. MacMaster, of Belfast, is condemned because he failed to accomplish 180, and calling others the name of V. Foord is forward as a real champion—well, in one sense, I must admit that he is, as the following extracts from the letters he sent me go up to the hilt—"he as" for "he is." The champion's style is dropping the "of" of course. "A hour," in this case it would form to aspirate the "h," etc., etc. Mr. Foord resides at the New Cut, Bristol, and is vice-president of the "Phonetic Society"!!! No wonder Mr. MacGregor calls V. Foord, Esq., as he loves good literary style, and *he knows when he gets it.*

Yours truly,

J. M. SLOAN.

Elgin Road, }
London, London. } August 14th, 1894.

Letter from Mr. Cousins.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am delighted and amused as I read Mr. Sloan's letter appearing in THE STENOGRAPHER what foolishness we Irishmen pick up. I had altogether a different idea in my thick head, but since the revelation of Truth (capital T *vide* my letter), I am—obfuscated! These British papers are so infernally unreliable, one has to go away with the extreme antithesis in mind. Ah, but then, they say, extremes are necessary—and perhaps we are not so very far from the mark after all. But let me give you a little more prosaic facts ungilt by the imagination of Mr. Sloan, who really has taken his calling, and who might have been the greatest prevaricator—ahem—I should have said the greatest novelist that ever lived.

I take this from the *Hawick* (Scotland) *Artist* of November 17th, 1893: "We were not particularly interested in Mr. Sloan's account of the abortive Belfast arrangement (a paper called *Invention*). We are more concerned about the challenge published in these columns. Mr. Sloan makes no reference to that challenge, nor to the conditions we laid down last week. This is significant. We beg to say that, as far as we are concerned, this is not a game of bluff. We mean business, and we are satisfied that when the committee is appointed, our Pitman friends will be quite

ready to take up the challenge. We are now waiting for Mr. Sloan." Further—at the foot of another letter in the same issue, appears the following: "No man likes to lose fifty guineas, and when Mr. Sloan saw that we were determined to have the challenge taken up and carried this under absolutely fair conditions, * * * small wonder that he wriggled out before getting further into the mess. * * * We have our own opinions about his tactics * * * which we think will be shared by all honorable men, * * * though we know nothing of 'speed certificates,' we *know* that 180 *can* be written with Pitman's shorthand. * * * We apologize to Mr. Pitman for the unseemly personalities published with regard to him. Our only excuse is that Mr. Pitman is too highly honored and esteemed for his reputation to be affected by anything said by a man who has acted in the way Mr. Sloan has done."

In the same issue a correspondent makes a clean sweep of Mr. Sloan's connection with Pernin, and concludes by saying: "I regret that I cannot ask you to reproduce * * * the justly indignant language in which Mrs. Pernin characterizes conduct of above kind; but enough has been quoted to show that Mr. Sloan, though now professing a great desire 'that the credit be given to the *men* who merit it,' did not then scruple to deal differently with a *woman* and a *widow*. I think your readers will now be able to judge 'what stuff' this 'man of honor' is made of; and I have little doubt they will come to the conclusion that if he is a Scot at all, he is one of whom his fellow-countrymen ought to be heartily ashamed."

Strange! 'Aint it? I must have dreamt it. Yes, and I must also have dreamt that I accepted his challenge in the *Weekly Sun*, on Bunbury's behalf; that I also published in the *Phonographic Bulletin*, a letter from Valentine Foord, accepting it and stipulating that he would do it with his left hand—because it's all he has; that DeBear accepted it; that Toothill agreed to do it publicly in Exeter Hall, London; that O'Dowd, ———, and others did likewise. Fancy, all this rubbish in face of Mr. J. W. Sloan's crusher in THE STENOGRAPHER. True. Mr. MacMaster accepted his challenge; true, he funk'd it; true, Mr. Pitman requested him to discontinue publishing

The Shorthand Temperance News, as written in his, Mr. P's. system, seeing that an average of two errors could be found in every page; true, *The Reporters' Journal* "baptized it a disgrace." What then? Sherlock Holmes is dead, but Americans can deduct, without his aid, the sum of the matter. Mr. Sloan has got a fine, free advertisement. We can afford it.

Yours, for the truth and right,

JAMES H. COUSINS,

Editor *Phonographic Bulletin*,
Belfast, Ireland.

A Typewriter Device.

An improvement in typewriting machines recently patented by A. T. Vigneron of Providence, is designed to be used on machines in which the writing or printing is made upon the paper by means of axially movable type-carrying bars, acting upon a movable ink-ribbon interposed between the type-face and the intermittingly movable impression cylinder or platen carrying the paper.

In typewriting machines it has been usual to so construct and arrange the type-arms or bars and the co-acting mechanism that the impression or writing is made at the under side of the cylinder. While possibly such former arrangement may in some respects be to the advantage of the manufacturer in the matter of assembling the parts, yet to the operator it is a disadvantage since the arrangement necessarily renders the last written line or the line being written invisible unless the cylinder be first swung upwardly, or rotated ahead sufficiently to bring the line into view.

The object of the improvement is to provide machines with means whereby not only the last written lines are exposed at all times, but each individual letter or character as it is produced upon the paper is exposed immediately succeeding its impression.

The invention consists of a resilient type-bar proper or holder jointed to the lever or operating arm, combined with a stop or contact plate and an intermittingly-movable ink ribbon.

By it the upper and lower case letters and characters may be employed with equal facility; the spacing and alignment are said to be more uniform; the writing as pro-

duced is in full view of the operator without raising the cylinder, and the novel manner of mounting and operating the ink-ribbon adds to the efficiency of the machine.

The paper is wrapped partly around the cylinder, the lower stop being already advanced into position. Now, upon striking a key, the corresponding arm is instantly elevated to a nearly horizontal position which causes the toe of the holder to engage the stop, thus arresting the arm's movement and at the same time rapidly swing the upper printing character rearwardly into engagement with the ribbon, thereby printing. Upon releasing the finger from the key a spring returns the key and type holder to the normal position. The act of depressing the key operates also to tilt the ink-ribbon and its frame to position, preparatory to being struck by the printing type; the frame dropping through the medium of the spiral spring. The vibratory movement of the ribbon-frame advances the ribbon intermittingly. Thus the several lines of printing are continuously exposed and the character last printed is uncovered and exposed as soon as formed; it being kept in mind that the ribbon extends longitudinally of the cylinder but a short distance, say one-half an inch or less.

In order to print from the lower case types the lower stop is forced rearwardly by means of the key, after which the printing is accomplished as described, the type-holder toes then engaging with the upper or fixed stop. It will be apparent that the upwardly extending stationary side guides, having a well-rounded mouth, serve to keep the holders in position laterally while the impression is being made, thus producing better work by reason of superior alignment.

MR. J. GALE NEEDHAM has been spending his vacation in Germantown, with his friend, Mr. J. J. McCarthy. Mr. Needham called upon us and we enjoyed an hour's conversation, talking over matters connected with the Universal Association, which is not dead but only sleeping. Mr. Needham spent many hours and dollars in an entirely unselfish effort to promote the Universal Association of stenographers, and we feel quite sure that the apparent failure causes him no twinges of conscience. "He did what he could."

A new writing machine, invented by Wellington P. Kidder, of Boston, has been placed on the market by The Wellington Supply Co., Penn Mutual Building, 921-925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, general agents for the United States. The Wellington has a series of twenty-eight end-thrusting type-bars, radially mounted in a single horizontal plane, converging

The Wellington.



to a common printing point; three hardened steel types on the end of each bar; twenty-eight keys, on double acting shift-keys; eighty characters; weighs 12½ pounds; is but 4½ inches high, and the price is \$50.00. The general agents will be pleased to supply circulars or other information. They want agents in every town and city.

Following is a list of awards recently made at Washington for shorthand and type-writing supplies:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT:

To Carter R. Ballantyne, 428 Seventh Street, Washington: 1000 reams typewriter paper, white, 8x10½, \$1.85.

Easton & Rupp, 421 Eleventh Street, Washington: 20,000 sheets semi-carbon and ink manifold paper, a, 15,000 sheets semi-carbon paper, cap size, 1 2-10c; b, 4,000 sheets ink manifold paper, copyable or non-copyable, letter size, 3c and 3¼c; c, 1,000 sheets do cap size, 3¼c and 3½c.

Wm. A. Wheeler, Jr., 206 Broadway, New York: 4000 cakes rubber erasers for typewriters ½c.

John C. Parker, 617 Seventh Street, and Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Le Droit Building, Washington: 200 doz. ribbons for Remington or Caligraph typewriter, as follows: a, 50 doz. record, \$5; b, 150 doz. copyable, \$5. 10 doz. ribbons for Hammond typewriter, as follows: a, 3 doz. record, \$4.50 and \$5; b, 7 doz. copyable, \$4.50 and \$5.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Easton & Rupp: 239 reams typewriter paper, linen ledger, 8x10½, \$1.34; 42 reams do 8x13, \$1.60; 10 reams glazed bond, No. 18, 8x10½, \$1.50; 20 reams do 8x13, \$1.86; 10 reams do 8x13½, \$1.86; 69 reams do No. 25, 8x10½, \$1.86; 26 reams do No. 25, 8x13, \$2.32; 5 reams bond, No. 29, double sheets, letter, 8x10, \$4.25; 6 doz. typewriter ribbons for Remington, black

record, \$5.50; 5 doz. do black copying blue, \$5.50; 16 doz. do indelible copying, \$11.75. 1½ doz. do indelible purple, \$11.75; 1 doz. do purple copying, \$5.50; ½ doz. do indelible copying, \$11.75.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: 2 reams typewriter paper, manifold, 8x10½, 75c; 10 reams do 8x13, 90c; 1100 sheets carbon paper 8x13, 1½c.

C. R. Ballantyne: 44 bottles typewriter oil, ½ oz., 8c; 72 rubber erasers, cartridge, with brush, typewriter, No. 47, 6c each; 36 typewriter brushes, 13c each; 48 rubber erasers, disks, typewriter, 2¼c each; 8 doz. pencils, stenographer, 23c.

Manhattan Supply Co., N. Y.: ⅓ doz. typewriter ribbons for Caligraph, black copying blue, \$5.50.

C. S. Braisted, 73 Franklin Street, New York; 126 rubber erasers No. 104, typewriter, 2½c each.

Columbian Rubber Works, 65 Reade Street, N. Y.: 48 rubber erasers No. 102, typewriters, 1 8-10c each.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Easton & Rupp: 260 reams typewriter, cap and letter, all grades, and manifold copying—85 reams cap, cream laid, 4½ lbs., plain, \$1.50; 5 reams do ruled, \$1.50; 25 reams do 5¼ lbs. \$1.65; 25 reams do 3 lbs., \$1.05; 15 reams do 2½ lbs. 95c; 5 reams do 8¾ lbs. \$2.35; 10 reams letter, 2 lbs. 69c; 60 reams do 3½ lbs. 97c; 25 reams do 4½ lbs. \$1.25; 5 reams do 7 lbs. \$1.95; 2,500 sheets carbon paper, typewriter, cap size, 2¼c.



NOTES, Personal and Otherwise, Association News and Correspondence

WE desire copies of THE STENOGRAPHER, Volumes 1 and 2.

WE can supply any book published, and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

READ carefully the articles of Kendrick C. Hill. The best of us can learn something from such a past-master.

THERE are plenty of good openings for good shorthand writers. Poor workers are not wanted at any price.

NOW is the time for the students in the shorthand colleges throughout the country to get down to hard work.

THE Dayton, Ohio, Board of Education has elected two ladies to teach stenography in the high school of that city.

HAVE you renewed your subscription? Do not wait until the last minute, or you may fail to get the back numbers.

THE Frederickton Business College, A. W. Young, principal, sends us its first annual circular. The shorthand taught is the Isaac Pitman.

IF you desire to change your address, let us know beforehand, in time so that the current month may not go to the old address.

BOWEN & SON, Springfield, Mass., want agents in every town and city, to sell their typewriter papers. Send for particulars and sample book.

MR. ISAAC S. DEMENT has been taking a vacation during July and August, and now proposes to take hold of business and "catch up" in all directions.

MISS CARRIE A. CLARKE is the principal of the Capital City school of shorthand, at Des Moines, Iowa. New quarters have just been fitted up in the Y. M. C. A. building.

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO., Boston, manufacture a full line of typewriter ribbons, carbon and linen papers, as well as "Carter's Patent Reel" for attaching or detaching ribbons. They will send catalogues *free* upon application, by mentioning this magazine.

THE "Perfect" Pocket Oiler, manufactured by Cushman and Denison, 172 Ninth Avenue, New York, regulates the supply of oil to a drop, and it costs but twenty-five cents.

THE Longley Institute, of Los Angeles, Cal., has removed to the new Bradford Block, the finest in the city, corner Third and Broadway, where it is flourishing as never before.

FRED. Q. CARLES, formerly with the Supt. of the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford R. R., has been appointed to a desirable stenographic position with Messrs. Bliss, Fabyan & Co., of Boston, Mass.

WE recommend the "Utility Paper Clip," made by the O. W. Smith Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., having given them a very fair trial. They will send a trial box for twenty-five cents.

READ our advertising columns carefully. There are a great many good things in them which you should not fail to know about. When writing to advertisers please mention THE STENOGRAPHER.

HERBERT A. BRIGGS, one of the official stenographers of the Supreme Court, at Buffalo, N. Y., recently resigned, on account of leaving the city. The judges appointed Charles H. Bailey to succeed Mr. Briggs.

THERE are a number of new typewriters coming upon the market. The old ones which have been tried and tested, should not be given up until there is absolute demonstration of the superiority of the new comers.

THE editor of THE STENOGRAPHER acknowledges, with thanks, the election to honorary membership in the New York State Stenographers' Association, and deeply regrets that he cannot do more to deserve the honor.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND.—A complete manual of Pitman's phonography, with all the modern improvements; by William W. Osgoodby, thirty-two years official stenographer of the New York Supreme Court; ex-president of the New York State Stenographers' Association; foreign associate of the London Shorthand Society; author of the "Phonetic Shorthand Speed-Book," etc.; seventh edition. Williams & Rogers, Rochester, N. Y.

MERIDEN Business College and School of Shorthand and Typewriting opened in the City Lodge assembly rooms, 33½ State Street, Meriden, Conn., on September 10.

THE Burns Typewriter Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has leased the three-story brick building on Gull Street, and will remove its manufacturing plant as soon as the building is put in shape.

To do good work, you must have good materials and good tools. A first-class typewriter, first-class paper and, above all, first-class ribbon are absolutely essential. Keep the types clean, and do not forget to clean your finger at proper intervals.

THE TEACHER of a shorthand school should always mean to see to it that THE STENOGRAPHER is in the hands of every one of his students. It will help immensely to keep up their courage and strengthen them to persevere in the work of thorough preparation.

THE Smith Premier Typewriter Company has made several important improvements in the plant, including a \$2,000 automatic pump. The Company is said to have a large number of new orders on hand, and an increase in the working force is the result.

ISAAC A. MCGINNIS has been appointed secretary and stenographer to Postmaster Sullivan, at Brooklyn, N. Y. The position is a new one, having been recently created by the Postoffice Department, at the request of Mr. Sullivan. The salary is \$1200 per year. Mr. McGinnis is a young newspaper man.

THE Secretary of the Navy has appointed H. Scholz, of Wisconsin, a stenographer and typewriter in the bureau of supplies and accounts, and Mrs. Nellie H. Crocker, of New York, as copists in the hydrographic office. The appointments were made under civil service rules.

PRESIDENT HARTMAN, of the Philadelphia Common Council, has appointed William L. Lelar, of the Fifth Ward, son of ex-Congressman Lelar, a stenographer, provided by a recent ordinance, to take the proceedings of committees and to perform other clerical work in Common Council. The salary is \$1200 a year.

THE New York State Stenographers' Association's officers for the ensuing year, are: President, Charles F. King, of Glens Falls; vice-president, Norman P. Heffley, of Brooklyn; secretary and treasurer, Kendrick C. Hill, of New York; librarian, M. Jeanette Ballantyne, of Rochester.

THOROUGHLY master one system of shorthand—master it so that you can read it correctly, and transcribe your notes accurately. If you can, at the same time, learn to read several other systems, it will not do you any harm, but master one system thoroughly first.

LORDSBURG COLLEGE, Los Angeles Co., Cal., is a flourishing institution, mainly under the patronage of the sect known as Dunkards. It has a department of shorthand and typewriting, in the care of Celia G. Overholtzer, a disciple of Longley's American Style of Phonography.

MR. MAXIMILIAN VEITH, 7 Hoschuetzergasse, Troppau, Austria, on a very handsomely written Gabelsberger postal card, orders a sample copy of THE STENOGRAPHER. We trust Mr. Veith will receive it safely, and will find it to his interest to subscribe and induce others to do likewise.

THERE are thousands of shorthand students in the various schools of this country who will be vastly benefited by subscribing for THE STENOGRAPHER. If you are getting it yourself, will you not ask your shorthand acquaintance whether he or she is receiving it?

COL. THOMAS W. BAIRD has gone to Houston, Texas, from Little Rock, Ark., where he has taken charge of the typewriter department of the J. J. Pastoriza Printing and Lithographing Company, who control the sale of the Smith Premier typewriter for the State of Texas.

MR. THOMAS TOWNDROW, in a letter to the editor, says: "In writing names of persons, places, etc., in which C, having the soft sound of S, forms the initial letter, it is advisable to represent it as such, which may be readily done by drawing a *very short* horizontal line across the S character; thus, *Cicero, Cæsar, Cyprus*, etc., in each of which cases a short horizontal tick, made across the stroke S, at the beginning of a word, would denote that the word began with the letter C in longhand."

WE are informed that the directors of the Aiken Institute, Aiken, S. C., have about concluded arrangements for the teaching of stenography and typewriting in the Aiken Institute. They have secured a competent instructor, and will fix the prices for same at a rate that will put these useful branches within reach of all desiring to learn them.

MR. SPENCER R. WESTON, chief stenographer of the law department of the City of Philadelphia, with his wife, has recently returned from a ten days' stay at Atlantic City. Mr. Weston took part of his vacation in July, and the remainder in August. He is well-known among the leading stenographers of this city, especially the court reporters, having held his present position for many years. He is an Isaac Pitman writer, and is much pleased with the notes in his system, which appear in *THE STENOGRAPHER*.

THE New York State Stenographers' Association desires to exchange proceedings with other State Shorthand Associations, *i. e.*, they will mail a copy of their proceedings to each active member of another State Association, that association in turn, mailing a copy of their annual proceedings to each active member of the New York State Stenographers' Association. The difference in cost between say 750 and 1000 copies is merely nominal, and such an exchange of proceedings, on the part of State Associations, would be productive of much good. Other State Associations that are interested are requested to address Kendrick C. Hill, Secretary New York State Stenographers' Association, 117 Duane Street, New York.

AN Iowa man has invented a typewriting machine which is described as noiseless, instantaneous, having the power of responding quickly to the touch, being soft to the fingers of the operator; writing at all times visible to the operator; the whole top of the machine is handled on the keyboard, and for a new line all the operator has to do is to strike a key, and striking another key reverses the machine; it is supplied with both English and German alphabets, it being only necessary to touch a key to connect the operator with either alphabet. The machine is operated wholly by air. Having neither levers nor joints it is almost impossible to get it out of order, and the alignment

is perfect. In design it is ornamental and bids fair to revolutionize the typewriting industries.

THE Hartford Typewriter Company which has occupied the second floor of the new tube factory of the Pope Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn., since February last and which, during the meantime has been building machinery and making patterns for the new "Hartford" typewriter, are now prepared to place their machines on the market, and already several have been delivered.

The movement and mechanical principle of construction of the new machine does not differ materially from that of the typewriters now in use, but the peculiar feature of the "Hartford" is the fact that it will be sold at \$50 at retail, and it is claimed for it that it is as durable, practicable and efficient as the higher priced machines. The capacity of the plant is 700 machines per month.

John M. Fairfield, for years with the Caligraph Typewriter Company, is the originator of high grade low priced writing instruments, and he believes the field is large for such a machine as the Hartford.

ANNUAL SUPPLY, STATIONARY.—September 15, 1894.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Stationary for the U. S. Navy, to be opened October 16, 1894" will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon October 16, 1894, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the annual supply of stationary at the navy yards: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; the Naval Station; Newport, R. I.; and the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the commandants at the different navy yards or to the Navy Pay Offices. The stationary must in all cases conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VI. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1894. NUMBER 5.

Requirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FORM OF A LETTER.

Letter-writing is the most important division of written work, since it is the most practical. After leaving school, you may never be called upon to write a formal essay or a fictitious story; but all through life there will be occasions for writing letters of business and of friendship. It is, therefore, very important that you should know what are the requisites of a good letter."—Lockwood's Lessons in Letter-writing.

PARTS OF A LETTER.

- The Heading. { (a) Location.
(b) Date.
- The Introduction. { (c) Name, address.
(d) Salutation.
- The Body of the Letter.
- The Conclusion. { (e) Complimentary Close.
(f) Signature.
- Postscript.
- The Superscription. { (g) Name.
(h) Address.

EXAMPLE :

(1) PHILADA., July 5, 1775.

Mr. Strahan,
You are a Member of Parliament, and of that Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction. You have begun to murder our Towns and murder our People. They are stained upon your hands! They are stained with the Blood of your Relations! You and I are long Friends. You are now my enemy, and

(4) I am,

Yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

In the above memorable and laconic letter, to his old English friend and companion (a member of the British Parliament), the usual form of name and address and salutation is lacking, all being embodied in the simple and single expression of the name. We might supply them as follows :

(c) A. B. STRAHAN, ESQ.,

London, England.

(d) Dear Sir :

* * *

The (5) superscription of a letter is, of course, the particulars which you write upon the envelope, comprising (first line) the name of the person written to ; (second line) the Postoffice ; (third line) the State ; and (in the lower left hand corner) the local or street address—and don't forget about the *stamp* in the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

EXAMPLE :

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | STAMP |
| DAVID WOLFE BROWN, Esq. | | |
| WASHINGTON, | | |
| 1702 Oregon Avenue | D. C. | |

* * *

Postscript, n. (From Lat. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.) A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer.—*Webster's Dictionary*.

Jove, and my stars, be praised! Here is yet a postscript.—Twelfth Night.

P. S. It is a bad habit to use the *postscript* as an admission of carelessness on the part of the writer. It is the aim and end of the *postscript* to say something which is foreign to the subject matter of the letter, and which, therefore, would be out of place in the *body* thereof. Its only object is not to express an omission, as many seemingly suppose ; indeed, as before stated, such is *not* the true purpose of the *postscript*.

External Helps in the Study of Shorthand.

WILLIE E. TOWNE, Surry, N. H.

BY external helps we mean those which are to be found outside the text-book or shorthand school. Every person who attempts the study of brief writing, should see to it that he neglects no means which will aid him in becoming a successful stenographer. Some people have an idea that in order to master the art it is only necessary to attend some reputable shorthand school, and give a reasonable amount of study to the instruction books. If they intend to study by themselves, the chances are that they will give all their attention to the particular book or books setting forth the method they are learning, and make no use whatever of the many excellent accessories which can be had in great abundance at the present day.

Now we feel confident that all who have reached a high place in the shorthand ranks, will agree that everyone who is endeavoring to thread the difficult maze of stenographic lore, should subscribe for at least one good magazine which is published in the interest of the profession at large, and for as many more as his financial state will allow. And, by the way, when he is fixing the extent of his means, let him remember that these journals are as important in their way as the text-book, and are very essential in developing a bright, up-to-date stenographer.

Then there are numerous helpful books which are written for the benefit of stenographers in general, and students in particular. Among these it may not be out of place to mention Moran's "One Hundred Valuable Suggestions to Shorthand Students," and "Shorthand and Typewriting," by Dugald McKillop. There are many others which will prove useful, but these should be obtained by all means. If the student is thirsting to enter the domain of the court reporter, let him secure and carefully study Thorne's "Practical Court Reporting."

In conclusion, I would say to the ambitious student, keep in touch with your chosen profession through the medium of the shorthand press; keep your eyes "peeled" for anything new which will aid you in your study, and do

not hesitate to avail yourself of as much side light upon the subject as you can conveniently obtain.

More Truth.

BY OLD TRUTH HIMSELF.

No. 8.

OLD Truth "has reached a spot in his cogitations where he needs the assistance of active minds. The valuable consideration of certain important subjects can be vastly accelerated by a combination of various thinking powers, concentrated into one swift-moving machine. The proposition is, **REQUIRED; AN UNIVERSAL SYSTEM.** The questions for debate are: First, the advantages that would accrue from its establishment. Second, the style of shorthand to be made use of. Third, whether some system now in vogue, or a new one based upon several now existing. Fourth, the manner in which the undertaking should be inaugurated. Fifth, the advisability of calling a convention of profound thinkers for the purpose of making necessary arrangements.

Do not cast this subject aside without careful contemplation of its numerous features. At first glance it may seem impractical and impracticable, but heavier mountains have been moved by the gigantic force of the human will. If the majority would permit it to become practicable, its own value would render it eminently practical. The one great question is, **HOW TO HANDLE THE MAJORITY.** It will do no harm to discuss the topic, in its various ramifications; even if nothing more comes of it. Let us see what worthy thoughts can find expression in the columns of Mr. Hemperley's magazine, through the efforts of those who are competent to give such a subject calm and dispassionate consideration. I feel satisfied that Mr. Hemperley will permit a use of sufficient space for this noble purpose. It is only by means of friction that rough objects are made smooth. Let us have friction, but of the most amicable kind. If we can polish off the jagged edges of this substantial topic, we will confer a favor upon posterity.

The London Phonographer for October, 1894, contains a cut of the North typewriter.

Lucid Shorthand.

W. W. OSGOODBY.

ONE of the most remarkable events in the recent history of shorthand is the publication of "Lucid Shorthand," a system devised in 1830, its distinguishing principles and peculiarities developed and completed in 1833, put into the form of a treatise in 1843, and first published in 1894. If the system had been published when first completed, it would doubtless have created a sensation, because of the fact that it was based upon principles radically different from those of previous systems. At the present time, however, if it were put forth as a system for reporting purposes, it would attract little attention from stenographers, for the reason that it violates nearly every requisite of a reporting shorthand. It would be as if Mason were to rise from his long sleep and attempt to pit his ancient shorthand against the modern systems, unconscious of "art's advancement" since he left the world! Lucid shorthand is not without its interest, however. The facts that it is the invention of William George Spencer, that it is a real phonetic system antedating that of Isaac Pitman by several years, and that the treatise now published is the work of Herbert Spencer, the distinguished author of a valuable series of works on synthetic philosophy, are not only matters of interest, but they are facts that will naturally arrest the attention of thinking men and compel an investigation into the merits of the system for the purpose for which it is now offered to the world.

The claims made for the system—and it must be remembered that the treatise was written fifty years ago—are brevity, regularity and legibility. Written without vowels, it is stated that it was briefer than any of the kinds of stenography then in use. But it is not as a system of shorthand for reporting purposes that it is now published, the author recognizing the fact that for such purposes the present systems are far superior to it. It is published because of the conviction of the author that Lucid shorthand ought to replace ordinary writing; and therefore it is only with respect to its use for the ordinary purposes of writing that it is to be considered. For that use, it is stated that the motions of the pen in writing longhand, are two and one-

half times greater than those of Lucid shorthand.

The claim of regularity is based upon the fact that "the arrangement of the oblique characters allows every letter to be written, in almost all cases, either up or down," by which the writing is kept on the line. It is certainly a matter of necessity, in a system for general use in place of longhand, that the writing shall be lineal, but the method provided in this work has highly objectionable features. One of the most serious of these is this very arrangement for keeping the writing to the line, for many of the letters which may be written upward are shaded strokes—and it would seem, from the examples given, that even perpendicular strokes, both light and heavy, are written upward, and that shaded strokes are often written from right to left. In reporting, such strokes could not be used; and if they could not be used by stenographic experts, it is not to be supposed that they could be used successfully in a universal system of writing. Whatever might be gained in theory by the adoption of simpler characters than those of the present longhand, would certainly be lost in the use of shaded upstrokes.

Another most serious obstacle to the general adoption of Lucid shorthand is to be found in the fact that very many of the combinations of letters in the formation of words are extremely difficult, as is shown in the illustrations I have taken from Mr. Spencer's book. Such outlines are impossible of perfect formation without the exercise of far more care than can reasonably be expected of the average hand. If this be true, what becomes of the claim that Lucid shorthand is a legible system? Such an idea cannot be entertained by any one expert in the use of a geometrical system, and it seems to me that, even to the novice, the illustrations I have given of difficult combinations of characters must show the utter impossibility of legible writing in the practical use of the system.

Another feature of the system, which must tend to illegibility, is the use of minute connective vowels. Doubtless, expert writers would in time acquire the habit of omitting many of the vowels, but it cannot be supposed that any very large proportion of writers would do so. Stenographers know that such minute characters are dangerous to legibility. It is true that the average writer would not

be likely to attempt such speed as stenographers need, but it is not so certain that they would write with such care as to make these characters distinct. Though they would not aim at such high speed upon the whole, they would still be likely to make each single character rapidly. If the vowels were represented by stems of equal length to those provided for consonants, this difficulty would not exist. The fact that great care would be required in making the vowel signs, would necessarily preclude the use of the system by any very large proportion of writers.

That a system of brief writing for common use is desirable, no one can doubt. The advantages that would be derived from such a system, are numerous and important. Such a system must, however, be so constructed as to require no extraordinary skill in its use, or it must fall far short of accomplishing any beneficial result. That an effective system of brief writing suitable for common use can be constructed on a geometrical basis, is extremely doubtful. The almost superhuman efforts that have been made, both in this country and in England, through many years, to popularize phonography in its simpler form for ordinary use, and the total failure of those efforts, would seem to have established the fact that a geometrical system is not likely ever to supplant longhand—though it seems to have been equally well demonstrated that geometrical systems are the only ones suitable for the higher uses of reporting English speech. A careful study of Gabelsberger's system, as adapted to English by Geiger, and of several English systems of its class, has convinced me that any successful system of brief writing for ordinary purposes must be a one-slope system. It is only in such a system of brief writing that the common hand can be trained. Even in such a system, the characters must be so distinct that a careless writer will not be likely to confuse them. To construct a system of that character, which would admit of a speed double that of longhand, and at the same time provide for equal legibility in the hands of average writers, ought not to be a difficult task; and if some of the ingenious men who are now wasting their time in devising new systems for reporting purposes, were to devote their efforts to the construction of such a system for ordinary use, they might be able to confer upon the world a benefit far greater than

is likely to be conferred by any future system of stenography.

| | | | |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| Faithful |  | These |  |
| Bashful |  | Bog |  |
| Fifty |  | Full |  |
| Fashion |  | Salve |  |
| Shaft |  | Shave |  |
| Invalid |  | Bed |  |
| Morality |  | Far |  |
| Aerial |  | Yarn |  |
| Landed |  | Mule |  |
| Judged |  | Town |  |

The Lorelei.

From the German by JOHN WATSON.

What hear we above us? O haste, go by!
God help us, my comrades—the Lorelei!
Her starry eyes, strangely alluring,
Beguile us, our ruin ensuring

From the rocks there flutters a raven swarm,
She beckons us on with her snowy-white arm:
With steady voice friendship declaring,
She sings the old song—the ensnaring.

O see! O hear! How fair is she!
How sweetly flows her melody.
The waves keep time—O fate, O fate!
Row quickly my men or 'twill be too late.

She beckons and sings, the echo speaks,
Through fleecy clouds the new moon breaks,
From gold and precious stones, a light
Surrounds the fay-like halo bright.

Ah hear, ah hear our piteous case!
Ah see, no, sees not her cold face;
Your eyes from hers you cannot keep,
We're drifting to the whirlpool deep.

"Ye brave young men, come up, come nigh!
Which one of you wins Lorelei?
Ye sprightly youths, your hearts I'd gain,
For one and all I pine in pain."

"Come up, come nigh! come up, come nigh!
Who wins me?" sings the Lorelei.
Loud laughs the witch, her lip is curled,
As in the abyss the boat is whirled."

MR. J. H. Cousin's magazine, *The Phonographic Bulletin*, will, in future, be called *The Pitmanite*.

The F(?)utility of the Phonograph as a Stenographic Amanuensis.

By JOHN B. CAREY.

Author of "Oddities of Shorthand," "Reminiscences of a Shorthand Writer," "The Red Accusation," "Odd Conceits," "Bits of Wisdom Gathered by the Wayside," "Modern Ordinance," "System Makers," Etc., Etc.

Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER :

DEAR SIR:—Despite earnest endeavor I find myself utterly unable to formulate any positive ideas on the above subject. It is something concerning which my knowledge is so extremely limited that I dare not trust myself to write of it at all ; hence, not knowing what it is proper to say, it behooves me, I think, to preserve a discreet silence.

I send you, however, the following correspondence, which will explain itself.

Yours, etc.

ALLEN L. SCHNELLSCHREIBER, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I understand that you are the proud possessor of, and are now using, the phonograph in your work of transcribing. I myself had heard much in favor of it as "The ideal amanuensis," and purchased an outfit, but it did not exceed my expectations to any very alarming extent. While the fault may have been mine, whatever the cause, the result was quite unsatisfactory.

Knowing your remarkable capacity for stenography, not to mention veracity, together with your enthusiastic American proneness to adopt new inventions, I have no doubt that the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER would be pleased to hear from you on the subject of the f(?)utility of the phonograph; therefore, on behalf of the whole profession, I am directed to ask will brother Schnellschreiber kindly rise before the whole congregation and state his experience?

Very respectfully, etc.

In answer to the above I received from my co-laborer the enclosed, which, if you deem suitable, you have permission to use. I find it plentifully interspersed with parenthetical comments, in what may be deemed to be the proper places, but these need not be read at all if it be found that they destroy the continuity of my friend's remarkable production.

MY DEAR JOHN:—In answer to yours, I send you proof slips of my speech before the North American Stenographic Association, organized under the laws of this State for mutual improvement, perhaps matri-

mony, and to extract the density out of mud. This is the verbatim report (so-called) by one of the members on whom the rest of the audience took check notes. I stood up, as you say, and gave my experience "before the congregation." I trust you will use the blue pencil with lavish prodigality, especially in striking out the cries of "Glory," "Bless the Lord," "Bully for you," "Hallelujah," "Hear, hear," and all such extraneous remarks which, intended to stimulate and encourage, in reality only embarrass and disconcert the speaker.

This is an open confession, and as it is accompanied by the most abject contrition, spoken in spots with the most extremeunction, I trust forgiveness will speedily follow. Please put this sacramental screed where it will do most good.

* * *

Colonel Schnellschreiber was received with enthusiastic applause, which, having subsided, he spoke as follows :

"Ladies and Gentlemen : For many years, as you know, I have been a laborer in the vineyard of stenography ; treading the winepress in daylight and darkness, and, like a blind horse in the tread-mill, imagining I was advancing when in reality I was just where I started, only older and feebler, yet I said nothing but sawed wood. (Applause, and shouts of 'Glory Hallelujah.') Like most men in my profession, always on the *qui vive* for anything that would lighten labor and shorten the hours of my almost unceasing toil. Many times after a hard day's work in the court room I was deprived of the pleasure of taking wife or daughter to a play-house, and forbidden needful relaxation by a not-to-be disobeyed cry for night-work, and hence, often unfavorably compared my condition with that of the mechanic who works with tools in other callings, who, at the hour of quitting, could throw down his hammer and bid adieu to his shop and quit at quitting time. (Applause.)

"It had been the dream of my life that such a time would come to the court stenographer, and I am before you now to relate the facts concerning the realization of my dream. I stood isolated in my unceasing drudgery like stranded, famishing sailors on Desert Island, looking with burning eyes for a passing ship. Aye ! for over a quarter of a cen-

tury have my strained eyes been staring out over the great ocean of American inventions, to discern the long-wished-for ship that would bring me rest when it sailed towards my land of unending toil, and often disappointed in the bitterness of my heart cried, 'How long, oh Lord, how long.' (Loud cheers, cries of 'Bully' and 'Hit her up again' from the amen corner.)

"Hope deferred had made my heart sick when I heard the magic word 'phonograph,' and its still small voice, as the voice of conscience, whispered in my ear in muffled tones, like truth which, it is said, lies at the bottom of a well."

The speaker was here interrupted by a pale young man who desired an explanation of how truth could lie at the bottom of a well, and if so, why so, and whether if it lied there or any place it were the truth. The speaker answered: "The truth hides itself for the reason that if it were found in public it would be trampled to death, so it remains in such a place because it is well." (Applause.) To resume, I was buoyed up by a firm belief in the efficiency of the phonograph, and methought that I at last saw my long-dreamt-of ship as it hove in sight. No cast-away on Coral Reef ever so welcomed with throbbing heart and streaming eyes an approaching 'liner'; no language can describe my feelings as 'sullen and distressed,' the smoke of labor half-blinding my eyes I watched the starboard light of my delivering ship with mixed feelings of fear and hope—fear that this might be a pirate ship and I should perchance be sold into slavery, and hope, that it was my rescuer in verity. (Cheers and cat-calls.) I was somewhat ill at ease, having seen in a late scientific journal a picture of the phonograph attached to an immense funnel at work in a court-room, while a \$4.00 a week boy worked the cranks. (Sensation.) I sought a servant, not a master, and was assured that this could never be the latter, and would be invaluable as the former. I had spent many years in getting a little skill in my fingers, for after having mastered stenography in the time honored 'six easy lessons,' I made the startling discovery that it was necessary to practice the art some time to attain proficiency. This practice I pursued for over a quarter of a century before I got there, and, at times, I feel quite convinced that I have not got there

yet; so, the thought at this late day in my life that my work could be done better by machinery than I could do it, after all my years of toil, was not a pleasant one to me, much as I glory in the progress of American invention. (Cheers.) With the assurance mentioned I rested only tolerably satisfied, and called at the Chicago office not too enthusiastic. I came to scoff and remained to pray—I subsequently became the prey. (Cheers and cries of 'Good.')

"When I saw the working of the great invention and heard it speak for itself, I could scarce credit my senses—in such a glow of glory, so ecstatic—so spell-bound was I at the exhibition of this more than remarkable and almost supernatural contrivance. (Applause.) Nor can tongue or pen, or even phonograph, describe with what feelings of awe I first brushed the scrapings of the wax from the record—the cylinder already loaded, knowing that each of these infinitesimal particles represented a sound; that thought, words, sounds could be weighed, seen by the naked eye, and touched by the hand; and I did not have near so much respect for Samuel Lover's liar who spoke of a place so cold in Russia that after two men got through talking on the street corner, the words were frozen in solid square chunks nearly two feet high on the curbstone.

"To my mind it was superior to all other inventions thought out by the mind, and wrought out by the hand of man since the beginning, when God said: 'Let there be light.' Comparing this wonderful talking machine to the greatest inventions known to the world, was like comparing the Mergenthaler typesetting machine to a common clothes-pin. (Applause and cries of 'Good boy.')

To my mind it dwarfed all other contrivances. The spinning jenny, the first great labor-saving device, the diving bell, the telegraph, the telephone, were naught to this incomprehensible thing. To my contracted view it was immeasurably superior to the writing machine and the Hoe press. Indeed, the great Atlantic cable, which bound two continents together, was not 'in it' with this astounding fabric that not only unbound all the consonants, but opened up its vowels of compassion for the relief of the jaded, overworked stenographer. (A voice, 'Rah for the vowels of compassion,' and ap-

use.) Even far beyond my little work-a-world, what a vast, what an undiscovered field was to be filled—excuse me—tilled cultivated by the phonograph. It could write the thirty-nine articles and keep the Commandments, if properly adjusted, an unlimited time—that is, 39 and 10 is 49, I perceive it was seven times more wonderful than the seven wonders of the world. (Applause.) I placed it promptly far in advance of the front rank of all those great inventions that lighten labor and improve the condition of mankind.

'That come when e'er we need 'em
The coming noon, God sent it soon,
Hurrah for human freedom.'

(Applause.)

It was salvation. Like Cæsar, I came, and conquered, and would vain cry out to him of old, '*Nunc servum tuam dimittis*—for mine eyes have beheld salvation!' (Applause.) And I remembered Twain's description: 'You see this is so adapted to the marine service.' You store up profanity for use at sea. You know that sailors don't fly around worth a cent unless you hear at them, so the mate that can do the best of swearing is the most valuable man. In great emergencies his talent saves the ship. But a ship is a large thing and the mate can't be everywhere at once, so there have been times when one mate has lost a ship which could have been saved if they had had a hundred. Prodigious storms, you know. Well, a ship can't afford a hundred mates, but she can afford a hundred cursing phonographs and distribute them all over the vessel, and there you see she's armed at every point. Imagine a big storm and a hundred of these machines all cursing away at once—splendid spectacle; splendid! You wouldn't hear yourself think, ship goes through that storm perfectly serene. The machines are furnished already loaded or can be loaded by the mate. An expert for \$75.00 a month will load 150 phonographs in 150 hours, and do it easy. And an expert can furnish a stronger article than the mere average uncultivated mate. All the shipping companies will buy them ready loaded, and it will mark the greatest reform of the nineteenth century. Five years from now all the swearing will be done by machinery, then you won't hear one profane word come from human lips on a ship. (Applause.) I also believed that

the time would come, or indeed had come, when a judge could send to a phonograph office, buy a cylinder loaded with a charge to the jury which the clerk of the court or a boy could unwind before the 'twelve good men and true,' or the jury could take the charged thing to their room and every jurymen charge himself. (Applause.) It struck me, and hard, that this magnificent convenience of being able to curse by machinery was the *ne plus ultra* of human inventive skill. This contrivance would be invaluable as an educator. Compared to it, the Tower of Babel was a mere hole in the ground, for this could not only speak, but understand all languages—its claims were sound. (Applause.) Oh! think of its benefit to the stutterer, the deaf man, the blind, all classes of citizens, each of us with the phonograph strapped on our backs going about our daily avocations, traveling in the cars, and the motive power of speech by machinery in the seat of our chairs, for instance—able to sleep or chew tobacco uninterruptedly while this thing conducted the conversation, each person turning on or off a stream of words by a slight pressure of the finger, when necessary. (Cheers.) Think of its vast benefits to the lawyer who could just drop into a court room and set his machine to argue a motion before the court, while he could go out in the corridor to see a man. Oh, gosh! it was more than grand, it was glorious in *altissimus*. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

"Being able to curse by machinery was something many of us had long wished for, but never expected to attain. Now the problem was solved, and I felt my blood tingling with a magnificent glow of feeling that permeated my throbbing breast, and almost burst my suspenders, as I thought how sublime it would be to have it set and at work damning our enemies while we in church, with placid serenity, listened to a sermon on the text: 'This command I give you, that ye love one another.' (Cheers.)

"It would be a great relief otherwise, for you doubtless all know that when one gets the fit and has the cause, the supreme regret is that speech is limited, and the right, red-hot words do not gush forth with that proper impetuosity to be satisfactory. (Applause, and cries of 'Right you are.')

"And before my glowing vision into the near future, I could see a convention con-

ducted solely by phonographs—a boy with a battery coil controlling them all in turn, simply pressing the button, the machines to do the rest and the boy to do the resting. I could see one grey cylindered, venerable, old phonograph presiding with dignity over the assembled phonographs, while their owners were scattered over every quarter of the globe, and I could see one sleek, clever, young phonograph present, who knew more than the whole 'kit and bang,' whose duty it was to act as reporter of the convention, and as the 'ideal stenographer,' this brilliant young phonograph would record every sound uttered by the other phonographs present, calling them in his report, Phonograph Smith, from Scoharie; Hon. Phon. Jones, from Harrisburg; Hon. Phon. Brown, from Awayback, and the 'ideal stenographer,' of course, was not blowing about his ability to take it all down, because all the members could do that. Oh! such a vast improvement on the present methods of conducting a convention, so clean, so orderly, so well-conducted. No honorable gentleman from so and so telling the honorable so and so, from so and so, that he was another. No speaker wanting to know where he is at. No unruly member to be called to order. No apologies. No threats. No member brought before the bar of the house, or sneaking behind the bar in the corridor. No disorder. Only batteries but no assaults. And no smoking, no spitting. No aftermath of stale cigar-butts, gathered by a janitor to be ground up into 'silver sceptre' for the delectation of the beautified successors of Sir Walter Raleigh, and that once, ever present and glorious institution, the bulwark of our liberty—the insignia of American freedom is seen no more—I mean the eternal, ubiquitous, great American spittoon, for those present did not desire or expect-to-rate. (A voice, 'Where could they be?') Great uproar and cries of 'Kill him.')

"Moreover, if it would serve to prevent profanity in man, why not do the scolding for ladies, such as we do not know, but may have heard of, and thus enable these good females to preserve that calm, lady-like demeanor that, far more than her tresses, is her crowning glory as well as an excellent thing in women. (Cheers and cries of 'Hair, hair.')

"Imagine, if you can, the love-like combination, having the *thing* suitably loaded with just what she wished to say ready for use with a simple contrivance, arranged so that the moment you enter and close the front door in the darkness of the night, and before you can sneak off your shoes to steal up stairs, the blessed thing would go off, making the same old Caudle-like remarks, and give it to you while your wife is calmly reposing in the sleep of the just; and oh! resulting good, no subsequent claim to be made that any sleep had been lost on account of a belated husband. No fabrications about the great importance of the protracted lodge meeting. None of these little irritations in the home, but all as calm and placid as a sunnysabbath in the country. (Applause and shouts of 'Go it old man, you've been there.')

When I considered this great contrivance, and saw so clearly that hard on its heels stalked all these innumerable other blessings and great moral reforms that would sweep through the country in the wake of this grand thing which seemingly possessed comprehension, memory and the faculty of speech, I was almost ready to go on bended knees and thank God who in His great bounty had implanted such intelligence in the brains of American inventors (loud cheers), forgetful of wooden nutmegs and hams, mixture of barn doors and white oats and horse sausages. (Cries of 'Neigh,' 'Neigh' and 'Glory'). Neither king nor kaiser to rule us. This, the land of milk and honey—we are the chosen people. (Renewed cheering.) Aye! were a wall built around our borders we would care not, nor whether our ports were opened to all the world, or the surging billows of a high-tariff prevented the landing of foreign craft, for this is the land—the one country on God's footstool that requiring no reciprocity can live within itself, and (the conclusion of this sentence was lost in the thunders of applause which followed.)

"But, despite all our progress, the world still goes around; it is yet flattened at the poles, and history repeats itself. (Applause and cries of 'So she does.')

For instance, there was George Washington, who never told a lie; though he has passed away, I am here now before you. (A voice, 'Oh, kripes!' and sensation). Again, the ancient Greeks used wax tablets on which to inscribe

their ideas. Now we have got to the last quarter (a voice, 'Ain't you got a return ticket,' and great confusion during which unsuccessful efforts were made to find the owner of the voice. Order being restored, the speaker resumed), we have got, I say, to the last quarter of this nineteenth century, and, like the Greeks, inscribe our thoughts on yielding wax, but instead of a tablet we use a cylindrical form. (Cries of 'No lemon peel?' and laughter.)

"To return to the phonograph and my experience with it. I have endeavored to use it as a firm believer in it; I assumed, and conscientiously, that it was simply perfect, an invention that had gone to the very uttermost limit which the inventive faculty of man could go. But when a thing is 'simply perfect,' look out for it. What does the poet say:

'The saddest words of tongue or typewriter,
Are these sad words,
It could'nt have been righter.'

(Loud cries of 'Put him out,' and confusion.)

"Alas! Alas! Ladies and Gentlemen: I fear my anticipations are not to be realized. My hopes were dreams—baseless fabrics of my visions, so far as this wonder-working thing was concerned.

"The phonograph required too much attention; it was too delicate for me; it demanded a nicety of adjustment that my clumsy fingers could never give it. (Applause.) The cylinder is too short. You are just beginning to make some speed when obliged to stop and remove the full cylinder—that is, the one you think is filled—and put in a clean one—that is, one you think is clean—and start it all over again. Likely enough you have forgotten just what word you stopped on, and if you want to make sure of it, take out the clean cylinder—that you think is clean—and put in the other one—that you think you have the record on. (Laughter.) You can see it is all 'thinking' about this work. You have no positive knowledge, you are by no means sure what you have. You cannot see the work with the naked eye to distinguish it. It is a lot of faint scratches, finer than the hairs of your head, delicate as strands 'In the web mid the trees that the spider weaves'—they are all alike.

"Like the Gentiles, having eyes you see not. (Applause.) Now I want to see my work and see that I am making some progress with it. When I have a case dictated on cylinders I am not at all sure whether it is there or not till the attempt is made to make the transcript, and then it is late to find out my failure. (Cheers.)

"From what I have read, I have reason to believe this contrivance is successfully used in Washington. Well, they do funny things in Washington, and cities differ as well as men and States. Conditions that obtain in one place do not prevail in another. Even the divorce laws are said to differ somewhat in different places owing to climatic changes, and the honeymoon is said to affect the tied. (Applause.) They have saloons in Chicago, in Brooklyn we have Salons. In the upper part of New York city the festive billy-goat is not penned up or confined by statute, but in Philadelphia they have a William Penn statue. (Prolonged cheers.) I repeat, ladies and gentlemen, the phonograph is the most astounding invention of this inventive age, but it requires too much time and attention in its adjustment. A veritable wonder, while not as money-making as the returning ball, hardly as useful as the stuffed rubber doll, it is a toy, nevertheless, and only a toy.

"For the work of stenographic transcription, the hammer and tongs court work, it is, to my mind, a gigantic fizzle, an out and out fake, and a lamentable humbug.

"It might possibly do the work in the hands of an exceedingly precise man owning two phonographs, one arranged with a transmitter and the other with a receiver only, or better still, it can be, and perhaps has been, successfully used by watering place fakirs, who procure records (songs), from the main office and use the phonograph only as a transmitter. For practical use in our business I have found it to be only remarkable as a failure. Wonderful but not practical. In the words of my friend Napoleon, when reviewing the troops, 'It is magnificent, but it is not war.' It is wonderful but not practicable. It is an invention with just enough of good about it to make its failure conspicuously disastrous. A thing that is a failure from the beginning—well, it is a failure. (A voice 'Korrect.') Stillborn children never become dangerous

members of society. A thing that is apparently, but not really a success, is the worst of failures, and the more seemingly successful it is, up to a certain point, the greater the failure. (Applause.)

'A lie that is all a lie, may be met with and fought outright,
But a lie that is half the truth, is a harder matter to fight.'

"Somewhat in this category comes all inventions of a doubtful nature that are *almost* successful. There is just enough of the truth of progress in them to make them die hard. In my humble opinion this includes the phonograph. It has been tried and found wanting in many respects. Yet it is to be hoped (or perhaps feared) that the great brain which brought this wonderful contrivance to the advanced point at which it has become such a magnificent failure, may bring it further. Therefore, *Caveat*. But, to those of you who dread it's becoming your master, I say, *sursum corda*. It will not be placed in the Courts of Justice just yet. (Loud cheers). And for this reason:—no invention or contrivance that man can conceive or construct, ever was, is now, or ever can be, equal to the mind of man. Water cannot rise above its source, so the mind cannot construct anything superior or even equal to itself. (Cries of "Good, good," and applause). While there are those claiming to be sole inventors, there are no inventors of souls. (Applause). Nothing equals the mind of man except, of course, the mind of woman; nothing so subtle, so impalpable, so inconceivably perfect as the human intellect; nothing so quick as thought; and man, and only man, resembles the Lord God in the great attributes of will, memory and understanding. (Applause). And no machinery has ever yet, or ever shall be, invented that can think. That is something appertains solely to Him who made man, "in His own image and likeness." While conceding that the phonograph is a wonderful invention, remarkable as a failure when applied to stenographic work, it is possible that there have been some recent changes concerning it that indicate something.

There may be something in the construction of the diaphragm—the transmitter or the receiver—and though I doubt much if the diaphragm can be improved—it is more subtle than a lawyer's conscience—as delicate

as the sight of your eye, and it must needs be so.

As to the transmitters, they are not near so numerous as they have been; and the receiver, well, the receiver is a gentleman appointed by the court who has charge of the affairs of the company, and his address is at the old stand. (At this point there was a scuffle at the front door of the hall which brought many of the audience to that point to ascertain the cause; to make the confusion greater the gas was suddenly turned off, and in the darkness the orator of the evening was allowed to escape)."

B. F. BREWSTER, stenographer in the office of the State Auditor, Topeka, Kansas, has resigned, and returned to his home in Hutchinson.

SUPERINTENDENT Long, of the Ways and Means Committee of the Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo., has been authorized to employ a stenographer at \$40.00 a month.

A NOMINALLY free evening class in shorthand was opened October 11th at the School of Stenography and Business Training, No. 8 East Forty-second Street, New York. The course consists of twelve lessons, for which the charge of \$1.50, with \$1.15 additional for materials.

THE Committee appointed to select subjects for discussion for the next three months by the New Orleans Stenographers' Association, consists of Joseph Lallande, chairman; W. G. Rogers and Miss Eva D. Anderson. On the meeting of October 1st, Scott's "Ivanhoe" was discussed. These New Orleans people have a creditable literary turn, and we have no doubt are improving themselves very much.

MR. IRA J. WILLIAMS, who is very well-known among the members of the stenographic profession in Philadelphia, utilized the greater part of his summer vacation in making a tour through Pennsylvania and down East, spending the last few days in Washington as the guest of Mr. Patrick O'Dea, a former Philadelphia stenographer, who is now employed in the Navy Department. These two gentlemen had the pleasure of listening to the closing debates upon the Tariff Bill, and Mr. Williams speaks in terms of the highest praise of Senator Hill's forensic ability.



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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Freemasonry.

THE *American Tyler* is one of the foremost Masonic papers in the country, published by John H. Brownell, Detroit, Michigan, at \$2.00 a year.

In the number for September 29th, we find the following: "Masonry is a secular religion, if we be permitted the term, and is in degree as sacred as any derived from the teachings of the Great Light. To break a promise given 'on the square,' without some apology or explanation, is to break a Masonic obligation. To keep back a debt and spend the money for another step in Masonry, is in substance 'to cheat, wrong and defraud,' and it would be a good idea for committee investigation to inquire whether the brother seeking advancement, is able to honestly afford the luxury. Such advancement in the institution has a pernicious effect, and is not Masonry.

"You wear the square, but do you have
That thing the square denotes?
Is there within your inmost soul
That principle which should control
All deeds and words and thoughts—
The square of Virtue—is it there?
Oh, you that wear the Mason's Square!"

Slovenliness.

THERE is a slovenliness in mechanical execution which has been noted and criticised many, many times. But slovenliness in the expression of thought is far worse. What we mean is aptly illustrated by the following sentence, which we take from a circular published by a shorthand school, in which the author is urging students to learn his system. In speaking of it, in comparison with certain other systems, he says: "The *difference* in the general appearance of words in these systems is *so similar* that those learning the — style can readily read either the —, — or — styles."

What he meant to say was that the *difference* in the general appearance of words in this system is *so little*, that, etc., or, the *general appearance* of words in this system is *so similar*, etc., but to say that the *difference* between words is *so similar* is slovenliness gone to seed. And yet the authors of such matter expect their shorthand students to be able and accurate amanuenses! Some of them may, but it will be because they do not follow the example set by their teachers.

* * *

SIR ISAAC PITMAN has now (25th September) so far recovered his health that his medical attendant has discontinued his visits.

* * *

OF the fifty-five men who signed the immortal Declaration of Independence, fifty-two had worn the lamb-skin as the badge of a Freemason.

* * *

In THE STENOGRAPHER for October, our printer, in the letter of Mr. Sloan, on page 142, set up the name of Mr. Oliver McEwan, as Mr. Oliver McGowen.

* * *

A VERY prominent law reporter says: "I have always been much pleased with Mr. Bates Torrey's matter, but his 'Leader' last month, I thought, especially good. His work always breathes sincerity and good will. But, how you did 'turn the tables' on brother Jerome Howard! Your individual reply and the invitation to all classes of stenographers, was capital."

THE STENOGRAPHER

MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON, official stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, New York city, favored us with a call during his recent visit to his son in Philadelphia. Mr. Anderson is an exceedingly genial gentleman, full of old-time reminiscences, and we shall be glad to have him draw upon some of his stores for the benefit of our readers.

* * *

RECEIVED: *Our Church Quarterly*, published in the interest of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Germantown, Pa., by the Epworth League of the Church. Editorial board: Francis Yarnall, William C. Walker, Laura Kruger, Agnes Arnold, George W. Cliffe. We have the pleasure of the personal acquaintance of Mr. Walker, and we feel sure that this interesting magazine will continue to merit the patronage of the many friends of the Church.

* * *

COMMISSIONER John J. Moore, M. D., of the Board of Education, of Syracuse, N. Y., moved that a special teacher of shorthand and typewriting, at a salary of \$900.00 per annum, be appointed to take charge of these branches in the high school of Syracuse. Commissioner Saxe thought that these studies should be included in the public school system, and that all tax payers should have equal opportunity for the education of their children in these branches.

* * *

THE Cincinnati Teachers' Normal Institute gave considerable discussion to the advisability of adding stenography to the list of studies in the high school. It was urged that the growing demand for stenographic knowledge has created a need for the public schools to take it up. Several of the teachers favored a complete business course, while others thought that the time was not yet ripe for the proposed change, and that the move should not be made for a year at least.

* * *

THE *Canadian Shorthand Review*, for September, contains a fine portrait of Waring Kennedy, Mayor of Toronto, who studied the Graham system of shorthand when he was a young man. The editor of the *Review*, T. B. Benness, writes a strong editorial upon the subject of Stenographic Associations.

In looking through the pages of the *Review* we are very favorably impressed with the ability of its conductors, and we wish it success in the work in which it is engaged.

* * *

Miss H. M. Biddell, of Passaic, N. J., in renewing her subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, says: "I am a Benn Pitman student and enjoyed the Dement Pitmanic notes that were in a few numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER. Am sorry to notice that they have not been in recently, as I would like them to be a permanent feature in the book. Have they been discontinued or are they only taking a vacation?" Replying to Miss Biddell, we would say that Mr. Dement assures us that he will continue his shorthand notes from this time forward, and we trust he may be able to keep his promise.

* * *

IN THE *Illustrated Phonographic World* for October, there is a photographic reproduction, from the *Phonetic Journal* of September 1st, 1894, representing the reporting of the royal commission on opium, in India. Mr. T. A. Reed sits upon a stool, dictating to a typewriter transcriber, while a "native" stands looking on in the back ground. There is a very long and elaborate editorial description of the new No. 6 Remington, in the same number.

Another editorial suggests to "Mr. Howard" (the young man in Cincinnati, who is endeavoring to introduce the Benn Pitman publications), that God, in the beginning, made man's head of a certain and almost uniform size; that nature has since demanded that all human heads (freaks excepted) should conform to the general standard; that his head is undoubtedly swelling to an alarming extent, and that, unless he speedily adopts some means of arresting the unnatural growth, the law of gravitation will soon find him walking on his head as the heaviest end of his body."

We have always known that Mr. Miner, the editor of the *World* was a fighter when what he regarded as his rights were invaded, but we certainly think he is striking out too heavily in his "counter" upon Mr. Howard. After Mr. Miner lets out a few such blows, his opponent should have no "head" left.

The hints and instructions received in the public schools must be perpetuated by review study, by a wise course of reading, by applying theories to practice, by the public library, the evening school, the newspaper, literature of the day. It is not good policy to forget anything that school has inculcated, and there are many ways for arresting an outgo of education for the individual who will continue willing to improve.

* * *

Defective Early Training.

It is a disappointing commentary upon the teaching of English in the public schools that it has been found by a conference of inquiry, that the deficiency of teaching that branch was such in the preparatory schools, that colleges are unable to do their work properly in this department. This conference which was held in Philadelphia last May, was brought about in order to reach an agreement upon the method which should remove the apparent neglect in the teaching of English.

In the March number of this magazine we recorded our observation regarding students deficient in English who apply to the business colleges for further education, but we did not suppose that the higher colleges were noticing a similar lack. "There is no subject on which American students need to be better informed than in their own language. Not to know something of it and of the literature which it represents, means that persons however well educated in specialties, are deficient in that common education which everyone is expected to possess."

* * *

SOME New York State school teachers can improve in spelling. In each of fifty-eight county institutes one hundred words were lately given out for spelling. Three county institutes held during the last week in December brought out a total attendance of 291 teachers. The following figures show how many of the 291 missed certain words: "Alacrity," 86; "apothecaries," 67; "accommo-
date," 140; "avaricious," 94; "alphabetical," 39; "affirmation," 60; "collegiate," 46; "committees," 110; "censurable," 93; "consoled," 14; "coalesce," 141; "ceremonial," 52; "christening," 45;

"consensus," 230; "debility," 9; "differentiate," 129; "extolled," 129; "elementary," 20; "effervescent," 106; "economic," 70; "emissary," 141; "embarrass," 169; "favorites," 14; "feminine," 33; "February," 31; "financial," 30; "grammatical," 50; "guarantee," 95; "homily," 90; "inseparable," 77; "incomparable," 84; "intelligent," 36; "Ithaca," 133; "inflammatory," 170; "limiting," 11; "legislature," 44; "liberal," 7; "lathes," 53; "legality," 23; "mirrors," 22; "marriageable," 98; "matinee," 68; "moneys," 106; "medicinal," 42; "mercantile," 81; "nutritious," 92; "nullify," 54; "omitted," 41; "obsequies," 78; "pluralities," 28; "prejudice," 112; "parliamentary," 132; "permissible," 180; "professor," 51; "quarantine," 82; "pitiless," 44; "phosphorescence," 171; "partisan," 57; "paroled," 93; "Poughkeepsie," 41; "possessed," 51; "regretting," 60; "rheumatic," 32; "requirement," 25; "resistance," 30; "suffrage," 118; "sensible," 40; "soliloquy," 125; "sustenance," 95; "Susquehanna," 59; "sewerage," 57; "suburbs," 82; "subordinate," 22; "sinecure," 128; "susceptible," 93; "Tennessee," 55; "Tammany," 18.

* * *

WRITERS upon the Smith Premier sometimes misunderstand, or are careless of the procedure required to reverse the ribbon. As a consequence the machine is often found with both pawls engaged in the notches of the ribbon wheels, and the ribbon itself is stretched across the basket almost to the extreme of breaking.

At such a time we know of no illustration that carries more weight than to call to the student's mind the picture of two able-bodied chickens pulling at one worm. This bit of pleasantry is generally sufficient to prevent a repetition of the difficulty.

* * *

SOMEONE asks if there is any better way to make the sign for pounds-sterling upon a machine that has no special character for it, than to strike a hyphen across the capital L. This is the only way we know of, but perhaps a reader can suggest something better.

* * *

MR. MUNSON (father of the maker) called the other day, and insisted upon leaving us a Munson typewriter for examination. We

and never before seen one, and perhaps our readers would like to know what it is like. The keyboard is the Universal, and there are two shifts for capitals and figures. The keys are on a sleeve, which occupies a horizontal position, where the Crandall was upright. A man could carry in his coat-pocket such type sleeves of all the languages of the world, and of forty styles of letters. The machine weighs eleven or twelve pounds, and is very compact. Mr. Munson says it took four years to develop the first one. Now it stands it writes exceedingly well, and is as swift as the quickest operator. The hammer at the back reminds one of the Hammond, but really it is a hammer actuated by the blow upon the key, and therefore a staccato touch is required. The paper letters easily. The machine is acknowledged to be weak for manifolding, but is excellent for the mimeograph. The writing is readily visible, and looks well. The machine is selling freely abroad, like a good many of the newer inventions. There is a great market developing for writing machines on the other side of the water.

* * *

THE new No. 6 Remington has been ready for some time, although we have not had an opportunity to examine it. We understand, however, that while the keyboard remains the same, the carriage has been made lighter, and capable of receiving a larger sheet of paper; it will now admit paper 9½ inches wide, and write a line 7½ inches. The carriage can also be raised by either the lever at the right, or by the handle at the left. There is an easier shifting action, and the front scale moves with the carriage, so as to make both scales read in the same direction. The cylinder can now be turned by knobs at each end, much the same as most of the current machines. A new paper feed does away with the troublesome rubber bands, and there is a new spacing mechanism which we hope can be adjusted by anybody. The cylinder sets lower in the carriage, and near the level of the type-bar pivots, the effect being to give longer life to the alignment. The ribbon is almost covered by a metal shield, and when reversed is made to present a fresh surface to the types. The marginal stops have been improved, the leather strap has taken its departure, and

the machine generally has been modernized without changing its external appearance very much from the look of the old No. 2.

* * *

ONE of my teachers has been reading to a class from THE STENOGRAPHER, and ordinarily I should have regarded it as quite the proper thing to do; but this time it was "Something about Shorthand," from the August number, and I must courteously say that I think some statements in that article are not the right pabulum for the hungry learner. I do not remember of a time during the past fifteen years (and I venture to speak for the last twenty-five), when a shorthand writer would be "pardoned" for making six errors in every 125 words. Besides, I consider it quite a little task to acquire the ability to write 125 words a minute in shorthand; provided it is shorthand as it should be written. And again, my observation has been that graduates from the high schools make far superior (yes, *far superior*) students to those who have not enjoyed a similar privilege.

There are a few better suggestions than the above in the said article, but I must declare that I was really vexed when, upon correcting papers, I found that such false doctrine (as I consider it) had been read to my young people.

* * *

THE pages of the *Shorthand World*, published at Omaha, have been enlivened all summer by a discussion of the Touch System of typewriting, as they call it. The editor of the *World* sent a letter to the official stenographers of Nebraska, asking for an expression of opinion on the said system. Replies favorable to Touch writing were all favorable until the letter of M. E. Wheeler, of Lincoln, was received, who launched forth in a tirade against the system, singling out A. M. Hopkins, of Omaha, by name as the special object of his animadversions. Upon the surface it looked as though the typewriting argument simply furnished an opportunity for Wheeler to grind a personal axe with Hopkins. All this has made lively reading for the magazine, and the controversy gained in intensity, if not interest, during the five months of its progress. Mr. Hopkins has carried off the palm for dignified discussion and good nature in the tilt,

thereby making ridiculous the position of his adversary.

Mr. Wheeler says, in one letter: "The term 'touch' system was first applied to the system of teaching blind people to read by raised letters." Inasmuch as the editor of this department coined the word TOUCH, as applied to typewriting of a certain sort, not longer ago than 1889, when *Practical Typewriting* was written; and inasmuch as at that time we knew no blind people or literature, and had never heard of the word as being used by them or anybody, to define finger action, we are naturally curious to have Mr. Wheeler cite the page and folio where the term touch was originally used as he states. We are not fishing for an argument with Mr. Wheeler (the powers forefend! after Mr. Hopkins' experience), for in our day we have argued all we care to, and need to, about method in typewriting. If anybody desires to know our position we refer them to the last edition of *Practical Typewriting*, just out, which shows exactly where we stand, and how we stand.

We would like to add, however, that Mr. A. M. Hopkins, who has made so gallant a defense of sensible typewriting, is an official court reporter, and has recently made a big record [of 293 words a minute] with shorthand, showing he knows how to express himself in more ways than one. We thank him cordially for the good words he has uttered for the cause this department represents.

* * *

SPEAKING of punctuation. We were reading the words on a monument in Boston, the other day, when it occurred to us that the careful construction of sentences can be made a great influence to do away with over-punctuation. Think of it a moment, and you will realize that a great proportion of the stops are cast into the sentence to counterbalance the faults of weak construction. The inscription upon the shaft was:

"TO THE MEN OF BOSTON WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY ON LAND AND SEA IN THE WAR WHICH KEPT THE UNION WHOLE DESTROYED SLAVERY AND MAINTAINED THE CONSTITUTION A GRATEFUL CITY HAS BUILT THIS MONUMENT THAT THEIR EXAMPLE MAY SPEAK TO COMING GENERATIONS."

Now we submit that composition like the above does not suffer from the lack of a petty comma or two.

* * *

THREE or four columns of the *New York Herald* have recently told the story of a spiritualistic seance in which a writing machine figured for the first time, we think, as the agency for conveying spirit communications to this sceptical world. Mr. George W. N. Yost was one of eight who sat in the mystic circle, and presumably a Yost typewriter was punked by the spook. The communication, which was evidently too long for a slate (and therefore a writing machine was providentially at hand) purported to come from Darwin, who gave it the title "Progress of the soul through matter." It was recorded that the said progress of the soul was attended on its journey through matter (*i. e.*, the machine) by the customary program of errors and omissions, although no E. & O. E. appeared near the close.

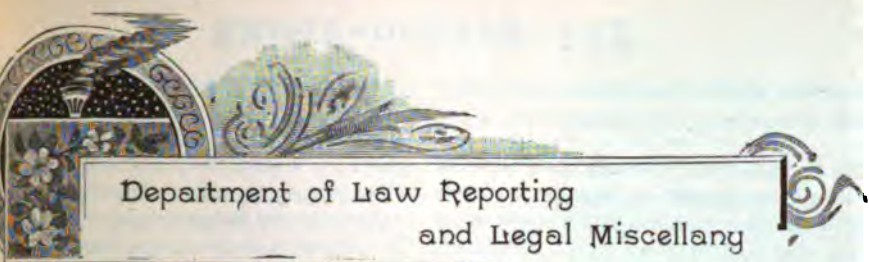
While the stuff was being written the spirits of illustrious dead hovered about, all eager, apparently, to have a whack at the little machine; but failing in this they promised to make literary contributions through the same instrument, date to be announced. If they all happen to take a fancy to the Yost, it will prove a continuation of the good "Ad." for that excellent machine.

BATES TORREY.

"*Light Line Phonography.*" "The Easiest, Quickest and Most Legible System of Shorthand." Copyright, 1893, by Henry Teale, New York. Excelsior Publishing House, 29 and 31 Beekman Street.

"*Graham's Standard Phonetic Writing Exercise Blanks,*" to be used with the hand-book of Standard Phonography. Copyright, 1894, by Andrew J. Graham & Co. Paper, 96 pages. Every alternate line is left blank for writing the exercises appearing above. Price, 10 cents.

"*Graham's Hand-Book of Standard Phonography,*" by Andrew J. Graham, A. M. A new and revised edition just issued, September, 1894; the preface, signed by Mr. Graham, is dated September 26th, 1893. Cloth, 441 pages, price \$2.00. (Postpaid, \$2.10). Office, 744 Broadway, N. Y.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department
should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Common Sense and Law.

It should not be assumed that these incursions into the domain of the law are intended to be more than cursory. The field is too vast to permit of thorough exploration within the limitations of this department.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT. What one may fully do himself, he may do by another, a familiar rule of the law of principal and agent. Like many other legal principles, it grows out of the exigencies of human relations. The practical operation of this principle may be observed daily. If A, being employed by B., is despatched with a load of produce to the nearest market-town, with instructions from B to sell the same to the greatest advantage, for cash or upon credit, as in his judgment may be judicious, and A sells the goods to C, taking one-half the purchase price in cash, and for the other half accepts a note, payable in thirty-days to B's order, A will be bound by A's acts, and B's recovery of the half of the purchase price represented by the note will be postponed until the maturity of the latter. You say, "Well, it is clear enough, anybody would know that." Your statement only shows the reasonableness of the law. But, suppose that A, having, for several years previously, sold various products from B's farm, without express authority from the latter to do so, and having paid over to B the monies received upon such sales, brings a load of marketable goods to town on one of these ten or twelve days, and upon the sale thereof receives part of the purchase price in cash and accepts two promissory notes for the residue; that A delivers to B one-half of the cash received (the other half having been used by A in an heroic effort to "paint the town red"), and also delivers to B the

two promissory notes aforesaid, both payable to the order of B, one of which is made by C and the other by D; that B charges to the account of A the amount of cash which he did not pay over; that B takes C's note to his bank, procures it to be discounted and receives and retains the avails thereof; that when D's note matures it is not paid, and B wants A to pay for the merchandise sold to D (in other words, to stand the loss on D's note), on the ground that he (B) never authorized him (A) to act as his agent to sell the produce, and that whatever A did in that regard was done at his (A's) peril, and threatens that, unless he makes good the value of the merchandise, he (B) will sue him (A) for converting his property. A, not being a lawyer, but possessing common sense, tells B to go ahead and sue as fast as he chooses; that B had permitted him for years to act for him in making sales for cash and upon credit; that he had received part of the money received for other goods sold on the same trip, and had charged him with the balance retained; that he had accepted C's note and discounted it, and that, therefore, B had, by his conduct and the ratification and adoption of A's acts, implicitly given him authority to sell to D on credit and to accept D's note for the amount of the purchase; and that B, having accepted and retained the benefits of A's services while acting as his (B's) agent, he could not now disaffirm his said agent's acts, but must acquiesce in them regardless of the consequences. And, of course, A is right. It would be unjust to hold otherwise, especially where the rights of third persons are involved. It would be highly improper to permit a person to hold himself out to the world as the agent of another, and subsequently to allow the principal to disaffirm the agent's acts whenever the con-

sequences would be injurious to the principal.

* * *

REAL PROPERTY INGRESS AND EGRESS.

It is not reasonable to suppose that one would purchase real property without at the same time acquiring all rights necessarily incident to its perfect enjoyment. One of the most important of appurtenances to real property is untrammelled accessibility to and from it. So just and equitable is the law that if A, being the owner of a tract of land, sells from its centre a parcel to B, the latter shall have a right to pass and repass over, upon and through the former's lands, to and from the lands so sold to B to the highway, even if there be no express grant to B of a right of way or easement over A's lands. Equity, in such cases, intervenes in favor of B, to enforce the old maxim: "*Equity will regard as done that which ought to be done.*" In the instance under consideration, the parties to the conveyance ought to have made provision in the deed for a road to and from the lands sold to B; and, not having done so, and the lands being worthless to B, without access to them, the law will supply the omission.

* * *

NO MAN CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS OWN WRONG. A few years ago a young man, not yet out of his teens, was tried in the county of St. Lawrence, this State, for the murder of his grandfather, and was found guilty of (I think) murder in the second degree, or of one of the degrees of manslaughter, and was sentenced to either imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. The poor old man had made a will by which he gave, devised and bequeathed all his estate, both real and personal, to this depraved grandson. The right of the latter to take, under the will, was contested on the ground that having wrongfully caused the death of the testator (the grandfather) he could not reap the fruit of his wrong-doing. The courts held this objection to be tenable, and the grandson was barred from participating in the estate. The above maxim was frequently quoted in the proceedings, and in the printed opinion of the general-term of our Supreme Court. I have cited this case because of its striking character.

FRAUD VITIATES ALL CONTRACTS. The theory of all contracts and agreements is that the minds of the contracting parties meet; *i. e.*, that they mutually agree, and that such agreement is based upon representations and statements reciprocally truthful, honest and free from deception. If A offers to sell B a horse for forty dollars, and B replies that he will buy the horse and pay A that sum for the animal, provided the horse is sound and free from blemishes in every respect, and thereupon A replies that the horse is sound and perfect in every respect, and that he will warrant him to be so, a contract of sale has been made between the gentlemen. The next day A delivers the horse to B, and receives the purchase price. B subsequently learns that, at and before the sale of the horse, it was unsound and imperfect in certain respects, but that such unsoundness and imperfection were not visible or discoverable to an ordinarily prudent man, and that this was well-known to A, and that he made the warranty to B with intent to cheat and deceive him. B returns the beast to A, stating that he refuses to accept the horse and that he shall and does repudiate and rescind the sale because of the fraud practiced upon him, and demands of A the return of the forty dollars paid for the horse. A refuses to comply and B brings suit to recover his forty dollars, on the ground, substantially, that he had been defrauded out of it. If B can establish his allegations of unsoundness and imperfection, knowledge thereof by A at the time of sale, and circumstances indicating A's intent to cheat and deceive him, he may recover his forty dollars, with interest thereon.

* * *

Good Suggestions.

I am in receipt of a letter from stenographer I. F. Craig, of Walla Walla, Wash., which reached me too late to get into the October STENOGRAPHER, in which he describes his experience with the advance sheets of law reports, issued by the West Pub. Co., of St. Paul, Minn., in practicing for speed. The sheets are bound in pamphlet form, and comprise the reported opinions of appellate courts, handed down all over the United States in deciding cases. Mr. Craig writes:

"I practiced from these advanced sheets for several months, and when I came to take

first case, I found that the knowledge gained by such practice was of great value. First, if one has never read anything of the kind, it is largely "Greek," but in a short time one will understand, and will acquire some degree of familiarity with legal words and phrases. In connection with this practice, I made it a rule to have a side sheet, and any terms that I did not understand I put on this sheet and sought their meaning in a law dictionary, to which I had access, and when the explanation was long, made a digest of its meaning in my own words, and wrote it in shorthand on a card slip of paper used for the purpose. Of course, it is well-known that one can remember a thing much longer by committing it to writing, and this was the only object of putting it on paper. I have also found it to be most excellent plan, just before commencing to practice, to have a reader read a sentence several lines in length, and repeat after him word for word, as near as possible.

If not successful the first time, persevere, and have the same sentence read until it can be repeated correctly; on accomplishing this, make a new sentence in the same manner. Following this plan for fifteen or twenty minutes before commencing to practice each day, an improvement will be noted in the marked degree of the ability to remember what the reader has said. A plan which I have found effective in regard to regulating the speed at which the reader dictates, is to have the reader sit in such a position that his head will rest lightly on the writer's; have him dictate moderately, and as the speed is desired, gradually raise the foot, very slightly, until a slight increase in the speed is desired, then with more force if considerable more speed is desired. After a little practice the reader will understand by the force of the movement about how much the speed is desired to be increased. If it should happen that the speed has increased too much, start to mumbling the words as they are written, which will be a signal to the reader that he is going too fast, and he should at once decrease his speed.

Readers of THE STENOGRAPHER who desire sample copies of the 'Reporters' can obtain them by writing to the West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn., but I think it would be a little more charitable to the company to enclose a dime and ask for some of their old 'Reporters' as samples. I have quite a

number on hand, and will cheerfully mail them to all readers who send stamps to pay the postage."

* * *

Ancient History.

On the 18th day of June, 1877, I wrote a postal card, in shorthand, and mailed it to a correspondent. On the 11th of last month (nearly twenty years afterwards!) to my utter astonishment, I received the same postal, as 'spick-and-span,' almost as when I dropped it in the mail, from that correspondent, Mr. C. O. Barrows, of Portland, Me., enclosed in an envelope with a letter accompanying it, in which he asked: "Do you write as pretty shorthand now as you did in '77?" My reply, written in shorthand, has undoubtedly convinced him that my present style of writing is far inferior to that of '77, in point of beauty, but that it is more rational and legible. We were corresponding in those days for mutual improvement. The shorthand of the postal is *prima facie* evidence of the crying necessity for improvement on my part. It seems that while my æsthetic taste was embittered by the junction of "bee" and "ing" as found in the word "being," yet with a courage that amazes me I hesitated not to indulge in such phrases as "I-didn't-know-till-then," and "I-didn't-have-a-very-good-place." The card imparts the choice bit of information that since I had given up writing from dictation I had gained considerably in speed. This would appear to throw some light on the mystery surrounding the process by which the three months' schools now turn out full-fledged reporters. Progress, in my case, according to this historic postal, seemed to result from repressive or, more correctly speaking, quiescent measures. My correspondent, Mr. Barrows, temporarily abandoned shorthand for the thrilling life of the festive "drummer," but subsequently returned to his first love, and for the past five years has been a successful stenographer in the courts of Maine, having headquarters at 30 Exchange Street, Portland.

Miss Elizabeth Flemming, stenographer to the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, Portland, Me., has supplemented her business of quick writing with that of rapid talking. She was recently appointed crier in the courts mentioned.

The Ubiquitous Stenographer.

"Men are the sport of circumstances, when
The circumstances seem the sport of men."

Byron.

I AM pleased to know that Mr. Wm. B. Wright, a well-known Boston stenographer, has been appointed official stenographer to Equity branch of the Superior Court of that city. Mr. Wright has had a wide experience as a newspaper and general stenographer, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of his new position. THE STENOGRAPHER congratulates you, Mr. Wright.

THE Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association, of Ontario, Can., recently held its third annual meeting at Toronto. The officers elected for the years 1894-95 are: N. S. Dunlop, Toronto, president; John Carrick, Hamilton, vice-president; H. J. Emerson, Toronto, secretary; Thomas Pinkney, Toronto, treasurer. The council will consist of E. Nield, T. Pinkney, John Carrick, A. C. Campbell, J. D. Clark, N. S. Dunlop, H. J. Emerson, R. Tyson and W. W. Perry.

This association has discovered the obtuseness of the public respecting everything connected with the art of shorthand and its application to the multitudinous affairs of life. What are known as junior certificates have been heretofore granted to members who could pass a low grade examination, and to those passing the highest grade, diplomas have been given. The "Dear Public," purblind, and too easily deceived by outward show, have been unable to distinguish between the proud possessors of diplomas and the humble bearers of junior certificates. Consequently, the society has relegated the junior certificate to the seclusion of obscurity, and hereafter, the diploma alone will be the passport to fame and lucre.

THE New Orleans Stenographers' Association is composed of live, wide-awake stenographers. It has regular monthly meetings. Beside arranging for a renewal of the lease for another year, of the present spacious quarters of the society, the following business was transacted at its regular meeting last month: Treasurer Crass made a report showing the society to be O. K., financially; the reports of the officers and of the standing committees were read and favorably acted upon; Miss Eva D. Anderson, for-

merly an associate member was elected to active membership; the applications of Messrs. Fred. W. Choppen, H. G. Battle and Miss Jesse L. Bowe were read and referred to their proper committee. A letter from Prof. Edward Jegou was received, offering to teach the French and Spanish languages to members at a very reasonable charge. The letter was endorsed by the association, and all members desirous of availing themselves of Prof. Jegou's offer were requested to send their names to the secretary. Messrs. Joseph Lallaque, Nat. L. Marks and R. S. Cross were appointed a committee by President Peters, to draft proper resolutions on the death of F. E. Guedry, and send a copy of the same to his family.

STENOGRAPHERS all over the world are organizing for mutual benefit and protection. The rapid increase of amanuensis-stenographers has brought about sharp competition, and the public, ever ready to get something for nothing, has opened its arms and received the incompetent scribe and adopted his low-wage platform. The Omaha stenographers not only realize this, but are planning to meet it. They recently organized a union under the American Federation of Labor. The Omaha *World* says: "An enthusiastic meeting of a score of shorthand men met last evening in room 622 of the New York Life building, and perfected the organization, electing as officers, H. B. Boyles, president; L. L. Babb, secretary; C. A. Potter, vice-president; W. R. Lighton, treasurer, and J. A. Tucker, marshal. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Walkup, Tucker and Babb, to draw up a suitable constitution to be submitted at the next meeting, Thursday evening.

"The stenographers present were all unanimously in favor of affiliating with the Central Labor Union, and appointed delegates, with their president at the head, to represent the interests of the drivers of the quill. H. H. Boyles acted as organizer for the federation."

THE Buffalo (N. Y.) stenographers have joined hands and perfected a permanent organization to be known as the "Buffalo Stenographers' Association." The new society begins the battle of life with thirty-two active and two associate members. I am

not informed of the objects of the association, and assume them to be the same as those of similar organizations. If there be new features I trust some officer or member will advise me thereof, that I may give it proper notice. The following are the officers of the new association : President, Wm. J. Small; first vice-president, Miss Lida B. Kennedy; second vice-president, Miss Lulu T. Thomas; treasurer, Kittie Leary; recording secretary, Miss A. G. Staples; corresponding secretary, H. P. Burns; executive committee, T. H. McKee, H. S. Evans, Chas. F. Jekel, E. M. Williams, F. E. Eustaphie, Mrs. M. H. Southwicke, Miss Cora B. Powley.

A QUEER semi-political state of affairs recently developed at the municipal fireside of the city of Detroit. It seems that the present city attorney and controller were candidates for the nomination of congressman; and, of course, under such circumstances a superabundance of brotherly love was not to be expected. Truth is always stranger than fiction, so it came to pass that the controller for many months sought to have the city attorney furnished with a stenographer by means of a requisition on the controller's office. And to this the legal guardian of Detroit strenuously objected, and continued to employ a stenographer, at his own sweet will. I coincide with the controller, that the city attorney's office needs a \$1200 per annum stenographer, and that a \$480 per year short-ender won't fill the bill. The city attorney charges that the controller has attempted to hide his (the city attorney's) office bare-back. If that charge be true, then I am sure that the little circus requires a stenographic ring-master with a \$1200 lash to his whip, so that all parts of the ring may be brought into subjection.

THE prophetic vision of the seers of the stenographic profession foresaw that the entrance of the fair sex into the domain of typewriting would cause radical changes in the fundamental constitution of the body politic; that social gymnastics of a character never before known would shock the unromantic world of commerce, and that Cupid would forsake his time-honored but antiquated bow and cast aside his blunt-headed arrow for a modern and more effective engine with which to victoriously assault and overthrow the affections of humanity. The wis-

dom and foresight of these phonographic prophets have been proven by innumerable instances of the happening of the events forecast. But the latest and most pungent bit of testimony is found in the state of mind which led "Miss W. R. J., of Halsey St., Brooklyn," to inquire of *The Press*, that stalwart Republican sheet of N. Y. city, "Whether it is true, that typewriting is a good occupation for a young woman to get married in." The form of the question shows, beyond peradventure, that there is more than a lingering suspicion in the female mind of the truth of this proposition. It is an appalling condition that confronts typewritist-employing bachelordom and widow-erdom! The consciousness that the lady applicant for a position may be a disguised emissary of Cupid calmly calculating the chances of matrimony with a prospective employer or his office boy—that every comma placed in proper position is a nail in the coffin of one's bachelorhood—every grammatical error of dictation corrected is a bid for the right to preside over one's coffee pot—that each pleasant reply punctuated by a bewitching smile is a trap to ensnare the unwary owner of a typewriter into that which will give the owner of the aforesaid bewitching smile the legal right to use the last name of the said unwary typewriter owner after her front name, and in that form to subscribe the happy combination to the subscription for the heathen and unregenerate of civilized humanity—is at least several removes in advance of the most far-seeing of the hereinbefore mentioned stenographic seers. And yet this is the doctrine announced by *The Press*; not jocosely, but seriously. In effect, that journal has advised the Republican young women of this country, since the enactment of the "Wilson Bill," that the occupation of typewriting possesses for them unusual opportunities for matrimony, if proper attention be given to punctuation, punctuality, capitalization, etc. ! *O tempora ! O mores.*

THE truthful and meritorious character of the following special reference to Syracuse, N. Y., stenographers, clipped from the *Post* of that city, is worthy of general application :

"There are many things a stenographer has to contend against. They realize, probably, as no one else, the vast difference in the dialect of persons. Phonography is the

expression of sound upon paper. Every sound uttered has a symbol which positively represents it. * * * * *

"One of the leading official court stenographers gave the following as the essential characteristics of a good reporter: 'Intelligence, common sense, rapidity, accuracy, integrity, gentility, and the general avoidance of mixed drinks. * * * * *'"

"Of all trials, assault and battery cases are the most difficult to handle. The plaintiff is invariably angry and sets off his flow of words like the simultaneous discharge of a bunch of firecrackers. Some of these witnesses will 'swallow' their words, a proceeding very annoying for a stenographer. When a witness does this, while he seems to be and is talking loud, yet it is almost impossible to catch his words as he utters them. Then, as well, there are the peculiarities of the lawyers to contend against. A lawyer sometimes asks a question before a witness has finished his answer, and a witness often anticipates a lawyer's question, before it is really spoken, making his reply accordingly. All these things which must be accepted in good part, make the reporter one of the most wide-awake of men. 'Yes, there are many laughable things that occur. A short time ago a stenographic transcript contained the supposed testimony of a witness, as follows: 'I'd wanted that mortgage for Katy.' Even the original minutes showed 'Katy,' carefully written in long-hand, but there was no 'Katy' in the case. Afterward it was learned that the real words of the witness were: 'Ida wanted that mortgage vacated.' Mistakes of this kind are not at all rare, and generally come from one of two reasons, either because words sound alike when spoken, or because they look alike when written. The following are the stenographers for the Fifth Judicial District: Fred J. Morgan, C. A. Earle, of Syracuse; L. A. Woodard, of Utica, and Wills H. Porter, of Watertown. John H. Wilson, of this city, is the county court and grand jury stenographer. All are most competent writers of the queer characters."

MR. GEORGE HINGSTON, official court stenographer, of Joliet, Ill., spent his summer vacation of two months in traveling through the States of California and Washington. Mr. Hingston, who ranks high in his profession, was much benefited physi-

cally by his journey, and returns to his court labors with renewed strength and vitality.

WILL MR. F. EVANS, official court stenographer, New Westminster, B. C., kindly send me the suggestion which he promised away back in the cold and blustering month of February last?

IN a case recently decided in New York State, the appellate branch of our Supreme Court, in illustrating how one might be a party to a libel, remarked as follows: "I also think the complaint charged a libel. Suppose a person went into a newspaper office, and dictated to a stenographer, for the purpose of having it published, libelous matter, would not he be liable for setting the libel in motion? It is not necessary that he should write it out: he is as much a principal in the matter as the editor or publisher, more in fact. A libel was published and all engaged in it, knowingly, were principals, and the complaint sufficiently so charges, especially setting out the part played by the defendant." The defendant in the case had made statements to, and in the hearing of, a newspaper reporter, and the statements were afterwards published in the paper which he represented. Unless a stenographer is shown to have been connected with the composition and publication of a libelous communication in a capacity other than as a mere amanuensis, he is not a party to it. Ordinarily a stenographer will not have to deal with the principal element entering into a libel, viz: its publication.

CHARLES STANLEY PRICE, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was, until recently, stenographer and assistant clerk to the board of education of that city. He intends to follow the law, and to that end will fit himself in New York city to enter Columbia Law School.

STENOGRAPHER S. C. RODGERS, of Albany, N. Y., favors me with the following strange answers of Lewis Snyder, called and examined as a juror in the Bat Shea case at Troy, N. Y. Mr. S., who tills the stubborn glebe, on being asked if he held any office, replied: "Real Estate." This brought "down the house," and seeing his mistake, Snyder explained: "I have been commissioner of highways."

I get the following from Mr. Rodgers, which came to light in a report relative to

il service reform : " A young woman who d been illegally employed as stenographer \$420, and who was redesignated as a private secretary ' at \$1,020, when the comptroller refused to pay her salary was en 265 words of dictation as the test of particular fitness. It took her thirty-five minutes to reproduce this, and the work stled with errors ; but she passed high." V. Y. World : " Another examination will for instructor in the Graham system of nography and the use of the Remington ewriter at the Elmira Reformatory, salary 4 a year. The examination will take ce at the reformatory at 10 A. M., Friday, iber 19th."

THE *Omaha Bee* recently printed a very er arraignment of Nebraska stenogra- hers under the heading, " Political ste- nographers." Three Omaha stenographers re charged with incompetency, their ap- ntment being credited to ward politics. etter from a prominent Omaha stenog- her declares that these charges grew out fact that three Omaha reporters are porting the Republican candidate for ernor, who is the bitterest enemy of the tor of the *Omaha Bee*.

H. W. THORNE.

ber 10th, 1894.

D. D. MUELLER, Secretary Bartlett's Com- mercial College, Cincinnati, O., says : " I e been thinking of writing you for some e to express my appreciation of your ex- ent shorthand magazine, but, after re- ing the October number I could ' hold no longer. THE STENOGRAPHER is wing better every month. In my opinion s the best shorthand periodical in the ld, and I am acquainted more or less a all the prominent magazines published, ng a subscriber to several myself. It is of interest to the stenographer from er to cover, including the advertisements. ke special delight in the ' Law Stenog- her's Department ' by friend Thorne, ave also been especially pleased with Hill's articles."

The *Shorthand Educator*, published by rman P. Heffley, of Pratt Institute, ooklyn, is full of interesting matter. The rthand lessons will be very helpful to e students.

At the Buffalo Stenographer's Associa- tion, the performers on the evening's pro- gram were: Miss Stables, H. P. Burns, F. E. Eustaphieve, Mr. Emerson, Myer's Quartette and Miss Powley.

MISS SARAH HUGHES will teach stenog- raphy and typewriting, for the Young Wom- en's Christian Association of Cambridge- port, Mass., at 639 Main street, Saturday evenings from seven till nine.

DR. C. R. MORGAN, of Philadelphia, re- ported the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at their recent convention, held at Asheville, N. C., the official reporter, C. R. Carson of the *Short- hand Review*, being absent in Europe. We understand that this is the eighteenth time Dr. Morgan has served as official reporter for this association.

THE *National Stenographer*, for October, contains a full report of the " Proceedings of the Indiana State Stenographers' Asso- ciations." The annual address of the presi- dent, W. E. McDermut, refers to the career of Andrew J. Graham, comparing him with his co-laborers, Isaac Pitman, Benn Pitman and James E. Munson. The discussions which followed were full of interest.

In an article upon " Blunders," by J. D. Strachan, of Brazil, Indiana, several illustra- tions are presented. One is that of a young lady who transcribed her first dictation as follows : " We regret to inform you that we do not make pig and sheep iron, but manufacture all sizes of angel and bar iron." She said the reason she wrote " sheep " was because she thought that if there was a " pig " iron there ought to be " sheep " iron, but she was not quite certain how to account for there being " angel " iron. Another young lady received from dictation, " If the hides are not properly directed they may become tainted on the way." She transcribed it " tanned " instead of " tainted."

Another tyro received in dictation the terms, " Rod in pickle," and transcribed it as " Rotten pickle." There are very many other amusing blunders which will repay the price of the magazine in the amusement furnished the reader.

Mr. Charles H. Rush, General Manager of this magazine, deserves credit for the very full report he gives of the Proceedings of this Association.

THE STENOGRAPHER

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue
Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the General
Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City.

THE way in which the places of graduates who have taken positions during the past summer are filling up with new comers, is gratifying in the extreme. From all quarters come the words: "Oh, yes! we know all about the Metropolitan School; so-and-so recommended me here, and I've come for a course of lessons." The two special features of individual and private instruction, and the ceasing of payments when the specified amount has been paid, are very attractive. Positions can now be supplied to pupils almost as rapidly as they are ready for them.

* * *

SINCE last reported the certificates of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman's phonography has been awarded to the following successful candidates: Miss Grace Hunter, Steubenville, O.; Mr. George Austen, Prin. Austen's School of Shorthand, Winnipeg, Man., Can.

* * *

CAN any readers of THE STENOGRAPHER give the date in which the following item appeared in the New York World:

Question. "Which is the best system of phonography to learn?"

Answer. "There is only one system of phonography in the world, and that is Isaac Pitman's. All other so-called systems are bold, daring thefts from the Isaac Pitman, and their so-called improvements are retrogressions and improvements in the wrong direction.—EDITOR."

A correspondent recently called our attention to the foregoing, but in clipping it did not remember the date.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

* BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

28.

MRS. H. COOPER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dear Madam: We take pleasure in advising that we have forwarded goods as per bill herewith, and according to your instructions. We have made one or two substitutions, not having all the goods exactly as advertised and ordered. We hope our selection may be equally satisfactory to you.

We shall mail you a copy of our spring and summer catalogue about the beginning of April, in which you will see all our new styles, etc., from which we hope you will be able to make another selection. Awaiting your further commands, which shall have our best attention, we are,

Yours respectfully.

29.

MRS. GEORGE POWERS,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Madam: In reply to your favor of recent date, we beg to say that Tuxedo, or any dress suits, are only made, and that we do not keep these in navy blue, as your order calls for. We are out at present of the size you require, but enclose herewith a sample of which we could make you a suit in style 717 at \$22.00. Regarding the brown suits ordered, we do not know whether they are to be made of plain or mixed material. Will you please let us know as soon as convenient, so that we can put the suits in work.

Respectfully yours.

30.

MRS. L. H. SOMES,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Dear Madam: Your favor of the 15th to hand with thanks. We regret to inform you that there will be a few days' delay in forwarding the wraps, as we are having same made to order. We have a large and varied stock of ready-made suits and wraps always on hand, but as measurements vary, and not having garment in exact size desired, we consider it more advisable to have same made especially from measurements furnished us, thereby insuring a more perfect fit. You may be assured, however, that we shall forward with the least possible delay.

Yours respectfully.

31.

MRS. M. WRIGHT,
Potsdam, N. Y.

Dear Madam: Replying to your favor of the 20th inst., we are out at present ofingham aprons in dark blue, in the size you require. We could, however, send you dark brown, and if this will answer, kindly advise us. We are also out of cheviot shirt waists, but are making these, and will forward with the least possible delay. You omitted to state the size of the cap ordered, and the age of the child is not sufficient to insure a satisfactory fit. Will you kindly advise us at your earliest convenience, and we will give the matter our prompt attention.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

THE STENOGRAPHER

Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

The students of Munson's shorthand may be congratulated upon their choice of authors, if the popularity of the system in this city is a criterion by which to judge. Of course, the popularity of any system is largely sectional, for in different portions of the country different authors seem to be in favor. In this city, however, Munson adherents predominate very largely as amanuenses, and that fact ought to be pleasing and encouraging to those who have selected the writing of that system as a means of livelihood, or as a stepping-stone to some better position, or the learning of some other profession.

While we do not think that you can measure the worth of any system by the number of its adherents, because upon all intellectual questions majorities count for nothing, still it remains a fact that to many students the popularity of a system carries great weight, affords its adherents much pleasure, and encourages them to become proficient in its use.

The two largest schools here, including the Metropolitan, as well as nearly all of the evening high schools and a number of smaller business colleges teach the Munson system, which gives it a great ascendancy in this city.

The knowledge of the fact of Munson's popularity in this city should encourage the devotees of this system, and imbue them with a greater determination to win success and thereby become prominent co-workers in the stenographic field.

When we stop to consider the fact that but a few years ago there was but one prominent school here that used the Munson system, and it not in the ascendancy, and now that there is a decided majority of schools that use it, it must be conceded that the Munson system is fast rising into popular favor in this locality. This city enjoys the reputation of displaying a greater amount of push and energy than any other in the Union, and its business men are always in a hurry. The fact that the adherents of the Munson system have increased in number under such conditions is highly creditable to this system.

Munson's students should ever strive to make their work satisfactory and much sought after by the best business firms and thus be a credit to the system which is here so largely used.

Key.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 9, 1894.

MR. PHILIP WATERMAN,

San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 29th ult., to hand and noted. As we said yesterday, we exceedingly regret the trouble you have been put to in the matter of the shipment, and we have all voted you an angel to take it as good naturedly as you have, and assure you we appreciate it. Now, if you will send us a memorandum bill of the goods each party got, with the weights, we will furnish you with the bills against each one at full prices, with the allowance for freight off, or not, as you choose.

You will notice on your bill that we took off 40c. per hundred, to equalize freight with Fort Worth. Please show us your expense bill, and if we did not take off enough on account of railroad raising our shipping weights, we will credit you with the difference.

We will ship Mr. Schmidt, knick-knacks, etc., on hearing from you that we are expected to do so. The 2½ boxes will not weigh 100 lbs., and it would be a good idea to add another box of some kind wanted, for the freight on the three will be no more than on two. Will bill them to you at the same price as the large bill. As we expect it will be the face of that bill and the one for the two or three boxes, your profit will be the difference, which would not be so bad for a starter.

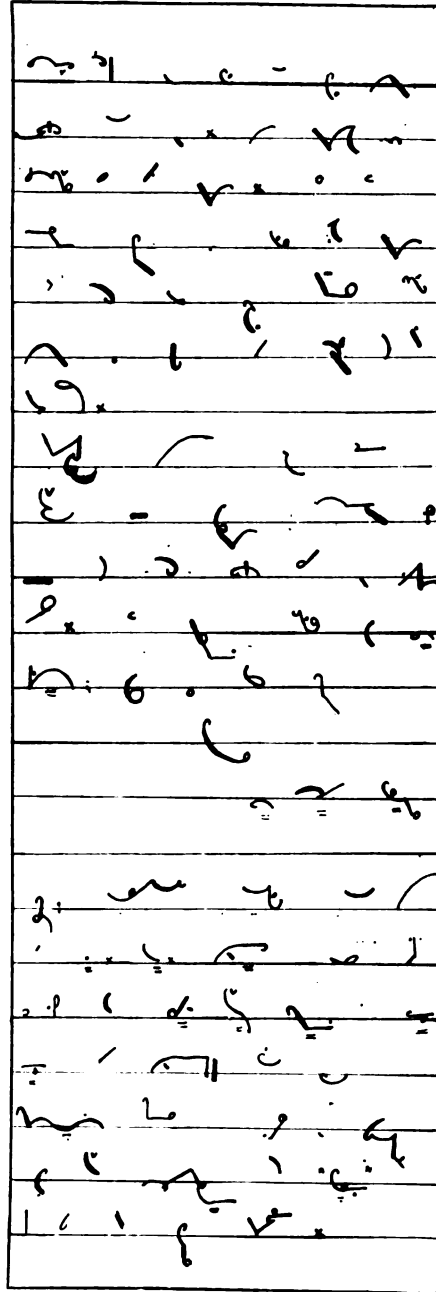
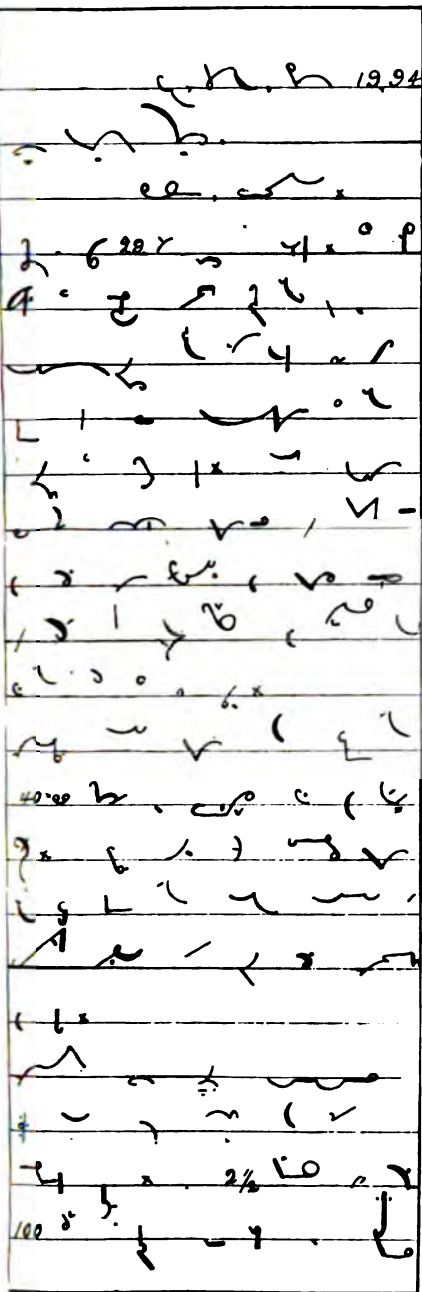
Pardon this long letter, and, if we can finally get this bill amicably settled, give us one more chance to redeem ourselves. We bespeak your patience with Mr. Taylor; this is his first trip.

Very truly yours,

MR. HENRY PHELPS.

DEAR SIR: Answering your notation on letter of A. F. Logan, next attached, would state that the Jones Fire Brick & Clay Co., are located on or near Birmingham tracks, and switch to Union Depot, either via Missouri Pacific or "Frisco," at charge of about \$3.00 per car.

Munson Shorthand.



Dement's Pitmanic Department.

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of
Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Shorthand Syntax.

In order that shorthand may be written at high speed without impairing, to a dangerous extent, the legibility of the notes, it is essential that the formation of forms shall proceed by certain and positive rules. A quick mind, it is true, is not to be restricted in the use of its inventive faculties; yet, the broader the basis it has for the exercise of those faculties, the greater the good it will accomplish thereby. Thus, where such a mind has but the abstract principles to work upon, its field is limited; but, where it has acquired all the present knowledge of shorthand abbreviation, its forum is the wide expanse of the unknown.

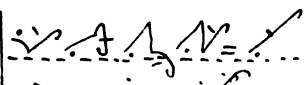

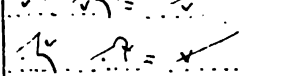
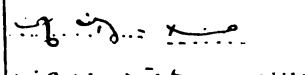

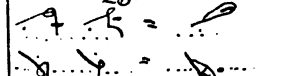
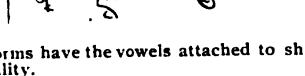

The shorthand reporter's mind is quick, alert and imaginative; hence, the greater its knowledge, the more valuable its achievements. For, with a lesser scope, it but unearths discarded or oft-discovered results—it travels along well-beaten roads, and blazes anew much-hacked trees.

The first principle of rapid writing is familiarity with the notes. The second, the general application of all rules governing the use of basic principles.

A rule which permits the indication of a syllable, should not be slighted without serious consideration. Neither should the occasional insertion of a vowel or, especially, a diphthong be grumbled at.

We have rules which indicate the syllables *ter, der, ther, dher, per, ber, ster*. If we reconstructed this rule so that it shall read: *tr, dr, thr, dhr, pr, br, str*, have we not taken a step forward? For this permits the insertion of any vowel or diphthong.

Compare the following outlines:*

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Return |  |
| Embarrassment |  |
| Writer |  |
| Retire |  |
| Endorse |  |
| Endure |  |
| Endurance |  |
| Restore |  |
| Pasture | |

*The final forms have the vowels attached to show the vowelizability.

When the reporter has this principle of form-building completely under control, his speed-power must increase.

(Testimony.)

and when I got to Woodward Avenue, I was used up; my head was bleeding profusely; my leg was bleeding, and I had gone as far as I could go.

Q. Which direction did they go? A. they ran up the alley north from Charlotte.

Q. That is the last you saw of them? A. That is the last I saw of them.

Q. You have seen your watch since? A. Yes, sir. I saw it here a week ago to-day.

Q. See if that is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you worn it? A. I bought that watch in 1881.

Q. That is your name? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is your monogram? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it worth? A. I paid M. S. Smith \$250 for that watch.

Q. What is it worth now? A. That watch is worth now \$200.

Q. When did you first see it after that? A. In the police court.

MR. ROBESON: I offer the watch in evidence.

Demosthenes.

who composed very harshly and disagreeably. So much, as Plato says, for such matters.

The first occasion of his eager inclination to oratory, they say, was this. Callistratus, the orator, being to plead in open court for Oropus, the expectation of the issue of that cause was very great, as well for the ability of the orator, who was then at the height of his reputation, as also for the fame of the action itself. Therefore, Demosthenes, having heard the tutors and schoolmasters agreeing among themselves to be present at this trial, with much importunity persuades his tutor to take him along with him to the hearing, who, having some acquaintance with the doorkeepers, procured a place where the boy might sit unseen and hear what was said. Callistratus having got the day, and being much admitted, the boy began to look upon his glory with a kind of emulation, observing how he was courted on all hands, and attended on his way by the multitude; but his wonder was more than all excited by the power of his eloquence, which seemed able to subdue and win over anything. From this time, therefore, bidding farewell to other sorts of learning and study, he now began to exercise himself, and to take pains in declaiming,

"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

Author and Publisher. Copyrighted and all Rights Reserved.

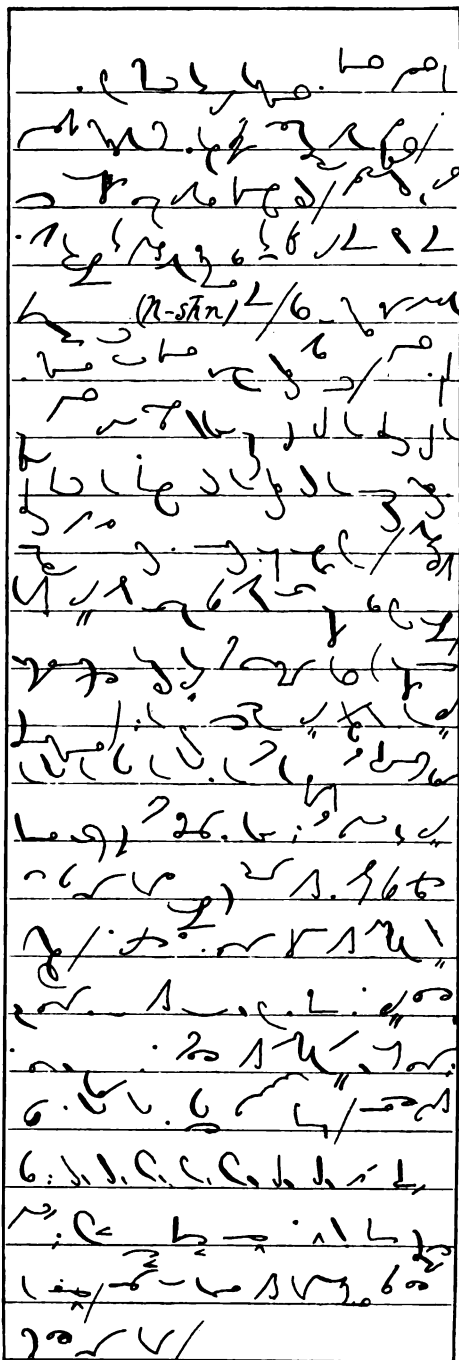
The following page shows some signs for affixes that could not be used in connection with the old phonography, inasmuch as they are required, in that, for vowel representation. To be sure, that phonography aims to get rid, as far as possible, of vowels in ordinary reporting work, by use of the ambiguous "indication" system before frequently referred to in this Department; but concededly there are many situations in which the use of an inserted vowel is requisite, in order to attain certainty, or relieve an ambiguity; and it would be exceedingly confusing if the same signs were employed both for vowel representation and as affixes representing *groups* of sounds; it would still further increase and intensify an already heavily piled-up ambiguity, and to a still greater extent present a bug-bear and an embarrassment to the learner of the art. A former number showed where ticks were used, to which a hook could be attached to indicate *of* or *own*; this was not shown in the old phonography; and the detached signs shown on the opposite page, to represent SHN and variations and derivatives thereof, are employed for other purposes in all the old adaptations where they are included at all. Phonographers will recognize that it often happens that it is very desirable to be able to express a SHN, or combination or variation of it, after an N-hook. The "Exact" does have a N-SHN-Hook after straight strokes—that is, straight strokes to which it is important to be able to add the combination; but even this added facility—an improvement, as compared with the ordinary old phonography,—did not seem quite adequate to the meeting of *all possible* or *imaginable* conditions. So, these signs, that were liberated for our further use by the fact that we did not need them for simple vowel representation, were made use of—in the manner shown opposite.

Some writers, who like a bold, open, very distinct representation of any and every sound or group that finds a place in our language, may prefer the ordinary I-shn sign—the I-stroke with the large final hook, and for such we have no suggestion to offer;

the longer sign *is* very distinct, and it gives a facility for clearly expressing this group of sounds that the old phonography nowhere afforded; but some will, we have no doubt, prefer the small final tick, written at such an angle and in such a relative position as not to be confounded with anything else. It is included in and made a part of the system, that the taste of some, for exact and at the same time very brief modes of representation, may be gratified. The remaining signs shown on the opposite page carry their own justification with them; for the utility of them is obvious, at a glance. The adoption of them is in aid of certainty and definiteness, inasmuch as they permit and promote the writing of words composed largely of similar elements by *widely* varying forms, thus affording safeguards against ambiguities not otherwise attainable. The sign EW-SHN, for example, permits distinctions between the quite large number of words in which the sound EW occurs. In *constitution* and *revolution*, the prominent sound is EW; but in the old phonography neither of these is expressed, except in the most ambiguous way. In writing L-shn, for *revolution*, EW-shn is expressed in no way except by a position of the stroke that represents, equally, many other coalescent sounds; and in *constitution*, it is expressed with similar ambiguity; and in the ordinary word-sign, there is no representation, in the old phonography form, of even the other, or consonantal, most emphatic group, the *cons*. The opposite page shows our word-sign for *constitution*—shorter than that of the old phonography for it: while our word-sign for *revolution* is the EW-stroke with a SHN-hook on it—the two signs widely distinguished in form, and each representing the *emphatic sounds* in the respective words. This is certainly in aid of rationality in the construction of a system—and of the principle that the *emphatic sounds* of the words should be expressed, as the best means of readily suggesting the words to the reader, in his reading of the notes. The word *revolution* and *revelation* are also distinguished by *difference in form*, not merely different positions for the same outlines.

Key.

A further discussion of the question of prefixes and affixes leads us to look into the propriety of selecting a few which are entirely outside of the ordinary run of such devices. We have already seen something with reference to the con-combinations. It has not yet been stated that with us large final hook on the left-hand side of straight strokes—that is, on the side opposite the SHN-hook, a hook which may be called N-SHN-hook. This is not, perhaps, strictly in the nature of a prefix or an affix, but may very well be mentioned in this connection. It gives us an opportunity to distinguish, in cases where it would not otherwise be convenient to do so, as in T-nshn for *tension*; A-T-nshn for *tension*; T-Nshn for *continuation*; P-nshn for *pension*; B-nshn for *combination*; Prt-ēn for *pretension*—a good form in itself; *prehension* and *comprehension*—not to enumerate further. It avoids the necessity of writing SHN in a number of situations in which it would be awkward to do it; that is, after an N-Hook. But there are other signs for combinations of SHN, which are more strictly affixes (for it does not come in as a prefix); for example, we have n for SHN pure and simple, and for SHNS; ā-shn, for ew-shn, for ē-shn, and for shn, though as to the latter it is only occasionally that it becomes needful, as the ī-shn is so easy and convenient. It is well-known that the SHN-sound often immediately follows N-Hook as ordinarily written, and in such situations this sign will be useful. The x-sign is a small tick, written in the direction of ē, but very small, and *not* written under, but after, a stroke; and the SHNS-sign is the same, but heavy; and the ī-shn is written in the direction of ī, but also all; while the ā-shn, ē-shn and ew-shn are a little more complicated. These are written thus: pn-shn, bn-shn, Vl-shn, fr-shn; Vl-shns, tn-shns, dn-shns, rnd-shn, dgl-t-īshn, īnn-īshn, vl-āshn, āmn-āshn, n-āshn, knst-ewshn; the ew-shn being used as a word-sign for *constitution*. These, all, of course, written *following* the strokes whose sounds their sounds immediately follow.



Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

THE COUPON TICKET.

"Oh!" said the conductor, whose impatience was now rising to fever heat, "I don't want to take up your ticket, I only want to look at it."

The Senator thought, after some reflection, that he would risk letting the man have a peep at it, anyhow, and held it up before him keeping it, however, at a safe distance. The conductor, with the customary abruptness, jerked it out of his hand, tore off the first coupon, and was about to return the ticket, when the Pacific Coaster sprang up, threw himself upon his muscle, and delivered a well directed blow of his fist upon the conductor's right eye, which landed him sprawling on one of the opposite seats. The other passengers were at once on their feet, and rushed up to know the cause of the disturbance. The Senator still standing with his arms in a pugnacious attitude, said:

"Maybe I've never ridden on a railroad train before, but I'm not going to let any sharper get away with me like that."

"What's he done?" cried the passengers.

"Why," said the Senator, "I paid seventeen dollars and a-half for a ticket to take me through to Cincinnati, and before we are five miles out, that fellow slips up and says he wants to see it, and when I get it out, he grabs hold of it and goes tearing it up, right before my eyes." Ample explanations were soon made, and the new passenger was duly initiated into the mysteries of the coupon system.

* * *

Reporting Style.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.—Continued.

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible, declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are as certain to-day

as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people.

It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials. In the circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to part from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation, which will be submitted to the conference, that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of Trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling, and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.

While no tenderness should be entertained for Trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we must directly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests.

[illegible]

Teale's Light Line Phonography.

By HENRY O. TEALE, 121 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Every intelligent stenographer will concede that the use of light lines and a separate and distinct character for every sound, will increase the legibility of shorthand very materially; but they suppose that a light line system cannot be arranged without disadvantages of some sort. A comparison of these notes with the same matter written in Pitman or Munson, will show that Light Line Phonography is not only 200 per cent. more legible, but is briefer, more facile, and better in every respect than ordinary shorthand. Of course, an occasional outline will be found that is longer than that used by Pitman or Munson, but the majority of the outlines are shorter, and an actual count of the pen strokes will show to the advantage of Light Line Phonography.

The only real difficulty in ordinary shorthand is its lack of legibility. In rapid writing the strokes, which ought to be shaded are frequently written light, and the position indicates the accented vowel, which may be in any part of the word; the consequence is, in reading, the words cannot be spelled.

In Light Line Phonography, every sound is represented by a separate and distinct character, so we know exactly what the consonants are. The position vowel reads immediately after the first consonant, unless otherwise shown. The consequence is, in reading Light Line Phonography, the out-

lines can be spelled out, almost as well as if every letter were actually written.

MESSRS. FLEISCHMANN & Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: We are sorry to inform you that we cannot fill your order of the 8th inst., in less than ten days. We have so many orders on our books for this class of goods, that we are obliged to take them in rotation, notifying each customer of the necessary delay. We have, however, sent you the two crates of No. 342, Cut-Glass, and enclose the two packages of French Porcelain. These goods we have sent by Merchants' Despatch, to-day. Please notify us if we shall fill the balance of the order at the time specified.

Yours very respectfully,
TAYLOR & STEVENS.

MESSRS. JOHN WELCH & Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: We confirm our purchase from you this morning by telegraph, ten thousand bushels No. 2 red wheat, New York grading, at \$1.28 per bushel, October delivery; also two thousand bushels white oats, at thirty-eight cents per bushel.

Yours truly,

T. C. McELVEE has been appointed stenographer by Postmaster Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y.

The Penman's Art Journal, D. T. Ames, publisher, 202 Broadway, N. Y., comes to us regularly and continues to merit its high reputation.

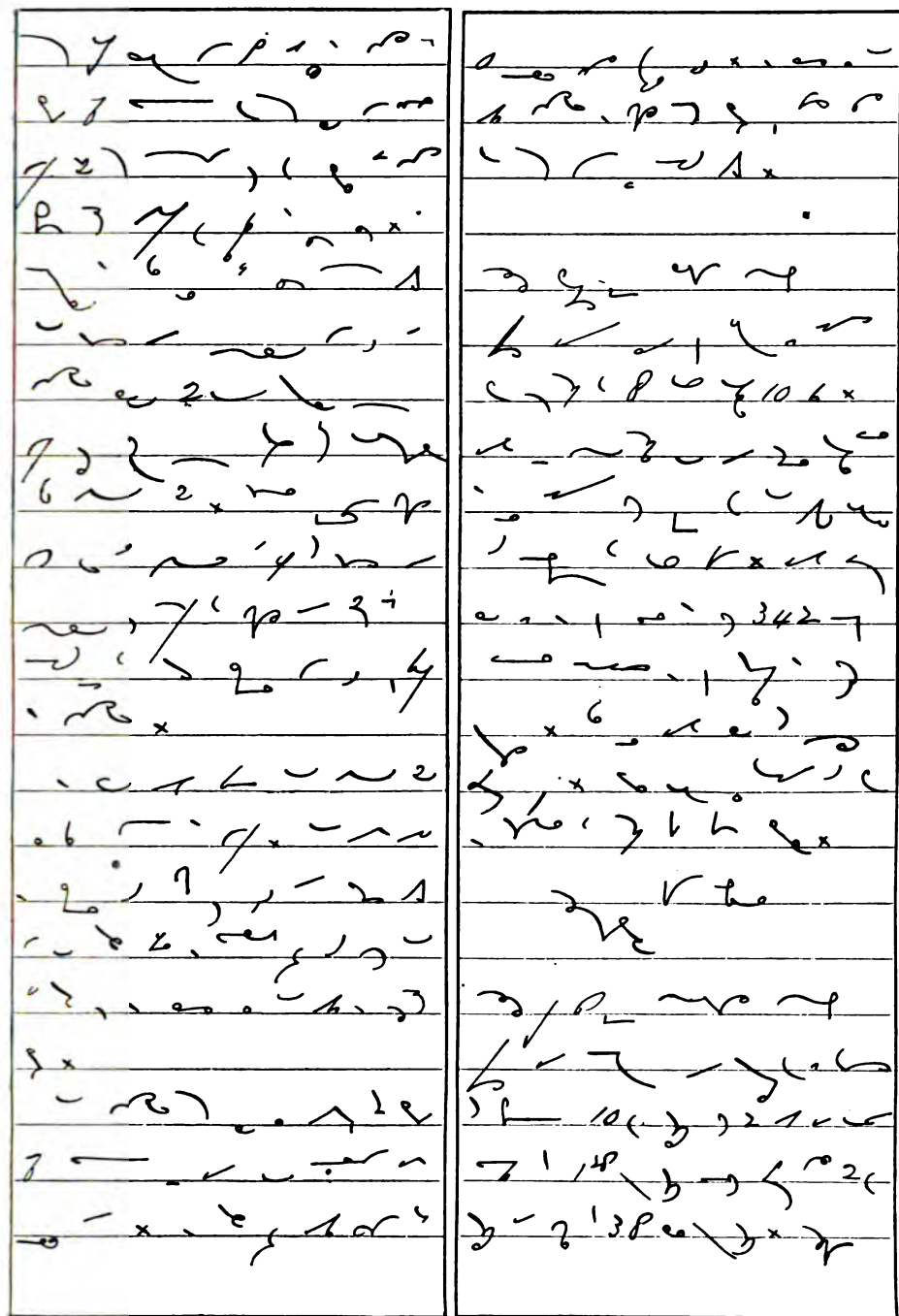
At a recent meeting of the Omaha Stenographers' Association, the following programme was put through: C. P. Wilson, paper; H. W. Lowe, paper; Lyman Searles, recitation. Debate: *Resolved*, That the court and general stenographer should have a more liberal education than the lawyer. Affirmative, A. M. Hopkins, J. A. Beck. Negative, A. C. Ong, A. E. Walkup.

STENOGRAPHER SCOTT, of the Board of Public Works, Tacoma, Wash., is in danger of losing his position, by reason of the scaling down of salaries.

It is announced that shorthand and type-writing will hereafter be taught free at the Manual Training School, Toledo, Ohio. A class of thirty pupils has just been organized.

W. H. FRY, official Court Stenographer at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, has been appointed lecturer on Stenography before the students and faculty of Memramcook College. Mr. Fry has also been engaged by the Sisters of Affiliate College to lecture before the young ladies.

Teale's Light Line Phonography.



THE STENOGRAPHER

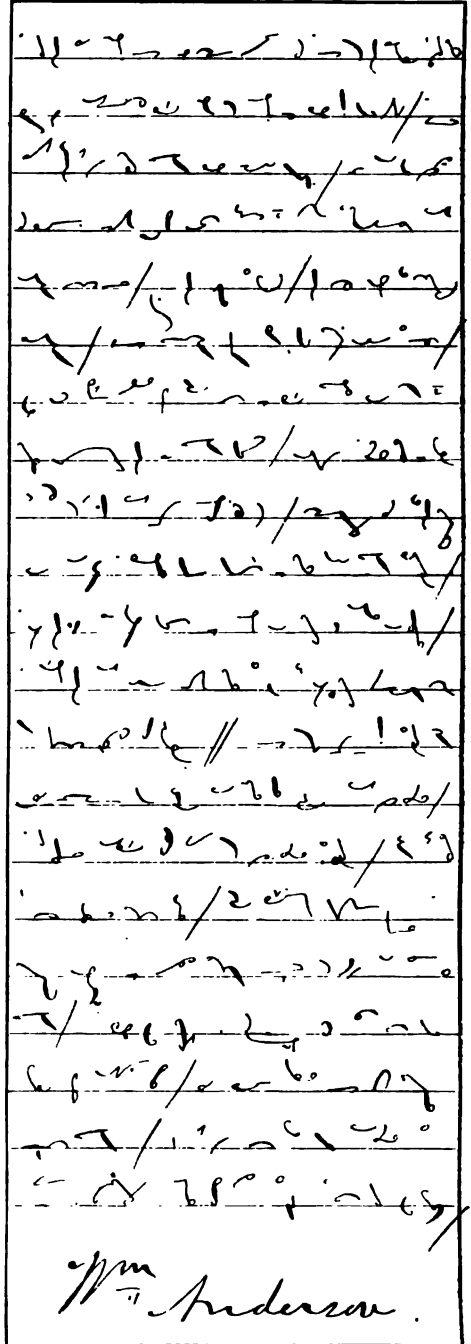
Graham Shorthand Notes, by William Anderson,

Official Stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, New York.

The Pain of Death.

The pain of death is certainly an interesting question, and, as the *Medical Record* says, the question whether death is a pleasant or painless process has been agitated in the columns of the *Sun*, and several very exciting accounts of the sensations of the dying have been reported. The conclusion is reached that death, on the whole, furnishes an agreeable sensation, and one not to be dreaded. "A great thing this, Lucilius," says Seneca, "and worthy of long study, namely, that a man quit life with tranquil spirit when that inevitable moment comes." "To fear death," he adds, "is foolish. Death imposes a necessity that is impartial and inevitable. Who can grumble at being subject to a condition from which no one is exempt?" Thus the ancient Stoic reasons, until between him and the *Sun* correspondents one might be quite persuaded to look upon death as an agreeable diversion. Unhappily the assurances of the experienced and the philosophy of the wise are of little aid when the actual exigency confronts us. Medical observation shows that as death approaches one in old age the sensibilities become benumbed, and the process, if not agreeable, is not painful. The natural death of the aged is a physiological phenomenon, and should excite no apprehension, as it involves no distress. The onset of death in the younger and healthy person is viewed with a natural apprehension which can only be modified by temperament and consolations of religion and philosophy.

The question whether the actual act of dying is painful cannot be answered categorically; for we do not know when a person dies, but only when he loses consciousness. The point discussed in the *Sun* is, therefore, really whether losing consciousness is painful. We believe that the experience of most physicians would affirm that it is. Ordinary syncope, epileptic attacks, the production of anesthesia, and the results of a cerebral concussion are usually not described as agreeable. The sensations of those drowning and asphyxiated, on the other hand, seem to be more often pleasant, at least in the later stages. Certain narcotic poisons can also produce coma agreeably. But, on the whole, man feels best when consciousness is clear and well preserved, and its sudden loss is attended with more pain than pleasure.



Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

No. 2.

A correction is needed, in respect to one sentence of our previous communication. The remarks of Mr. Osgoodby, quoted on page 140, were not made, as we have since been informed, in speaking to the resolutions referred to, but in response to interrogatories that were put to him after the paper of Mr. Bowman had been read and while it was under consideration; at which time various members gave something of their "experience" on the subject of the time required to thoroughly learn shorthand—as will be seen from the *Proceedings*, soon to be published, of the meeting.

For the benefit of those who may not have read our previous communication, we may here say, in brief, that among the conclusions arrived at therein, two or three seemed especially interesting: First, where we showed that in statements, claimed to be of fact, the *Phonographic Magazine* critic missed accuracy where the Benn Pitman "practice" in a certain direction was attempted to be stated; the citations from the *Companion* proving that such practice was in some instances directly the reverse of that which the critic so broadly and unqualifiedly asserted it to be; second, where, as bearing on his assertion that *all* the amendments or modifications suggested in the *Missing Link* were in line with the "Benn Pitman standard," it was shown that that was so far from being true that the Benn Pitman did, in a number of instances, use and teach the very forms that Mr. Dunham criticised and proposed to replace with other and more distinctive outlines. And there may be no harm in repeating, that we arrived at the further conclusion, from figures the critic himself gave, that to a considerable extent the title of Mr. Dunham's book might well have been, "*The Missing Link in the Pitman-Howard Shorthand*," while the critic had gleefully and precipitately jumped to the conclusion—which he no less joyfully confided to his readers—that the appropriate title would have been: *The Missing Link in Graham's Standard Phonography*. And we further implied, that this infirmity on the part of our critic in the treatment of facts, imposed on us the duty of withholding cred-

ence to his statements of fact, unless such statements should be first confirmed by an independent investigation.

While these preliminary matters are under discussion, one or two other observations may appropriately be made. The simple question, of course, is, whether Messrs. Pitman and Howard have borrowed from Mr. Graham; whether the new *Companion* shows such borrowing; but we have been informed, that at some time that question—which is not a new one—has been sought to be complicated by attempting to show that at some time previous to the issuing of the Hand-Book, Mr. Graham, as well as Benn Pitman and others, had been a borrower from some one else; that, for instance, his *Reporter's Manual*, which preceded the Hand-Book by several years, was substantially a reproduction of the Ninth Edition of Isaac Pitman. Obviously, if this were entirely true, it would not in any way affect the question of any borrowings from Mr. Graham, by Pitman and Howard, of things that were not found in any work issued earlier than the Hand-Book, or other works issued by Mr. Graham. This question would remain unchanged even if Andrews and Boyle, Benn Pitman, and Mr. Graham in his first published works, did adopt, in the main, the phonography then current, as known and practiced in England and America. There was no international copyright law then to interfere with such adoption. No doubt those gentlemen would all have admitted that they had adopted the principles and forms of the then current phonography. True, some of these gentlemen may have been consulted, as members of the Phonetic Council, on the subject of proposed changes; for Isaac Pitman was in the habit, as a preliminary to introducing changes and modifications into the text-books he published, of submitting proposed changes to other phonographers, and basing his adoption or rejection of suggestions, on the verdict of such phonographers; as in 1851 he submitted a leaflet entitled, "Proposals for the Improvement of Phonography, submitted to the British and American Phonetic Council, and if approved of, recommended for adoption at the commencement of the year 1852;" it subsequently appearing that some of those proposals—those with reference to F-V and SHN-hooks—were *rejected* by the Council.

But these submissions of proposed changes were with the intention of including them, in case the verdict were favorable and such changes were thought to be in the line of improvement, into books into which Mr. Pitman would himself incorporate them, which books *he* would publish, reaping, of course, the publisher's profit and advantage—he always stoutly maintaining, in England, where he could appeal to the laws of copyright, his rights as publisher and author, no matter to what extent he may have been indebted to the suggestions of others for the modifications and improvements made. Those works so presented, incorporating proposed modifications from time to time submitted to and approved by the Phonetic Council, were no doubt, up to a certain date, the principal source from which American compilers drew their materials. In a legal and copyright sense—and this is referred to merely for illustration—no incorporation, by Mr. Pitman, of the suggestions of others, seems to have weighed at all with the courts in England, when the question of sustaining Mr. Pitman's copyrights has come before them—not even the fact pointed out by Mr. Graham himself some years ago, if that was before the court—that at the very outset Mr. Pitman himself had apparently borrowed from Harding the idea of pairing the consonants, selecting some of the identical signs exhibited in Harding for the same consonants, and had also borrowed from Good some of the hooks—retaining them through several editions, and possibly deriving the idea itself, of hooks, from Mr. Good's work. The courts would undoubtedly be entitled to recognize that Mr. Pitman had set forth, in a peculiar way of his own—by his own peculiar arrangement—pre-existing material along with his own; and that is conceded to be a ground for the sustaining of a copyright, at least where the copyright on the borrowed material has lapsed or is no longer of any effect. Mr. Isaac Pitman himself goes this far in admitting his obligations to Harding (see p. 13, ninth edition):—"It may, perhaps, not be inappropriate to observe, that phonography, with all the intellectual and social benefits that follow in its train, has resulted from the seemingly trifling circumstance that the author, at the age of seventeen, learned Taylor's system of shorthand from Harding's edition;" but he says nothing

about any adoption of Taylor's or Harding's ideas or devices.

Our question, of course, is, whether the new *Companion* shows any borrowings, of principles or devices, from Mr. Graham. The editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* admits no obligation of this kind. He challenges the production of any evidence, the citation of any instance, going to show that the *Companion* is at all indebted to Mr. Graham. He says, addressing the editor of this journal: "We challenge you to show one single principle or device in the *Companion* which did not become a part of the phonographic system not only independently of Mr. Graham, but before Mr. Graham ever published his Hand-Book." This is broad ground to take, and there might be a temptation to proceed at once to an inquiry into facts bearing upon it; his contention evidently being, that not only all the material in the *Companion*, but each and every of the precise specific uses of it therein, had been shown—had "become a part of the phonographic system," before Mr. Graham ever published his Hand-Book. But a moment's preliminary inquiry seems needful here. What is to "become a part of the phonographic system?" Does it consist in the making of a suggestion, which has been presented, but not adopted in any phonographic publication? Plainly, the things which Isaac Pitman from time to time presented to phonographers to ascertain whether well-known writers so approved the proposed modifications as to warrant him in incorporating them into his text books, could not make them a "part of the phonographic system;" the very object of presenting them being to determine whether they should be incorporated into it and "made a part of" it; those things which the Phonetic Council concurred in rejecting, and which, for that reason, Mr. Pitman forebore from incorporating into his works, certainly not *then* becoming a "part of" the system as authoritatively put forth and recognized. There was, for example, much discussion on the subject of the final hooks already referred to. Messrs. Pitman and Prosser are said to have at some time, we do not know when, inserted in their *Companion*, edition of 1853, under the copyright of which year that work was for a long time issued, a page headed "Improvements," in which the subject of these hooks was referred to, in

which reference was made to the previous submission of them by Isaac Pitman—and to their rejection—"it now seems without sufficient reason;" reference being made to discussions which had taken place on the subject of those hooks, in England, and to their adoption, in journals devoted to shorthand. But at that time Messrs. Pitman and Prosser did not take the forward step of incorporating them into their *Companion*, and they were not incorporated into the Benn Pitman text-books until Mr. Graham had issued the Hand-Book and had applied the F-V-hook to the representing of combinations or groups of terminal sounds, which Mr. Isaac Pitman did not even suggest in his tenth edition of the *Manual*, published in the same year in which the Hand-Book was published, and in which *Manual* he incorporated the hooks referred to. Pitman and Prosser, in their supplemental page, say: "The suggested improvements are given here that they may be tested, and that the writing of those who adopt them may be intelligible to those who do not;" so, these "suggested improvements," had not then become a part of the Benn Pitman phonographic system, and with Isaac Pitman they were newly adopted. The first suggestions concerning them referred to them merely as hooks for F, V, and there were none concerning the use of them for any added words, such as Graham made in his Appendix to his *Biographical Sketch* of Dr. Stone, issued late in 1866 (preceding by about a year and a half the tenth edition of Isaac Pitman's *Manual*). Eight years later Mr. Benn Pitman was still treating the then far from new use of these hooks as matters of suggestion: for in his unpagged pamphlet, "Suggestions for the Practical and Theoretical Completion of Phonography," understood to have been issued in 1866, on the fourth page of the matter following the "Introductory" we find, "the *f v* hook in phrase-writing represents an added *have, to have, of*;" and: "*d*, a right-hand final hook to represent an added *f v*, for *have, to have, of*." Engraved sheet at the end, F-V-signs printed in red, shows *ever, have, of*, indicated by this hook.

Now, we are not responsible for, nor bound to justify, any claims not supported by facts which Mr. Graham himself may at any time have put forth, to an origination of

anything whatever. We are discussing, not in the interest of Mr. Graham or of any one else, the facts, and in this particular instance as bearing on the *Phonographic Magazine* criticism of the *Missing Link*, against the general spirit of which we felt bound, for the sake of fairness and justice, to protest. Leaving aside the question of the origination of these hooks, or of the alphabetic significations attached to them, and the date at which they really became "a part of phonography," it may be interesting to consider, briefly, before concluding this communication, two or three cases wherein it would seem that the *Companion* is indebted for devices and principles of Mr. Graham's origination, in connection with these very hooks. Of course, the use of a well-known sign, such as an F-V-hook, for a purpose to which no one else had previously put it, is as much a "device" for the representing of the words or parts of words to which they are first appropriated, as would be the invention of a sign, say one of these hooks; and the erection, into a principle of general application, of an idea embodied in a single haphazard sign, should also receive its due credit; for principles are of wide application, and aid the writer immensely. In Mr. Isaac Pitman's *Manual*, tenth edition—dedicated, by the way, in May, 1858, to the members of the Phonetic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, who had "so earnestly co-operated in disseminating the true principles of writing and in bringing phonography to its present high state of perfection," by "their grateful fellow-laborer in the cause of literary reform, Isaac Pitman"—a very limited use of the F-V-hook was shown. It was shown used in lieu of stroke V and stroke F, and for adding *ever, have, of*; and when Mr. Benn Pitman published, in 1866, his pamphlet of *Suggestions*, he included, as represented by the hook, *to have*—a use to which students of the Hand-Book had for years been accustomed. He did not even mention the use of it to represent *tive*, one of the principles which Mr. Graham exhibited, and one of the most useful—so useful as to lead one to wonder why he should have invented a special *tiv* hook. Now, the new *Companion* shows a number of applications of the hook to the representing of *tive, of*, and *to have* (the latter among Benn Pitman's 1866 suggestions),

and also to represent *ful*, as in *careful*, *truthful*. We do not know that the last had been suggested anywhere, previous to the suggesting of them by Mr. Graham. If they had become a recognized "part of phonography," let our critic show it—in view of the broad assertion already quoted from him.

In the present communication our remaining space is short, and we may as well give a few examples from the new *Companion*, of use of this hook for words and terminations as Graham systematically used them; and we may for the present limit ourselves mainly to cases in which the hook follows T-stroke: page 96, *ought to have, it would have*; p. 97, *it would have had, it ought to have had* (both *ought*, as implied by first position, and *would*, as implied by third, being, as we understand, first shown by Mr. Graham; Pitman and Prosser's *Vocabulary*, 1855, giving *which would be* with brief-W-sign for *would*); p. 98, *as it ought to have had, as it would have had*; p. 100, *truthful*; p. 17, 101, *constructive*, p. 101, *is truthful, as truthful*; p. 17, 102, *instructive*; and it may be noted, that in the *Exercises*, p. 50, we have it in the sign for *productive*, a hook on the d-stroke, and hence, for the same purpose, in the writing of *destructive, obstructive* (p. 29). On K-stroke, at p. 120, we have it in *descriptive*; at p. 121, in *inscriptive*; at p. 124, in *significative*, and at page 119, in *skilful*. And in connection with the sign for *significative*, we may refer to a derivative sign shown in the new *Companion* constituting a good instance, we think, of the running of a principle or device "into the ground" in a case in which the practical sense of Mr. Graham would have restrained him—a sign for *is-as-significative-as*, a G-stroke with double initial circle, and a circle-inclosing final V-Hook !!

We propose to continue this in greater detail in the next issue.

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1894.

Metropolitan Business College, of Chicago.

Mr. Sprague, of the Remington Typewriter Company, of this city, responded Tuesday 16th to an invitation from this school to address the students of the shorthand and typewriting department, upon the

subject of "The Elements of Success in Shorthand and Typewriting."

Among the elements which insure success in a student, he thought the leading qualities to be: Confidence in themselves, the system they write, the school and the teachers; concentration of mind and effort; practice; accuracy; willingness to attend to every detail; neatness; promptness; attentiveness; and lastly, speed.

His address was not only instructive but entertaining, showing him to be a gentleman of deep thought, wide experience, and possessing the happy faculty of telling stern facts in a pithy and deeply interesting manner.

It is from such men as Mr. Sprague, men who have grown prominent as successful business men in general, and eminent in their special field of labor, from whom students and teachers should draw their greatest inspiration. The experience of such men and their advice is invaluable alike to the progressive and ambitious teacher, and the earnest and enthusiastic student. To be thus favored with the result of an experience, more or less varied, enables a thoughtful person to avoid the many errors which otherwise might beset his pathway. A student fortunate enough to receive such advice as Mr. Sprague gave to the students of this college, starts out upon an unknown career, with the almost certain knowledge of how to proceed, thus preventing many errors which might otherwise prove disastrous.

D. FULMER.

Typewriting Speed.

"How fast does the average amanuensis transcribe shorthand notes on the typewriter?"

Answer.—The amanuensis who can transcribe his notes all day long at the rate of fifty words a minute, including in the computation the time required for all necessary manipulation of the machine, such as putting in and removing the paper, etc., is in our opinion rather above than under the average.—*The Phonographic Magazine* (Cincinnati), of October 1st, 1894.

In the "wild and woolly West"—where editors have their private graveyards to plant their victims in (so dreadfully depicted by "M. Quad"); where bowie knives grow on rose bushes, and the whistling of bullets is as common as the sighing of the wind through the boughs; where they write about "*weapons of civilized warfare*," and in the same sentence *strive* to bear witness to the truth in a superfluously superficial and supercilious spirit of brazen bravado—the average set-up above need not excite comment.

But we of "the East" (the modest mother and forbearing father of that "Wild West")—of whom it may be said :

"Here lurks no treason :

Here no envy swells ;

Here grow no brutal grudges."

And where we

"Set down naught in malice."

And where our leonine spirits are subservient to our lamb-like virtues, as we earnestly endeavor to "depart from evil and do good"—we are much moved to marvel more at this most extraordinary statement, and we would frame "rather," in the above comprehensive definition and declaration, in letters the length, height and depth of a ten-foot pole.

* * *

Our answer: Ideal standard—4000 words an hour. Real standard—2,000 words an hour. Thus do we only half live up to our ideal in the real typewriting life. And I am writing of the profession, to the entire exclusion of those who, by reason of poor preparation, are not worthy of the name. Only expert stenographer-typewriters approach the above ideal, and they are the rare exception to the real standard.

KENDRICK C. HILL.

Shorthand Notes from Chester.

Delaware County, noted for its political combats, brilliant barristers and high taxes, is not without its coterie of successful shorthand writers. Among those who have gained a local notoriety, are : Samuel L. Clayton, son of Judge Clayton, of the county courts ; Miss Nellie Wilson, the only prospective woman lawyer in the county ; Miss Viola Howard, private secretary to the principal of the girl's Normal School, Philadelphia ; Isaac Johnson, court stenographer ; William E. Tribit, city editor of the *Chester Times* ; Prof. Albert Wunderlich, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is abundant material with which to organize a stenographers' club or association, if Chester and Media hen-trackers would combine. A local paper has suggested the formation of such a feature, but no action has as yet been taken—probably from the lack of a leader.

A shorthand class will be formed in connection with the Y. M. C. A., this fall, but like all schools of this character, it is a long road to a desired end.

A Challenge Accepted.

Our Irish contemporary, which has changed its title from the *Phonographic Bulletin* to the "*Pilmanile*," is answerable for the statement that Mr. Bunbury is prepared to enter into contest in phonography for any speed up to 280 words per minute. This is in reply to a challenge thrown down by Mr. V. Foord, of Bristol.—From the *Reporters' Journal* for October, 1894.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 11, 1894.

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,

Editor THE STENOGRAPHER.

DEAR SIR : This is not in the nature of a complaint, but I would like to know if Mr. Osgoodby has permanently discontinued his department in THE STENOGRAPHER ? I am one of his disciples, and became so thro' the influence of THE STENOGRAPHER, and have always taken a personal pride in the able manner in which that department was conducted, and to now miss its monthly visit is like missing the face of a valued friend.

Do not suppose that I consider that the only valuable department, or even the most valuable, for loyal as I am to Mr. Osgoodby and his method, I am more loyal to THE STENOGRAPHER, and consider any one of its special features worth many times the price of subscription.

I am a writer, or, more correctly speaking, a student of shorthand, merely for the pleasure I find in the study and for the mental training and benefits to be derived therefrom, but, nevertheless, I have found the art very helpful to me in my daily office routine, enabling me to do more and better work. THE STENOGRAPHER is at all times a stimulus to continued effort, and when it arrives and I once begin reading, I rarely lay it down until I have read everything between the covers. Each time that I do so I wonder how any shorthand writer can afford to do without so useful a mentor and guide. That valuable series of articles by Kendrick Hill should be in the hands of every amanuensis and even those who dictate might read them with pleasure and profit. I am of the opinion, however, that the present generation of amanuenses is hard to reach with anything that does not appeal directly to the pocket, and this only does so indirectly.

I have a somewhat extensive acquaintance with this class of shorthand writers, and have earnestly labored to create in them an enthusiasm for, and love of the profession, by lauding the shorthand journals and trying to get them to subscribe and read, but have found it making "bricks without straw." "You cannot teach an old dog new tricks," seems to apply with equal force to the amanuensis. To begin with, he or she, enters school and leaves it with but one main idea; that of getting all the money possible for the least possible skill and labor, and it does seem that many teachers in instructing and preparing students for work, foster this one idea.

If I were a teacher, I would make a subscription to some good shorthand magazine (preferably THE STENOGRAPHER, because of its non-partisanship and general excellence), a pre-requisite to matriculation. If this were generally done, we might have fewer students, but fewer incompetents, also, and better phonetists and broader minded men and women.

Pardon this long letter, for I really did not mean to take up so much of your time.

Yours fraternally,

J. P. LACOUR.

The following awards have been made for typewriter supplies for the fiscal year:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

Easton & Rupp, Washington, D. C.: 2 reams cap paper, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ in., single sheets, \$2.80; 15 reams note paper, unruled, \$1; 1 ream do. ruled, 89c.; 10 M McGill's fasteners, No. 1, 70c.; 2 M Underwood's blue carbon paper, \$7.50; 6 doz. typewriter ribbons, copying, \$6; 2 doz. do. black ribbons, \$6; 3 doz. letter openers, \$2; 200 writing paper packet, foolscap, \$22.

R. Carter Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.: 60 reams letter paper, 8×10 in., single sheets, \$3; 60 reams cap paper, $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in., unglazed, \$3.60; 7 reams note paper, unruled, parchment, \$2.74; 10 reams do. antique, laid, \$1.80; 200 office scratch books, No. 4070, \$18.60 per 100; 250 do. No. 4068, \$13.10 per 100; 6 gross hexagon pencils, Fabers No. 2, \$5.68; 6 gross do. Eagle No. 2, \$3.95; 3 dozen erasers, rubber, Eagle, large, \$1.20; 2 dozen do. small, 62c.; 1 dozen do. Fabers, large, \$1.44; 3 dozen do. typewriter No. 102, 26c. and 3 dozen do. No. 104, 52c.; 150 shorthand note books, \$1.20 per dozen.

Herman Baumgarten, Washington, D. C.: 2 dozen paragon typewriter ribbons, indelible, \$4.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Watertown, Mass. Samuel Ward Co., 49 Franklin Street, Boston: 12 sheets carbon paper, 8×12 , 35c per dozen; 6 ribbons, indelible for Caligraph, copyable, 60c each; 6 ribbons non-copyable, 60c each; 1 Victor copying press, Bailey's No. 12, \$21.25; 1 blotter bath, Bailey's No. 10, \$17.00; 1 copying press stand, Bailey's No. 21, \$15.00.

NAVY YARDS:

Typewriter Paper: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; New York; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; League Island, Pa. Arthur Mountain & Co., 56 Cedar Street, New York.

Mare Island, Cal., Payot Upham & Co., 101 Battery Street, San Francisco.

Typewriter Materials: Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Annapolis, Washington, Norfolk, Mare Island, League Island. J. W. Gibbes & Co., Columbia, S. C.

Pensacola, Hume & Ballosoly, Norfolk, Va.



OTED, Personal and
Otherwise, Association
News and Correspondence

We present, elsewhere, a specimen of Light Line Phonography, by Henry O. Teale, of Brooklyn, N. Y. There seems to be a good deal of merit in this system.

THE *Phonographic Quarterly Review* edited by Thomas Allen Reed, No. 1, Vol. 1, October, 1894, contains 64 pages in beautifully written Isaac Pitman shorthand. It is intended to cover the field of high-class magazines and reviews, published in ordinary type.

We hear that a machine using dots and dashes, something like the Morse telegraphic alphabet, has been put in use in New York city. It consists of some half dozen keys, printing the characters through a ribbon on a narrow strip of paper against a tiny cylinder of rubber.

ATTENTION is particularly directed to the advertisement of W. G. Chaffee, Oswego, N. Y. Owing to the increase in trade with South America, there is a growing demand for stenographers who can read and write Spanish. Mr. Chaffee has a first-class Spanish teacher, and can give lessons by mail.

PAUL P. BANHOLZER, of 1236 W. Huntingdon St., Philadelphia, would like a position as stenographer, typewriter operator and double entry bookkeeper. He refers to *The Record*.

AN accomplished teacher of shorthand, with an experience in teaching Graham for eight years at a leading college in Chicago, and also Benn Pitman at a leading college in Philadelphia, holding a Benn Pitman teacher's certificate, desires a situation. Address, C. T. P., care *The National Stenographer*, Chicago, Ill.

M. A. GOEKS, 215 West 88th St., New York, says: "Feeling you are a true friend to your readers, I would ask you for suggestions in regard to the use of 'International Clinics,' referred to in the October STENOGRAPHER, to assist in the preparation for medical reporting." If Mr. Goeks will write to Mr. Harry Mills, 319 So. Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, we think he will receive information that will be of service to him. We would strongly recommend the use of the "Clinics" for preparation in medical reporting.

SIMPLIFIED SHORTHAND. Dr. Leo. Stäger, of 54 West 32d St., New York city, sends us a pamphlet entitled "Simplified Shorthand." It claims to be adapted from the very successful system of shorthand writing established by the German scholars, Messrs. Schrey, Yohnen and Socin. It aims to be a substitute for longhand. There seems to be quite a movement just now in the direction of providing simple, easily learned, perfectly legible shorthand—one that can be put to use from the beginning and which will stand rough usage and prove valuable to all classes of users.

IN a Sioux Falls paper on a recent Sunday appeared an advertisement, "Stenographer wanted." Miss Eva Humes, of Salem, saw the advertisement, but Sioux Falls is forty-five miles from Salem, and there would be no train to that city until late Monday, and before that time half a dozen persons might apply for the place. Miss Humes, therefore, attired herself in a jaunty bicycle suit, provided herself with a luncheon, mounted her wheel and made nearly fifty miles over a rough and hilly road to Sioux Falls, and early Monday morning applied in person for the position and got it.—*Philada. Press*.

MR. D. KIMBALL, the well-known teacher of Lindsley's Tachygraphy, will soon publish a manual of educational and business typewriting, the work of several year's preparation.

THE New Orleans Stenographer's Association, at their recent meeting, elected the following officers: Nat L. Marks, president; Charles S. Foster, vice-president; Joseph Lallande, recording secretary; F. P. Cousin, assistant recording-secretary; P. S. Augustin, financial secretary; R. S. Cross, treasurer; Miss Alice Hawthorne, librarian. The treasurer's report shows the assets of the Association to be \$1,112.

THE National Typewriter Company is urging commercial schools and colleges to take up its method of having each student of shorthand provided with his own typewriter, claiming both teacher and pupil are benefited; the teacher in increasing his chances for obtaining students, and giving him more for his money than he would otherwise receive, and the student in receiving nearly two-thirds of his tuition fee back, in addition to the increased chances for obtaining a position. Bates Torrey, in one of his books, says: "An operator furnishing the machine should receive at least two dollars a week more compensation." We advise those interested to write to the National Typewriter Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and be sure to ask them for a specimen of their manifold work.

MANY of our readers have possibly not as yet seen the UTILITY PAPER CLIP, a device for fastening papers together without puncturing or mutilating them in any way. This device is entirely unique and original, and stenographers and office men generally will find it a valuable addition to their equipment. It is one of those little conveniences which, after one has become accustomed to its use, proves indispensable. The fastener in question is neat, convenient and inexpensive; does its work perfectly, and will at once recommend itself to every office man who is accustomed to keeping his papers arranged systematically, or one who makes use of paper fasteners.

THE UTILITY PAPER CLIP is made by the O. W. Smith Manufacturing Co., of Detroit, Mich., who say they will send anyone who is interested, a trial box for twenty-five cents.

MR. L. L. PURVIS, has been appointed stenographer and private secretary to General Freight Agent Morey, in the rate department of the Illinois Central Railroad at New Orleans, La., which position was vacated by the resignation of Mr. James Edmunds. Mr. Purvis is spoken of as a young stenographer of great promise, and we expect to hear of his success in the future.

Publishers' Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

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THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

We can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

If any of our readers have copies of **THE STENOGRAPHER**, volumes 1 and 2 to sell, or exchange, we would be pleased to hear from them.

Patents.

Patents issued from September 4th, to October 9th, inclusive:

525,335. W. H. Clarke, Columbus, Ohio. Paper Roll Holder.

525,345. A. H. Huth, London, England. Typewriting Machine.

525,356. O. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reading Stand.

525,620. H. D. Pierce, Cleveland, Ohio. Pen Rack.

525,677. G. L. Collins & M. Keegan, Sr., Trenton, N. J. Combined Letter Weight and Letter File.

525,895. E. M. Gorden, Everett, Mass. Fountain Pen.

525,916. A. H. Merriman, Charles City, Iowa. Attachments for Typewriting Machines.

525,947. A. Dom, Mount Healthy, Ohio. File for Index Cards.

525,966. G. R. Sandell, New York, N. Y. Pencil.

526,045. J. M. Morgan, Port Washington, Wis. Revolving Chair.

526,059. C. B. Smith, Warren, Pa. Ink Stand.

526,079. W. J. Hunter, Scottdale, Pa. Combined Pen Rack, Stand and Case.

526,121. M. R. Toland and J. F. Conkey, San Jacinto, Cal. Blotter Attachments for Check Books.

526,114. J. W. Carver, Canton, Maine. Table.

526,280. C. F. Wickland, Freemont, Ohio. Pencil Sharpener.

526,282. J. J. Yeates, Birmingham, Ala. Case for Paper Sheets.

526,366. A. Forander, New York, N. Y. Blotting Pad.

526,382. A. C. Conklin, Plainfield, N. J. Ink Stand Bracket.

526,416. A. H. Steel, Brookville, Pa. Penholder.

526,425. P. E. Wirt, Bloomsburgh, Pa. Fountain Pen.

527,017. J. H. Fry, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Folding Drafting Table.

526,726. W. H. Morden, Toronto, Canada. File.

526,774. J. Febel, New York, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

526,779. J. C. Gould, London, England. Case or Holder for Letters.

526,815. P. J. Pauly, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. File Case or Cabinet.

526,854. J. J. Busenberry, Chicago, Ills. Time Stamp.

526,855. H. H. Cabot, Bristol, R. I. Paper Fastener.

526,894. L. P. Diss, Llion, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

526,990. J. E. Bucklen, Washington, D. C. Copy Holder.

527,038. J. P. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio. Typewriting Machine.

527,114. C. F. Johnson, Lowell, Mass. Combined Book Holder Index and Writing Tablet.

527,108. A. R. Cooper, New Jersey City, N. J. Knee Desk and Reading Stand.

527,208. S. H. Leavenworth, Cincinnati, Ohio. Self-inking Hand Stamp.

527,272. M. Foley, Herkimer, N. Y. Typewriting Cabinet.

527,277. W. O. Gottwalls, Washington, D. C. Bill File.

The above list of patents is furnished to us by Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Attorney, Atlantic Building, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C., to whom applicants for information are referred.

The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VI.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1894.

NUMBER 6.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER VIII.

LETTERS.

"Comparatively few persons are required to practice any of the other varieties of composition. But almost every one has occasion to write letters, and the difference in the effect produced between a letter well written and a letter badly written, is as great as that between good and bad bread."—Hart's Rhetoric.

WRITE THEM A LETTER TO-NIGHT.

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or ball,
But stay in your room to-night.
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good, long letter write—
Write to the sad old folk at home,
Who sit when the day is done
With folded hands and downcast eyes
And think of the absent one.
Write them a letter to-night.

Don't selfishly scribble: "Excuse my haste,
I've scarcely time to write."
Lest their brooding thoughts go wandering back
To many a bygone night,
When they lost their needed sleep and rest,
And every breath was a prayer
That God would leave their delicate babe
To their tender love and care.
Write them a letter to-night.

Don't let them feel that you've no more need
Of their love and counsel wise,
For the heart grows strangely sensitive
When age has dimmed the eyes.
It might be well to let them believe
You never forgot them quite—
That you deemed it a pleasure when far away
Long letters home to write. Then
Write them a letter to-night.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends
Who make your pastime gay,
Have half the anxious thoughts for you
That the old folk have to-day.
For the sad old folk at home,
With locks fast turning white,
Are longing to hear of the absent one.
Oh, write them a letter to-night!—(Selected.)

In Chapter VI, we wrote about the "Importance of Letter-writing"; dwelt upon nine different kinds of letters, the seven chief requisites of a letter, etc.

In Chapter VII, we concisely considered the first of the seven chief requisites of a letter, viz., *Form*.

In this Chapter, ours is the privilege and province to merely mention the others, in dispensing with them.

* * *

THE SPELLING MATCH.

Ten little children, standing in a line,
"F-u-l-y, fully," then there were nine.

Nine puzzled faces, fearful of their fate,
"C-i-l-l-y, silly," then there were eight.

Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of heaven,
"B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were seven.

Seven grave heads, shaking in an awful fix,
"D-u-t-i-e, duty," then there were six.

Six eager darlings, determined each to strive,
"L-a-l-d-y, lady," then there five.

Five hearts so anxious, beating more and more,
"S-c-o-l-l-a-r, scholar," then there were four.

Four mouths like rosebuds on a red rose tree,
"M-e-e-r-y, merry," then there were three.

Three pairs of pink ears, listening keen and true,
"O-n-l-e-y, only," then there were two.

Two sturdy laddies, ready both to run,
"T-u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was one.

One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun,
"H-e-r-o, hero," the spelling match was won.
(Selected.)

(2). Spelling.—If *bad spelling* be disreputable, what an elegant educational embellishment is *good spelling*! In the early days the would-be orthographer's opportunities were few, which the following quotation from the Cyclopaedia of Biography affirms;

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"Washington himself, before he became a public man, was a bad speller. People were not so particular then in such matters as they are now; and, besides, there really was no settled system of spelling a hundred years ago. When the General wrote for a 'rheam of paper,' a beaver 'hatt,' a suit of 'cloaths,' and a pair of 'sattin' shoes, there was no Webster unabridged to keep people's spelling within bounds."

And looking backward as far as Shakespeare's time, we read in the same Cyclo-pedia: "In his own day, the name was spelled in thirty-three different ways."

Suffice it to say, *this day* is the striking contrast of the past in *spelling* as in everything else.

* * *

(3). Typewriting.—Mr. Bates Torrey knows, and knows how to tell, all about the importance of typewriting, as well as the art thereof, which he *was, is, and will be* doing in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

(4). Choosing the exact word for the exact thought.

(5). Building the words into correct sentences.

(6). Capitalization,

(7). Punctuation.

These essentials of epistolary correspondence are elaborately enunciated in grammars, rhetorics, works on composition and language, etc., and when sequentially and seriously studied, beginning with youth's bright morning and ending only with the close of life's day, constitute a *nebula* in the educational heavens of the mental universe, which, though not so sublime as the cardinal virtues represented by the stars of the first magnitude in the sky of man's individuality, yet are among the golden, glistening graces of the master-mind.

The acquirement of the art of letter-writing should be the anxious aim of all amanuenses.

* * *

"Letters from absent friends extinguish fear,
Unite division, and draw distance near;
Their magic force each silent wish conveys,
And wafts embodied thought a thousand ways.
Could souls to bodies write, death's power
were mean,
For minds could then meet minds with heaven
between."—*Aaron Hill.*

Dear to me, indeed, are the *letters* from my father, written to me while on his travels through "the sunny South," and, *vice versa*, at times when I was far from home.

Dearer to me, even, are the *letters* from my wife, both before and since our marriage, when we were absent the one from the other.

And I have numerous files of *letters* from friends far away, to which I frequently recur with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

And, in my library, I now fix my fond gaze upon "The Writings of Washington" (in 12 vols.), "The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster," "Franklin's Letters," etc., etc., and I have many biographies which abound in the *letters* of the great personages whose characters are delineated.

It may be truly said of Washington, as of Napoleon, that "he was as successful with the pen as with the sword."

* * *

But how feeble and foolish in my mind I should be if I failed to write of that epistolary packet from Providence to the human race, which I hold in my left hand as I indite these words with my right, viz., the *letters* of St. Paul and other Apostles—comprising as they do the latter portion of the *written* gift of God to the world.

Profound and profitable, indeed, is the study of letters, from the A, B, C's of the alphabet to the Revelation of St. John the Divine, with innumerable intervening instances, of some of which we have made mention. There is a vast volume of meaning in the words: "Life and Letters."


* * *

"Goodbye—my paper's out so nearly
I've only room for—
Yours sincerely,"

KENDRICK C. HILL.

P.S.—"Full oft have letters caused the writers
To curse the day they were inditers."

Isaac Pitman Vindicated.

T is not often that I see the *Phonographic Magazine*, but in the October number I notice some unjust and rather cruel remarks aimed at Isaac Pitman, and also a complaisantly-received statement from a Mr. T. H. Stevens to the effect that the shorthand world owes a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Benn Pitman

and Howard which it can never repay—all this, too, for the creation and preservation of the "American" system of shorthand.

It seems that Isaac Pitman, in spite of the infirmities of age, is engaged in the laudable work of putting some finishing touches on his phonography, and this moves the "American" man to remark that "the really pathetic thing is to see the veteran helpless at the eleventh hour to repair the great wrongs done to phonography in his noonday strength." "Great wrongs," indeed!—great wrongs in the distorted vision of ungrateful critics—that is all.

Isaac Pitman *may* have made some imprudent alterations in the details of his phonography, but what of it? Minor changes do not make or mar a system. Even first-class improvements of a mechanical kind do not necessarily add to the *efficiency* of so good a system as the Pitman, nor does retrogression necessarily impair it. There never was any reason to expect that two forms of phonography got up under the oversight of one man, and he the inventor, should differ in point of efficiency; nor do they. Only self-interested, envious or prejudiced men will say that there is room for choice between the so-called "American" and Isaac Pitman's present style.

But in other respects, in common with all systems of shorthand, phonography is very imperfect. It is this that has prompted so many former Pitmanites to endeavor to invent new systems, and it is this feeling that has animated Isaac Pitman in all his costly and unselfish efforts for the internal improvement of his system.

The most radical, real and far-reaching improvement ever made in phonography since it became a system was the rectification of the vowel-scale. In making this change the inventor builded even better than he knew. He was the Moses who, I fear, will never enter into the promised land because of unbelief; for, in order to get the full benefit of the improvement, it is imperative that the corresponding style shall be dropped and other preliminaries undertaken, and his conservatism will hardly let him go that length. But, he has opened the way for others, who, as time goes on, have come and will come, to see its advantages more clearly. The change has greatly increased legibility and lightened the labor of learning; it has

obviated the necessity of inventing new systems by making long-wished-for improvements possible *within* the system. Its fruition represents what fifty years has done for phonography, while some of Mr. Benn Pitman's friends can best inform us what fifty years of stagnation has *not* accomplished. Yet, I have the greatest respect for Mr. Benn Pitman, and for what he has done, in his own way, for the spread of phonography. He did not foresee, as no one could have foreseen, the full import of the vowel change—it had to dawn on us gradually. But, in time, all but the wilfully blind must acknowledge the wisdom of the step then taken.

All honor, then, to Isaac Pitman. I do not take readily to his new title, but, among old admirers, the greater name will always be understood to include the less.

JOHN WATSON.

Oh; reason not the need!—King Lear.

State Shorthand Societies.

Society is formed for the protection of individuals.
—Blackstone.

Synonyms of *Protection*.—Preservation, defense, guard, shelter, refuge, security, safety.—*Webster's Dictionary*.

AN accomplished scholar and legal light wrote wisely of Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries, saying: "His Commentaries are the most correct and beautiful outline that ever was exhibited of any human science." And to them who have never read with profound profit, and filled with fascination read again and again, that *chapter of chapters* (than which none so able was ever penned, aside from the passages of Holy Writ) "Of the Nature of Laws in General" (book I, section II, 22 pp.), we would write, saying, you have missed a pearl of great price. *That chapter*, of which the quotation above is the keynote, is the all-sufficient basis and bulwark of our theme.

THEREFORE, *State shorthand societies* are formed for the *protection* (broadest meaning) of the stenographers in a State.

As to shorthand societies in general, the writer has always had these impressions and ideas.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

That they should be State and National in their character.

That the State societies should be comprised *only* of those stenographers who, by virtue of their *ability, experience* and *zeal*, are entitled to be counted in the category of *professional phonographers*, and *as such* able and anxious, from a true sense of duty, to uphold and advance the *cause* of phonography, by giving up, at least, a mere fraction of their earnings and their time in testimony of what *it* (the science which is the symbol and source of their success) has done for them—to bear witness to phonographic truth, to elevate the stenographic standard, that, by their efforts, the phonographic profession may be benefited and blessed.

That these State associations should meet once each year.

That once in five or ten years they should have a National meeting, at some central spot, in lieu of the State meetings of that year.

ORGANIZATION—among bodies politic so puissant in producing and procuring profitable and practical gradational results—*will* do as much for stenographers as for the followers of any other of the liberal professions.

This is our *profession of faith* in the phonographic profession, in part.

This is right.

This, we are glad to say, we believe, and we wish that such conditions prevailed.

* * *

Why not?

STENOGRAPHERS lack *public spirit* and are ever *disputing* the question of benefits to be derived from anything and everything, most of them even looking upon *their* shorthand in the light of, "Oh, for good riddance to such bad rubbish!" and their *poor preparation* is adequate apology for such ejulations, which, we frankly admit, bear the imprint of fearful truth. Such stenographers are lacking in enterprise and burdened with pessimistic views of the circumstances, conditions, and concomitants of the earthly existence.

But we didn't design to dwell upon other than *real* stenographers.

WHEREFORE?

This *sylogism* shall be sufficient response to the perplexing and painful problem.

A *non-philanthropist* is a narrow-minded person, confining himself to narrow chan-

nels; *e. g.*, the *neighborhood* of Paul the Apostle, was the world; of Napoleon Bonaparte, France (a country); of John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia (a State); of some, a county; of many, a city; of more, a street; of most, nowadays, a solitary home, unsocial and isolated, save for the display of fickle fashion's false disguise, which is but a hollow name for *neighbor*. Which, say you, of all the above, was a *neighbor* and *philanthropist*?

Philanthropy and phonography are but slightly acquainted—on speaking terms, that is all. And sorry are we to say it, for no *cause* can conquer save by the sign and spirit of good-will and readiness to do good to all men.

If these two paragraphs be true premises, the conclusion is that stenographers, as a class, are narrow-minded; that they do not calculate the constantly accruing advantages of association along professional, as well as other lines, in diverse ways, and the ever gratifying results which are the abiding satisfaction of those whose desire it is to do good in the sphere in which they live and labor; that they see nothing in *these things* for themselves, and, as for *others*, in *others* they have not the slightest concern. They live and have, and move their being for and to themselves alone, and thus live poorly and not profitably. Hemmed in by the narrow bounds which compass their own single self, they utterly fail of attaining to the stature of true manhood and womanhood, for their lives being as destitute as a desert of fertility and fruit, they can never say of the sum and substance thereof: "We have done our duty; therefore, we have been faithful, we have been true."

* * *

Concisely stated, this is our argument:

Sylogism:

(*Major*). A *non-philanthropist* is a narrow-minded person.

(*Minor*). Phonographers are mostly *non-philanthropists*.

Conclusion.—Phonographers possess contracted views; they have no need for that matchless motto, in their profession (as they see it): "Look up, lift up."

This is wrong.

This, we are sorry to say, we believe, and we wish that such conditions prevailed *not*.

With Paul (whose name is recorded on the list of the seven great men and martyrs of human history) we can say: "We are perplexed, but not in despair."

* * *

"There is no wrong without a remedy."—
—w Maxim.

Remedy.

When stenographers become *broad-minded*; when theirs is the motto of which we have just written; when prevailing pessimism in the phonographic profession gives place to optimism and its onward-upward march; when ours becomes, as it should be, a *neighborly* profession; when the inspiration of *noble ambition* is the possession of stenographers, as a people; when that philanthropic feeling, which necessarily pervades every conquering cause, may be found in the phonographic profession—*when these things come to pass* (and to the accomplishment of that end let all faithful and true stenographers earnestly endeavor) *then* SHORTHAND SOCIETIES *will* flourish, and the proud place that phonography shall possess among men and the agencies of which who can foretell?

Philanthropy, then, is the *phonographers'* *re-*—and no *fancy*, as was the alchemists' philosopher's stone.

It is.

That philanthropic spirit of which a great man and Teacher, of nearly two thousand years ago, was the exact and exemplary embodiment, the record of whose life and works is found in that Book which should be the guide of every life, and the rule of every conduct—that philanthropic spirit which is the all-liberating, all-elevating, all-conquering sign of every *forward march*.

Philanthropy has been the propelling power for *good* all along the way, in whatever sphere of activity, *human* as well as *divine*.

Philanthropy is *the* star of the first magnitude in the constellation of character, which has never shone with surpassing splendor and success in the lives of all faithful and true men and women, and, when the common possession of a mass or class of persons, remarkable is the result and rich is the reward that becomes their inestimable and infallible inheritance.

Yellow Phonographers, the remedy rests with you.

Wisely choose the way that leads to better things and a higher state.

Then wisely work.

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| Willingly, | Well, |
| Orderly, | Overcomingly, |
| Rapidly, | Rightwisely, |
| Knowingly, | Kindly. |

KENDRICK C. HILL.

Secretary's Office, N. Y. S. S. A.,

117 Duane St., New York.

November 1, 1894.

Osgoodby's Seventh Edition.

EX OFFICINA EDMUNDANA.

Mr. F. H. Hemperley, Editor THE STENOGRAPHER:

MY DEAR SIR: I know from actual accomplishment that I can add fifty *per centum* to the speed of any Benn Pitman reporter in six weeks' time, if I can hold his undivided attention during that six weeks, to the careful and thorough study of Osgoodby. This is not due to the superiority of Osgoodby's manual, which is decidedly inferior to Graham's. I am still producing my best results with Graham's, although I have become very much of an eclectic, in my old age, and have experimented with Munson's, Mrs. Burnz's, Professor Day's (whose first edition is his best); John Watson's (a work of very great value); Marsh's, Scott-Browne's, Isaac Pitman's, Benn Pitman's, Torrey's, and others. It is due to the superiority of Osgoodby's system which is far and away ahead of any shorthand system known to me, except one of which there are no instruction books extant.

I have for years viewed Osgoodby's career with more of hope than that of any other reporter and author. I was never able to induce Graham to improve his system; he would not receive any suggestion from me on that subject, and if any other has ever been more fortunate, I have never discovered evidence of it in Graham's publications. I have no doubt that he believed his system to be the best on earth—I myself still regard it as the best, and the only one fully adequate to reporting requirements, excepting only Marsh's, which is better; and Osgoodby's, which is best. Even if Osgoodby were not trying to improve, I should still rank his

system best until the demonstration of better ; but the hopefulness grows out of the fact that Osgoodby is always trying to improve. Every edition of his manual is better than its predecessor and I sincerely hope that past achievement is presage of a bountiful future, and that if I live another ten years I can use the same language as now. Understand, I mean to say distinctly that Osgoodby is improving his system.

The main point in which Osgoodby's system is inferior, is his adherence to the unscientific vowel scheme of Isaac Pitman's ninth edition. If this halting in the march of scientific progress could be broken up, I believe that Osgoodby would go, at the first bound, so far ahead of every competitor that it would constitute a new *eclaircissement*, second only to that which burst on the shorthand world in 1858. The most remarkable failure of Osgoodby to conform to the great universal laws of stenography, laws which cannot be violated with impunity, and in defiance of which there can be no phonographic progress, is seen in his reading the *t* or *d*, the power of halving, after the power of the *ish* circle and in curl, as in the words fashioned, pensioned. The circle, whether it represents *eS*, *Ze*, *iSH*, or *ZHe*, and the in curl, whether it represents *eN*, or *iNG*, are perfectly independent phonograms, and in no sense modifications of the stem, and should never be so treated. Mr. Osgoodby correctly reads the power of lengthening "after all vowels and hooks, but before a final circle," and should conform to the same order in reading the power of halving. But I have not the time, nor you the space, for even a cursory particularization of Osgoodby's defects or merits, and I therefore return to generalities.

The manner in which Osgoodby marshals the word-signs and the several adjuncts and modifications of the phonographic strokes in phraseography is very wonderful, and this part of his work is so systematically accomplished that the most captious critic would be puzzled to find a flaw in it. This phraseography contributes in no small degree to the astonishing brevity of his system. If I were hostile to every other portion of his manual, I would recommend all stenographers to study it with care for this sake alone. No live, intelligent reporter of the present day can afford to remain ignorant of

the triumphs of modern phraseography, and these can nowhere be learned with ease and dispatch, except in Osgoodby's publications.

So far as the construction of reporting contractions is concerned, I am not yet prepared to rank Osgoodby before Graham and Marsh. But I think there are now enough well-made contractions in Osgoodby's manual to fairly equip a young reporter, and these can easily be supplemented by a thoughtful study of Graham's *Hand-Book and Reporter's List*, later on, a sort of post-graduate course which every man who intends to rise to the head of his profession ought to take. There are so many reasons why students should study Osgoodby, in preference to Graham, that I cannot undertake to enumerate them ; but brevity is not one of them. The chief one is Osgoodby's closer adherence to the four universal laws.

Not the least satisfaction which is awakened by the examination of Osgoodby's manual (of which he has just sent me a copy of the seventh edition), is consequent on the care and elegance characterizing his reading and writing exercises. I have looked through so many manuals, hoping for improvement, only to be disheartened by the most wretched kakography, that I am delighted to be able to place Osgoodby's manual among those which I can conscientiously lay before a student with the injunction to carefully imitate the forms set forth by the master, in order to form his hand on the best models and to build up in himself a style of writing of which he will never have to repent.

My only excuse for writing to you, at this time, is my strong desire that all stenographers shall carefully study Osgoodby's system. I do not mean that they should all write it. I believe they will be amply repaid for the study, even if they do no more than select from it such improvements as they can digest and assimilate. In our profession, almost above all other professions, it is essential to success that a man have a head of his own ; and a man with a head of his own can learn without slavish imitation and conserve his digestion by mastication before deglutition. It would be an ungracious task for me to indicate to the writers of other systems wherein they are behind the age ; and I prefer that they discover the matter for themselves by a comparison of their own styles with Osgoodby's.



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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Miss Delia Hall.

THE readers of THE STENOGRAPHER will be deeply pained to learn that Miss Delia Hall, our bright and forceful correspondent, died suddenly as the result of a bicycle ride with her brother from Gloucester to Clayton, N. J. We made Miss Hall's acquaintance some years ago, when she took the gold prize for the best article in illustration of a picture of the "Fair Philadelphia Phonographer."

Miss Hall was energetic, accurate and ambitious. Her work was always well done. Respected by her employers, esteemed by all her acquaintances, and loved by her intimate friends, she has gone from us to a world where, we confidently hope, all the powers of her mind and faculties of her heart will continue to unfold and expand into the perfection which can only come under the impulses and with the help of the celestial ones who live near the everlasting fountain of life, of light and of love.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

WE expect in the January number of THE STENOGRAPHER to open a department for the especial use of those who desire to take up the study of shorthand and typewriting at home.

We believe that there are thousands who would be benefited by this. We ask our present subscribers to see what they can do for us in procuring subscribers among those of their young friends who would probably be interested in the matter.

Omit the Hyphen.

THE poem, "The Lorelei," translated from the German, by John Watson, which appeared in the November STENOGRAPHER, on page 152, has been commented upon by many German scholars as one of the best presentations in English that has yet been made of that beautiful poem. Unfortunately, in the last line of the fourth stanza, the sense is marred by the insertion of a hyphen between the words "fay" and "like," thereby making a compound adjective apparently modifying the word "halo." By omitting the hyphen, the real sense will at once appear. THE STENOGRAPHER is under many obligations to Mr. Watson for his kindness in the matter of these little German translations.

Christmas Tide.

DURING this month we pass through the days kept by the Christian world in commemoration of the advent of Him who taught "peace on earth and good will to men." The everlasting Father revealed Himself as the Son of Man, to reveal anew the glorious truth that man was meant to become the Son of God by bringing down to earth and thereon living the heavenly life. All forms of creed and ceremonial worship are naught except so far as they help us to put away our inherited tendency to self-love, and in its place to bring down and establish the divine, the heavenly—the unselfish love of others. This is the essential difference between the celestial and the infernal. When we can learn, honestly, to do to others as we would that they, under similar circumstances, should do to us, we have begun the work, which,

started here, can be carried forward forever, making us more and more into the image and likeness of Him who was the Immanuel, "God with us." We believe that all religion should have relation to the daily life, and to every transaction of every day. A mere Sunday religion has no value whatever. When shall our Father's "kingdom come and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven?" Just so soon as men act from heavenly motives in everything they do. And every time we honestly try to put away the temptation to act from the opposite motive and, by the strength which comes from looking to Him who alone is good in Himself, we succeed in acting from an unselfish motive, we help to bring down and establish this heavenly kingdom. We can do this nowhere so well as in our daily business life. Thoroughness, honesty, faithfulness, integrity—these are some of the names we give to the kind of a life we are talking about. That every reader of THE STENOGRAPHER may be blessed with a desire to hear the angels of the new advent singing in the darkness, and that the coming year may find a fuller realization of the angelic message of "Peace and Good Will," is the sincere wish of the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Who Was the Forger.

ACCORDING to the following letter from Mr. McMaster, which we print just as it was received, somebody has been guilty of forgery. We have nothing further to say. A man who would do such a thing is beneath contempt, and should, if possible, be confined within the walls of the penitentiary.

37, Percy Street, Belfast.
6th, November, 1894.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Esq.,
Editor STENOGRAPHER.

Dear Sir:—It was no small wonder to me indeed to receive from you a postcard dated 27th August, 1894, stating, among other things, that a letter purporting to come from me was "too late for insertion in the September issue."

Judge of my surprise, further, when I read (am I dreaming or what) under the heading "Letter from Mr. McMaster," the letter in question in your October number and "confidentially" signed R. McMaster, Editor, *Shorthand Temperance News*. Well, I would not express an opinion on the writer, who, by

the way, is totally unknown to me and took such responsibility, to my mind, for no real or definite purpose, only that I would ask your readers to look at the analogy of the dates of the said letter and the one following regarding "Speed," although I don't attach any importance or suspicion in the least to this strange coincidence.

Without complimenting the writer (self-imposed writer—I beg pardon) for the beautiful and descriptive words of "my" letter, is there not the appearance of a traitor in the camp, leaving all jokes aside. The affair has gone a little further, for what dependence can be placed on communications, in general, *i. e.*, if they are to express the "real" writer's views? None whatever! Even with this explanation, I feel, and keenly too, that matters have been made ridiculously worse by this reluctant exposure, on my part, of a gross calumny, by a person who wanted to make himself "generally useful" in other people's business. I must offer, therefore, some apology for the misrepresentation to you as well, of the quite and deliberate plotting by which my name was attached to the communication aforesaid. It is a trick that I would not play upon any person, and, of course, I am not responsible for the contents of the letter in the light it has been given to your readers, of the October number. Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
ROBERT McMASTER.

Nearly a Score of Stenographers to Go Out.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OUST THEM AND OTHER COURT OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK STATE. A MATTER REQUIRING THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF THE STATE STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION.

WITH the abolition of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, in New York City, and the City Court of Brooklyn, according to a provision of the constitutional amendments adopted in New York State, there will be a clean sweep of clerks, attendants and stenographers in these courts. The Judges and their private secretaries will be the only ones, says the *Sun*, to survive the wreck.

The Courts will stand as they are till January 1st, '96, after which date the Supreme Court, into which the other Courts will be merged, will only remain. The Judges of the abolished Courts become Supreme Court Justices, under the amendment, and serve out the terms for which they were elected,

at an increased salary. The clerks and officers of the abolished Courts are to be entirely ousted with the stenographers, who do not know where they will be at.

The amendment affects the following named stenographers in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, of New York City, who receive a salary of \$2,500 each per annum: James E. Munson, Edwin N. Robbins, Bertram L. Dusenbury, Bartholomew Moynahan, Evan S. Webster, Albert J. Cochran, Clifton B. Bull, John Cotter, John Standfast, Peter J. Loughlin. Those in the City Court of Brooklyn affected are: Timothy Bigelow, John E. Norcross and Center H. Ormsby.

The officials named are all competent and tried men, and if they are to be legislated out of office in this abrupt way, the State Stenographers' Association of New York State should be ready to take some preventative action, legislative or otherwise. If the State Association does not or cannot do something of the kind in this remarkable emergency, the writer has no hesitation in saying it is a useless organization.

A few short sighted and fat witted members of the craft seem to think it would be just as well for every ousted man to make his own fight; that is, for every man in making his own struggle to try and get in and keep everyone else out.

We have had quite enough of this disappointed, happy-go-lucky-straggling, fighting-your-own-hook-style. It has engendered in the past, petty enmities, wretched bickerings, a cut-throat style of business among stenographers, that has created a money getting greed almost bordering on theft; moreover, no more disgusting sight can be presented than that of a trained stenographer "shinning" around looking for a political "pull" from a rum-shop keeper or a political "heeler."

Let that be ended at once and for all time. The State Stenographer's Association is organized to unite and keep united the craftsmen. It ought to be quite as strong as the Truck-Drivers' Association, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, or any trade society that in an emergency can call upon all its members for concerted action when its most insignificant member has a just grievance. The writer is not an alarmist, but it may be necessary for the State Organi-

zation to act. Should it see fit to act promptly, unitedly, and in a methodical way, this matter can be straightened out and the responsible position of official stenographer in a Court of Justice will not be smeared with the mud of ward politics.

Now is the time. Let the State Stenographers' Association of New York close its ranks and make an organized vigorous effort in the direction indicated, looking to legislative enactment that will except from the provisions of the amendment these competent officials, and its efforts, we are convinced, will be crowned with success. What that action may be the writer is not prepared to state, but he has no doubt that the assembled wisdom of the State Association will find a means to serve the end.

United we stand, divided we fall.

JOHN B. CAREY.

The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER heartily indorses Mr. Carey's communication, as given above. We understand that in the Supreme Court, which absorbs the Superior and the Common Pleas Courts, there will be places which must be filled by somebody. Why should not the old, competent and thoroughly tried official court stenographers be selected in a dignified and respectable way, without being obliged to run the gauntlet of the political slums and back alleys?

OUR January issue will be a special holiday number. We hope to present several features of unusual interest. We think we can fairly claim that THE STENOGRAPHER has been holding up the standard of good work for many months past, but our desire is to do still better and ever better, as the years go by.

MR. FRANK HARRISON, in his shorthand magazine for November, says: "The best shorthand magazine published is THE STENOGRAPHER, of Philadelphia, and I advise all stenographers to subscribe for it." With his tremendous energy, as exhibited in his business enterprise, we certainly would rather have Frank for us than against us. While we do not agree with all he says about typewriter trusts, etc., still he seems to like us. Because we don't claim "to know it all" or to have it all, and we give other people a chance.

THE *Kamloops Wawa*, Vol. 3, No. 11, November, '94, just received. Contains a photograph of Very Rev. Father Louis Soullier, Superior General of the O. M. I., with illustrations of the Chinook method in French; also the Royal Mass in plain chant.

WE have inquiries from writers of "Tachygraphy," who desire to see that system in THE STENOGRAPHER. As we formerly had the pleasure of the acquaintance of the author of "Tachygraphy," Rev. Mr. Linsley, we shall be glad to hear from him, and arrange with him to give a photograph of himself and specimen of his system of shorthand in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

WE entirely agree with the remarks of the editor of *The National Stenographer*, that reports of the proceedings of shorthand associations should not be sent to the various magazines, made in duplicate. We do not like to use carbon copies of anything. If we have the time, we always try to extract something, but even that is not satisfactory. If the secretaries of the shorthand associations will take the trouble to write us an individual communication, we shall be glad to give it consideration. Do not make it too long. A little to the point, and read, is worth more to you than a long, spun-out article which degenerates into proziness and tediousness, and is therefore not read at all.

THE *National Stenographer*, for November, takes up and considers with energy and intelligence, several important questions, prominent among which is the "Apathy of Stenographers"—their general unwillingness to support their journals, to patronize those who are trying to help them, etc. But the same condition of things exists in the other professions. How few lawyers subscribe for the law journals! How few doctors take the leading medical journals! And even among the clergy a very large proportion only receive those publications which are sent to them without charge. The trouble seems to be inherent in human nature. When we get away from the special training of the school and into active field of work, we think we know it all.

Brother Rush, keep at them, and if you can break through their lethargy you will have done a good work.


Worth Considering.

The saving in the use of letters in both type and script by spelling with the Century Dictionary amendments alone is six per cent. On the Anglo-American plan and the Philological, both of which, tho fonetic thru-out, admit the use digraphs, ten per cent. is gained. The use of a "single letter for a sound" alfabet would save at least twenty per cent. But even six per cent. is not so small a saving as to be "snift at" by business people whether that saving is in script, type-writing or type-setting; and the cost of one page or column in every seven saved on each book and journal and newspaper publisht, is something worthy of consideration by all persons who ar interested in types and paper; not to speak of the labor involved in script and typewriting work.

OUR Western friend, S. H. Snow, editor of *The Western Stenographer*, Kansas City, Mo., speaks a kindly word for THE STENOGRAPHER in his October number. At some future time we will speak more fully of this very bright Western shorthand journal.

MR. BATES TORREY'S *Practical Shorthand* has been tested for a year in a most successful shorthand school in New England, and though never advertised very much has already been introduced in the public schools of Clinton, Mass., and Flemington, N. J. It is a book made to help teachers and schools as much as the struggling learner.

The Southern Stenographer for October contains a timely and leading article upon the importance of proper preparation for the study of shorthand and typewriting. So many are misled by misrepresentations. Out of the hundreds who graduate, only the scores can possibly succeed. Whose fault is it? Of course teachers cannot guarantee success, but what would be thought of a medical school which admitted students without examination and graduated physicians in six months or a year. They could get thousands of students who would pay their money, but what kind of physicians would they be? The law steps in and says they cannot practice because they cannot stand the test of examination. Why should shorthand students be allowed to undertake work which they are entirely incompetent to do? Again, whose fault is it?



Typewriting Department.

BATES TORREY, *Editor.*

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, Mass.

Conscientiousness.

FROM the window of the little room where most of the work for this department is done, we can look down and out upon a field where boys congregate in noisy numbers most any pleasant afternoon. At this season of the year the popular pastime is football, and there is no one feature of the (to me) mysterious strategy of the game that impresses me so much as the entire conscientiousness with which every player carries out his part. There is no pride of appearance among them, for just consider their attire—padded and quilted canvas suits, which are of the earth, earthy. Long hair also seems to go with football, which surely indicates that no ducal tendencies have admission. The boys, too, are not aware of the presence of a single spectator, so there is no emulation in the thought that visitors to the field are watching the sport, or coaches are nagging them on.

Then we conclude that all the pride to be displayed is that of well-doing, and every boy is conscientiously trying to perform his part in a manner wholly artistic, as far as football is concerned. The conscientiousness of the effort is the most observable, and where do we find its parallel? We note it on the baseball field, in rowing regattas, in tennis, and in all the manly sports. But do we find it so manifest in other branches of human effort? Only rarely.

Now, the footballist, departing from the field, is oftentimes as much an object of interest as when in the thick of the *melee*. Judging from his appearance, the unprejudiced commentary would be that he had been engaged in labor; that, indeed, there had been quite as much work as play in the scrimmage. And, looking upon the excitement

of this lively sport, the thought often recurs—of what enormous advantage it would be if ordinary labor could be invested with the interest, made to awaken the enthusiasm, and inspire that conscientiousness of effort we see manifested in the manly sports. How it would insure the success of any system of study to invest it with attributes qualified to make the labor enjoyable, and draw forth ever the best exertion of body and mind! That is one of the ideals a teacher is privileged to nurse; but the business man would wish to set over the portal of factory or mill the word "Conscientiousness," hoping thereby to elicit from his men that attention to duty, and that interest in the promotion of his industry which they would display in seeking pleasure any half-holiday the employer might give them.

We are afraid there is not that conscientiousness exhibited in work that there is in play. Yet he who loves his chosen vocation or profession will be conscientious in it, and he *must be*, in this age of competition, to win conspicuous success. Young man or young woman, entering the business world, carry with you the teachings of the playground. Not the heedless exuberance which makes a plaything of serious concerns; but the traditions of the campus—the giving up to enthusiasm, the oneness of effort, the chivalry of fair play, the conscientious well-doing of each man in his place, and the glorious ambition for victory.

* * *

THE day of the typewriter table, which made the device resemble a sewing machine, seems to be departing, and the coming period will be that of drop-cabinets, roll-top desks, and other cosy contrivances for holding the machine. All these cost more

money, but they look vastly better, and really give the machine more character than did the low-posted table, which might otherwise be a part of the furniture of the children's play-room.

* * *

INCOMPETENT WRITERS. A typewritten letter abounding in errors of spelling, misplaced punctuation and capitalization is evidence of either a penurious employer, or one whose business cannot afford a well-paid amanuensis. So it is doubtful if the employment of incompetent graduates in shorthand and typewriting is advisable for any consideration. With the proper foundation of intelligence to build upon, the acquisition of the knowledge and skill of shorthand and typewriting brings an accomplishment that is sure to be beneficial, but a great deal of more or less valuable time and money is thrown away in the learning by those who should be told in advance that no possible benefit can come to them.—*Kansas City Star*.

* * *

OUR BOUND VOLUMES. Through the kindness of the Stenographer Company we have been enabled to send on our loose numbers of this magazine, and to receive in place thereof five nicely bound volumes. Ever since we have been as delighted as a child with a new toy. The matter *seems* new, and every now and then we absently reach out for the books, gravitate to an easy seat, and lose ourselves for an hour or more. We doubt if any stenographic journal can reveal more (*sui generis*) of absorbing interest within its covers—no clap-trap padding, but real stenographic inspiration, kept alive by such notables as W. W. Osgoodby, David Wolfe Brown, James Edmunds, John Watson, Messrs. Thorne, Hill, and a host of others. But where is Mr. Watson lately? We believe we have never thanked him for naming us alongside of *Æsop* in that ridiculous way—perhaps for the reason it might elicit a less gratifying reference, such being the candor of his prolific pen. And is Mr. Brown so engaged with his forthcoming book that he will not look this way? A few of us in the book business dread (?) the appearance of that work, because the unsettled condition of things stenographic, in this country, makes the latest comer the best fellow. And Mr.

Edmunds surely cannot remain long silent, with all that wealth of shorthand lore at his command!

Reflecting upon the excellence of past volumes, we cannot forbear remarking that our worthy editor-in-chief has before him a bit of effort, to make the future surpass the high standing of the past. We recommend every subscriber to have his numbers bound, for thereby will he focus the now scattering rays of interest and instruction, and thereafter will he treasure THE STENOGRAPHER tenfold.

* * *

THE comparative value of the hands and fingers, as fixed in the scale of the Miners' Unions and Miners' Insurance Companies in Germany, is as follows: The loss of *both hands* is reckoned as a depreciation in working capacity of 100 per cent.; of the *right hand* 70 to 80 per cent., varying with occupation; *left hand* 60 to 70 per cent.; *thumb*, 20 to 30 per cent.; *right forefinger*, 14 to 18 per cent.; *left forefinger*, 8 to 13.5 per cent.; *third finger*, least in value, 7 to 9 per cent.; *little finger*, 9 to 12 per cent.

* * *

THE following is as transparent as it is explanatory:

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I generally try to read the Typewriting Department, but often nowadays do not find it so very interesting. Why don't you tell us more about the different machines as they appear, and present pungent paragraphs pertaining to the all-finger method such as you used to?

Now you work in all sorts of stuff. Punctuation, for example—why, I hate punctuation; and as for grammar, why was Lindley Murray ever born?

Pardon me for being so outspoken, but the rest of THE STENOGRAPHER seems to be improving, but you—well, I don't want to hurt your feelings, so stop here.

Your friend,

MAGGIE ZIEN.

Phew! what a little spitfire. But Maggie evidently feels better now, and it may do Mr. Editor some good. It certainly has not riled him very much.

Why, my dear Maggie, we've been criticised steadily and without interruption since about 1885, when we first ventured to express an opinion regarding this business. First, Howard stepped upon us because we presumed to publish a teacher's aid to his Manual; but we taught shorthand better

en, and ever since. You cannot make
ward believe it; and we don't want to,
a matter of sudden conversion, but let
examine Day's Manual, and Dement's,
and the last editions of Isaac Pitman and
aham, and see if the teachings of our
le PLAN of 1886 are not reproduced.
en Mr. Longley—who never takes um-
age at anything—has feebly criticised us
cause we issued "Practical Typewriting,"
and so cut in on the sales of his wife's
structor.

As to this department—we want to ask
u, hopefully, Maggie, if you aspire to run
s department? Are you prejudiced, like
the other critics above named? (And
ain—did K. C. H. give you permission to
"pungent paragraphs pertaining?")
at being settled to our satisfaction, we
ll make a confession.

It is getting to be plaguey "hard sled-
g" to write anything new about type-
writing, after conducting this department for
arly four years. Your womanly instincts
ve rightly interpreted our struggles. Type-
writing is not an immense subject, and pau-
y of material may account for some
ortcomings, mayn't it, Maggie? Forgive
if we occasionally make random excur-
ns out into the field of subjects, studies
d discussions *allied* to typewriting.

And about the machines. The fact is the
alers won't give us any facts to speak of.
e machine, at least, is hurt because we
n't make this a ——— department solely,
t most of the others would probably help
if they could; am inclined to think their
ll of inspiration is getting as dry as
rown. As for the p.p.p. about the all-
ger method, as an issue that is dead; it
es not need missionary work of defense.
e child is now walking alone, and is
tting to be a big boy. (Mr. L. may arise
d say "big girl," but we do not care.)
t, Maggie, you should take more kindly
punctuation, and don't ever dare to visit
oston continuing to regard Mr. Murray as
resaid! The Back Bay would not wel-
me you on account of that alone, to say
thing of your engaging frankness. How-
er, call in at COMER'S, and the writer will
et you cordially, for you have done this
partment a kindness.

* * *

Apobos of grammar and punctuation, we
ght not have replied to Maggie Zien so
ompany had we possessed the following

record of scholarship made in a district
closely adjoining the Hub. It appears that
the victim is a young man twenty-four years
of age, who has passed through (we speak
advisedly) the grammar school of his native
town, and suffered about a year of instruction
at the high school.

His present teacher of English gave out to
the class the following words.

Complement, stationary, precede, teem,
their, lightening, past, passed, council, canon,
coarse, seen, done, capacity, between,
among, enclosing respectively, respectfully.

—the request being that sentences be pre-
pared containing one or more of these words
in an appropriate setting of sense and ar-
rangement. This student's sentences were:

The complement received were very nice.

The enginen is stationary.

They percede to head them off.

Thear the lightening flashed down terrible
and the rain teem right down.

The council called meeting and passed
through the canon.

The coarse seen between them were terri-
ble.

Among the past and none are very difrent.

Please scend me them check when enclos-
ing your next letter.

Thier is the man who thould me so.

Yours respectfully.

Thier respectively were very nicely.

Here is a pretty how-to-do! Review sen-
tence number five, and imagine that council
at the canon's mouth! Picture the "coarse
seen" of this boys's imagination upon any
stage of purely intellectual effort!

But let not the reader think for a moment
we are ridiculing the writer of these pathetic
sentences so-called. No, truly no, but the
schools where he was taught so to write. It
may be true that every favorable circum-
stance was absent in this particular case, and
no school system or school teacher could
possibly have directed to a better result; yet
with all those years, and all that schooling
the reasonable expectation would be a better
showing. We present it as a fearful example
of what should not be, hoping the author of
this piece of writing will never see it here,
and again and again declaring that it is his
environment we ridicule, and not the indi-
vidual.

* * *

We have lately had visits by the teachers
of shorthand and typewriting from the pub-
lic schools of Clinton, Mass., Hyde Park and
Lynn, who came in to see how we teach
these subjects at COMER'S COMMERCIAL COL-
LEGE. We cannot feel otherwise than pleased

by this notice; for especially are such visitors welcome because we have our own way of teaching, employ our own textbook of Graham shorthand, and are always ready to exhibit our methods. These teachers represent a following of about 150 students in shorthand which is significant as showing how this practical art is invading the public schools. We believe it is a wise movement, for in the judgment of many the introduction of type-writing in the public schools is proving a valuable aid to the study of English, and as an accessory to grammatical studies, composition, rhetoric, and even spelling, the writing machine can be made a strong influence in the curriculum of studies, while a limited course of shorthand there can be made productive of tangible results, in the bearing it can be made to have upon the study of English. Considered as an incentive to making the scholar self-critical in his language lessons, shorthand may be regarded of real

value when studied even for a short time each day in the common schools.

* * *

WE notice that the Stenographer Company is prepared to furnish the new edition of *Practical Typewriting*. This arrangement has nothing to do with us, but is a matter of business between them and the publisher of that book, and probably made because the work is a good seller. But one thing we would like to call to the attention of the reader, namely, that the new edition deals with Touch writing more definitely, and presents an interesting diagram in that connection. Next month we hope to begin this department with an article for those interested in Touch writing, and will compare my method with some of those that have been published since. In the meantime we hope every subscriber will take pains to have a copy of the new edition.

* * *

THE reader having noticed earlier in this department where English has been recklessly handled by a young man who did not know any better, we call your attention now to a case where the writer did know better, but still used language in a manner not wholly defensible:

About five years ago Mr. Comer, in a circular, in fact, one or two circulars, used this language:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the months of October and November are the very best in which to commence a commercial course of study. If you begin during these months, you will, in all probability be prepared to take a position in the spring, which, next to the new year, is the most favorable time to find employment.

"The business outlook is improving, and I feel sure that there will be little or no difficulty in assisting you to a good paying position when you are prepared for one.

"If you have a fair common-school education, and are willing to apply yourself closely to your studies, in six months we can give you a grand practical education, and put you in a way to earning you own living.

"A six months course here, exclusive of board, will cost you an even \$100.00. How could you invest your time and money to better advantage? If you have health for ten years, your investment will surely pay you a thousand per cent. * * * * *

* * * etc., * etc., * * *

We are sorry to resort to the "deadly" parallel column in order to cite a fact, or impress a lesson. In the school-room we are ever zealous to convince the student that doing his own work, even at the expense of much thought and weary labor, will conduce to the most practical—and in every sense the best results. These are the ethics of the school-room. There are likewise ethics of business, and the commercial college should, before all, represent the best teachings, in this respect.

BATES TORREY.

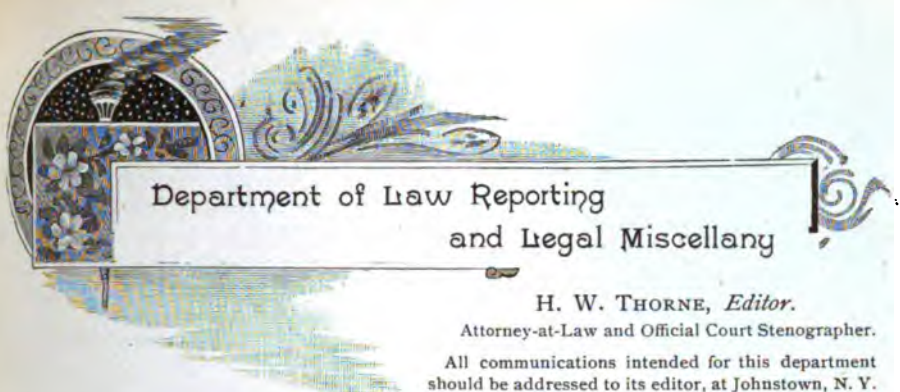
We have just seen a circular from the Eastman National Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dated 1894, in which we read the following:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the months of November and December are the very best to commence our course of study. If you begin during these months you will, in all probability, be prepared to take a position in the spring, which, next to the new year, is the very best time to find employment.

"The business outlook for the coming year is very promising, and I feel sure that there will be little or no difficulty in assisting you to a good paying position as soon as you can be made competent to fill one.

"If you have fair, common schooling, and are willing to apply yourself closely to your studies, in from three to six months' time we can give you a good practical education, and put you in the way of earning your own living.

"A three months' course here, including board, books and stationery, will cost you an even \$100. How can you invest your time and money to better advantage? If you have your health for ten years, your investment will surely pay you from 100 to 1,000 per cent. per annum, * * *



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department
should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Precedents for Law Stenographers.

IN "looking up" questions of law arising in my practice as an attorney, I "come across" decisions of the courts in which the work of the law stenographer appears. If that work has been performed sufficiently well to clearly and properly present the point before the court for decision, it becomes valuable as an example to other stenographers of how similar work may be done in other cases. Young law stenographers, and phonographers fitting themselves for legal reporting, may study these precedents with profit. I therefore invite attention to the following.

Section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of New York, provides: "Reason for Discharge.—Whenever a jury is discharged without a verdict, the reason for the discharge must be entered in the minutes." The "minutes" referred to are undoubtedly those required, by the law and practice of our courts, to be kept by the clerk of the court. The section applies to juries in criminal cases. While this is true, yet, in my opinion, the reason ought to be entered by the stenographer in his minutes. The cause of such discharge is usually because of the failure of the jury to agree. It may be, and sometimes has been, because of improper conduct of the jury. Various other reasons are within the range of possibility. A careful, painstaking stenographer will state the reason.

I find a record in the case of *People against Hughes*, which must have been made up by some of the official stenographers in the Fifth (N. Y.) Judicial District, possibly by Brother Osgoodby. The facts developed during the examination of jurors, and the form of the stenographer's minutes, show that he fully appreciated the point raised

and, without slavishly "lumbering up the record" with a verbatim report, stated succinctly, in his own language, what transpired. This was the situation: The People had not exhausted their peremptory challenges; before another juror was called Mr. R. stated to the court that he desired to interpose a peremptory challenge to a juror who had been sworn and was seated in the jury box, stating that after the juror was sworn he had received information leading him (Mr. R.) to believe that the juror was not satisfactory to The People. Now here is the stenographer's statement of what followed: "Counsel for the defendant objected upon the ground that after a juror had been sworn he cannot be challenged peremptorily, except by the permission of the court, and in the discretion of the court, and that that discretion ought not to be exercised, and cannot be exercised, unless some case is made other than the oral statement of counsel. It cannot be exercised upon the bare statement that counsel has learned something, without stating what he has learned. Counsel also objected that the request was not made until after the defendant has exhausted his peremptory challenges. The court stated that Mr. R. might exercise his right of challenge. Mr. R., counsel for The People, then challenged W. R., who had been sworn in as juror number eleven. Defendant's counsel excepted to the ruling of the court permitting the juror, W. R., to be challenged peremptorily. This juror then left the panel." Isn't that a clean-cut record? It requires more than a knowledge of shorthand to make it.

Section 415 of the same Code provides that in criminal cases "the jury must at each adjournment of the court * * * be admonished by the court, that it is their duty

not to converse among themselves on any subject connected with the trial, or to form or express an opinion thereon until the cause is finally submitted to them." In the case of *The People against Draper*, the trial court omitted to comply with this section. The Supreme Court held, on appeal, that the omission being the result of mere inadvertence, not shown to have worked harm to the defendant, did not furnish sufficient cause for setting the verdict aside.

This case is referred to for the purpose of calling attention of stenographers to the necessity of showing on the record whether the court complied with this section, as conditions might exist when the omission might enure to the benefit of a defendant on trial for crime. Some stenographers pay no attention to the subject, and acquit themselves of responsibility by relying upon the well-known rule that a judicial officer is presumed to have done his duty; and hence, if the record is silent, and it cannot be shown affirmatively that the court failed to admonish the jury, the result is just as good as if the admonition had been given and noted in the record. It's not just, however, to defendants.

* * *

"Four R's."

Miss Florence Hillman, of 169 Richmond Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, whom I assume to be a stenographer, makes the following inquiry upon one of "Uncle Sam's" postal cards: "In reading your book, 'Court Reporting,' you use the expression 'be versed in four R's of knowledge.' Will you kindly inform me the exact meaning of the four R's? Have not been able to find it any place. Know three, but not the fourth."

ANSWER. The fourth R., possibly unknown to Cincinnatians, is Reason! But, seriously, it was a mistake for the author of *Practical Court Reporting* to use the word four in the connection quoted. There are but three R's of knowledge, as my correspondent states. If anyone can inventory the fourth, please do so for the benefit of Miss H. and myself.

* * *

MR. DAVID F. SWEETLAND, stenographer, of Pierre, South Dakota, desires me to announce that he has a large quantity of advance sheets of law reports, issued by

West Publishing Co., which he will sell for five cents each, or three for ten cents. These are the same reports so highly recommended for dictation practice by Mr. Craig, pp. 166 and 167 in the last number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

Medicine.

I RECEIVE and answer many letters from stenographers all over the United States. In that way all sorts of questions are propounded to me, from "What is the best book published on this or that subject," to "What system of shorthand do you use?" These I cheerfully answer (when postage is sent) to the best of my ability. Perhaps my replies do not always give satisfaction. They certainly have the merit of sincerity. The strangest bit of advice requested was by a bright young stenographer in one of the southern States. He wrote, in substance, that he had been doing amanuensis work for about four years; found no trouble in responding easily to the greatest demand made upon his stenographic skill in dictation work; was never at a loss to remember and readily use the correct form and outline for words as they came along; but, that when he attempted speech reporting he experienced an abnormal and inexplicable loss of speed. Upon this statement of facts, he asked for a diagnosis of his case, and for a prescription for his disease. I concluded that my southern friend was afflicted with fear and lack of assurance, when attempting to report in public, making due allowance for difference in subject-matter dictated and that reported. I venture to say few stenographers have not observed in their early experience a similar condition. It would seem that not only must one have the capability, but there must exist the consciousness of it, or almost total unconsciousness of self. The effect of either mental condition upon the act of comprehending and the facility of stenographing spoken language is about the same. So that I prescribed, as a remedy, that this southern gentleman should never fail to improve every opportunity to report in public, securing as conspicuous position as possible—in the church, the lecture hall and the court room. The same medicine may be safely administered to all inexperienced shorthanders.

Good Law from South Dakota.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota has just rendered a decision in the case of *Underwood versus Lawrence County*, reported in Vol. 60, "Northwest Reporter," page 147, in which it construes the stenographic law of that State respecting the compensation and duties of official court stenographers. The Judge who wrote the opinion shows the most intelligent conception of law stenographers and the peculiar character of their arduous duties that has yet emanated from bench or bar. By the dissemination of these accurate views, through THE STENOGRAPHER, among the Judges and lawyers of the country, by the united action of stenographers, as I have suggested elsewhere in this issue, incalculable good may be derived by the stenographic profession. This, in part, is what he writes :

"A stenographer duly appointed by a circuit Judge, under section 481, Comp. Laws, may be required by such Judge to attend court regularly held by such a Judge on a circuit other than his own, whenever in his judgment public interests so demand. When so attending and acting under the direction of such Judge, he is * * * entitled to mileage. * * * Ever since its passage, the district Judges of the territory and the circuit Judges of the State have constantly construed this law as allowing each Judge, when in his judgment the expedition or satisfactory administration of public business would be advanced thereby, to take with him the stenographer whom he has appointed, wherever he was required to hold court. * * * The law nowhere forbids it, and there are many considerations bounding in fairness to the Judge, as a trial court, safety to litigants, and consequently of public good, that go to support it.

"Whenever a trial Judge is called upon to settle a bill of exceptions, he must rely largely upon the correctness of the stenographer's notes. Judges are men, and, like others, have individual peculiarities of thought, expression, and habits of business. The better the stenographer is acquainted with these, the more expeditious and accurate will be his work, and the more readily to be relied upon. The practice is general now for the stenographer to take down, and thus preserve, the charge of the Judge.

This is an important duty, and in justice to the Judge, as well as to the litigants, the very words of the Judge must be caught and written with extreme fidelity. It is obvious that this can be done more correctly and expeditiously if the stenographer is acquainted with the manner, form, and rapidity of expression of the Judge, and more safely and satisfactorily by the Judge, if he knows just how far he may depend upon the skill and speed of the stenographer. * * * These considerations may not seem very important, and they could not be held to justify a construction of the law inconsistent with its terms ; but they are facts, and consequently so obvious that they may properly be considered as in the contemplation of the legislature in the making of this law, and so taken into account in our effort to ascertain what may and may not be done under the law."

* * *

The Ubiquitous Stenographer.

"What is man? A foolish baby ;
Vainly strives, and fights, and frets :
Demanding all, deserving nothing,
One small grave is all he gets."

—Carlyle: *Cui Bono*.

W. N. BIRD, is stenographer for John Lewis Childs, seedsman, at Floral Park, N. Y. He is looking forward to court reporting.

THE Superior Court, of New York city, at special term, in the case of *King vs. Munzer* (reported in 30 New York Supplement, 347) recently decided that where the stenographer's minutes are required by the court in reaching a decision, an order directing each party to pay half the expense, as provided by the statute, may be made at the trial or at any time thereafter.

DURING the recent gubernatorial campaign in New York, Senator Hill was constantly accompanied by his private secretary, which was duly chronicled in the public prints. Naturally, the prominence thus given to this clerical assistant excited interest in his personality and history. It seems that his name is Luckett ; that he is tall, thin and good-looking and not yet a voter, although two years ago he was stenographer at Washington for a western paper. He did some work for the Senator, and the result was a permanent job.

STENOGRAPHER Claude Curtiss, is in the employ of Messrs. Blodgett, Cummer & Diggins, manufacturers of lumber, etc., Cadillac, Michigan. He says, in a recent communication: "Having had a taste of court reporting, it is my aim to get prepared for a larger mouthful."

UPON complaint of A. D. Gibbs, of Beaver City, Neb., who until recently held the position of court reporter of the fourteenth judicial district of that State, Judge D. T. Weltz, of that district, has been arrested, charged with bribery. Stenographer Gibbs was discharged not long ago by Judge Weltz.

DANIEL T. HINSDALE, of Newark, N. J., is the official stenographer of the Monmouth County Orphans' Court. I notice that he was recently called upon to testify to the taking of shorthand notes, in a case, and to prove that upon the trial of that case a witness gave certain testimony. The witness was a lady who had been married but five times.

A MICHIGAN law, enacted in 1887, empowered the Governor, on nomination of the Judge, to appoint a court stenographer for the Superior Court of Grand Rapids and for the 19th, 20th and 27th circuits, at salaries aggregating \$5,700. Stenographer C. H. Bender, of Grand Rapids, was appointed. It is claimed that Mr. Bender sub-lets this reporting at a big annual profit, and there is a movement on foot to bring about a change in the law. Attorneys allege that this arrangement prevents them keeping stenographers in the towns of the outside circuits.

THE Lawyers' Club, of Chicago, demand reform in what they term the "archaic methods" of reporting in Illinois courts. The lawyers want the Illinois Legislature to appropriate money to pay a staff of stenographers and typewriters for the Supreme Court. The following cogent reasons, therefore, are set forth in the preamble to a resolution passed by them:

"Whereas, The only difference between the facilities now afforded the Supreme Court of Illinois and those of half a century ago, when General James Shields, Lyman Trumbull, Stephen A. Douglas, and other warriors, jurists, and statesmen adorned the bench, is that then they were provided with quills and now steel pens; and,

Whereas, A thousand times more work is now transacted by that court, involving billions more of dollars, which involves ruinous

delay to litigants, which, with the present means at the command of said court, it is impossible to avoid; and,

Whereas, Tens of thousands of stenographers and typewriters are now employed in nearly every line of business in this State, and are nowhere more necessary than as aids to our Supreme Judges."

STENOGRAPHER J. D. Strachan, of Brazil, Ind., will please accept my thanks for newspaper items lately received. Thanks, Brother McLoughlin, I should have made personal acknowledgment had I not been "crowded" for time.

THE Missouri Supreme Court lately had before it the case of *State vs. Wofford* (reported in 25 S. W. Rep., 851) in which the duties of stenographers in the criminal courts of the counties of that State, and particularly of Jackson County, were discussed. The statute of that State provides that in counties that now have, or may hereafter have, a population of more than 100,000 and less than 350,000 inhabitants, the Judges of the circuit courts shall appoint official stenographers for each court or division of said circuit court. It also specifies his qualifications, the length of his term, and provides for his removal. His duties are to attend the court, take correct stenographic notes of all evidence and rulings, and preserve the same for future use or reference, and to furnish to any person a transcript of such evidence or oral proceedings, upon the payment to him of the fee hereinafter provided. He is allowed ten dollars a day, and fifteen cents per folio of 100 words for each transcript furnished; and, if the Judge orders a transcript for his own use, the stenographer's fees are taxed as other costs in the case. It is provided that in criminal cases when an appeal is taken or writ of error obtained by the defendant, and it shall appear that he is unable to pay the cost of a transcript, the court shall order the same to be furnished, and the stenographer's fees taxed against the State or county, as may appear proper, and in such cases the stenographer is required to furnish two copies, for one of which he receives compensation, and for the other nothing.

THE Appellate Court, of Indiana, in *Arcana Gas Co. vs. Moore* (36 N. E. Rep., 46), has decided that an action by a court stenographer, an account, filed as an exhibit to the complaint, for a certain number of folios

of the transcript of a record, at ten cents per folio, is not an account for goods sold and delivered, but for services rendered. That a court stenographer, who is requested by the attorney for the unsuccessful party to furnish a transcript of the record within ninety days, is not bound to take notice that only eighty days were allowed such party by the court to file his bill of exceptions; and is entitled to pay for services if the transcript was furnished within the required time, though after the expiration of the time limited for filing the bill of exceptions. That parties desiring to file a bill of exceptions containing evidence should ask, and it is the duty of the court to allow, sufficient time in which to prepare such bill. That it is not the duty of the official reporter either to have the time granted or even to know that time has been granted. That it is simply the duty of the reporter to furnish the transcript within the time given by the party ordering it, if the time within which it is to be furnished, is reasonable and sufficient.

OVERWORK has temporarily claimed another victim. The unfortunate is Mr. Allen C. Taylor, formerly stenographer in the clerk's office Supreme Court, Columbus, O., who was recently adjudged insane in the probate court. Happily, his mental derangement is of a mild type, and an early complete recovery is predicted by the examining physician.

If the court stenographers of the country could pay a visit to the new criminal court building, in the city of New York, they would indeed be envious of the official stenographers of the Court of General Sessions, Messrs. Anderson, Beard and McCoughlin. They have, through the courtesy of Recorder Smyth, a great friend of stenographers, secured a suite of offices on the ground floor of that magnificent structure. The record boxes surround the walls in which they can file away their note-books. Handsome oak desks have been provided by the county, and everything has been done to make the stenographers' quarters luxurious. In the court rooms the interests of the stenographers have been carefully looked after, their desks being placed in a direct line between the examining counsel and the witness—the best possible position for hearing.

Mr. W. R. COLE, of Helvetia, Pa., is stenographer in the general office of The Mahoning Valley Railroad Company. I believe he intends to work into court reporting.

MR. JOHN DAWSON, stenographer in the master-mechanic's office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, at Birmingham, Ala., writes: "Enclosed find one dollar, for which send me copy of your 'Practical Court Reporting.' For a long time, I have been an interested reader of the department edited by you in THE STENOGRAPHER, and have derived much valuable information." Mr. Dawson writes Mr. Elias Longley's system of "crow-tracks."

MR. S. C. RODGERS, of Albany, N. Y., sends me the following:

"A 'want ad' in a New York paper reads as follows: 'Wanted—A stenographer, typewriter, telegraph operator and bookkeeper; one experienced in double entry preferred. Salary, \$8. Address,—.' At the munificent salary that is offered by the advertiser he ought to be able to get somebody who, besides being an experienced double-entry bookkeeper, an accomplished operator and a rapid and sure stenographer and typewriter, has a thorough knowledge of the details of the undertaking business, is a good all-around printer and able to run a sewing machine. Applicants who are willing to engage to work for a man who makes such demands upon them ought to volunteer to look after the baby while the nurse is taking her days off, to do the churning and wipe the dinner dishes. Probably they would be surer of getting the job if they could prove their ability to teach French and Greek to their patron's offspring, and during the remaining idle moments they might profitably pave the way to an increase of salary to \$8.16 by conducting family prayers during the absence of the head of the family. There is nothing like lots of accomplishment, especially when a man is about to apply for a job that pays as high as \$8 per week."

AN economic spasm has seized the legal profession of Oregon, and the Oregonian law stenographer is just now very much alive to the almost certain prospect of a fifty per cent. cut in *per diem* fees. Ten dollars per day is now paid. Transcript fees have been regulated by custom, ranging from ten

to 15 cents per folio for each copy furnished. I understand the lawyers of Oregon now want three copies furnished for ten cents per folio. At any rate their resolutions and recommendations to the Legislature of that State will, if adopted and enacted, result in reducing stenographers fees about one-half. They also recommend a new system of appointment in certain districts, which will seriously affect some stenographers. But this is only one of many instances that have come to my attention, indicating that not only the misinformed general public, but the legal profession, whose members coming so closely in contact with stenographers ought to know better, are ready to drag the rate of compensation for court reporting down to a level with skilled manual labor. There is but one safeguard to prevent this—union. The sooner the skilled law stenographers realize this and act in conjunction, the surer will be the victory. No better medium than THE STENOGRAPHER exists for the mutual benefit of law stenographers throughout the Union. Its columns are always at their disposal. Combined and intelligent effort in the preparation of articles showing the high character of the law stenographer's work, the peculiar individual fitness required and the great responsibility resting upon him, their publication in this magazine, and judiciousness dissemination of THE STENOGRAPHER among the judges, lawyers and legislators of the United States would eventually educate these classes up to a proper conception of stenographic competency. Every law stenographer in the United States should contribute the insignificant sum of \$5.00 per annum to a fund to be used by this magazine to defray the expense of supplying every judge in the country with a copy of each number. Such stenographers ought also to write and have published articles showing the character of his work, etc. It would be very easy to get the names and addresses of the Judges. Once the Judges are converted, the lawyers will follow. I should like to hear from the law reporters of the United States, on this subject, to which I have but crudely alluded.

THE subject of taxation of stenographer's fees has bothered the courts of every State in the Union. Judge Valliant, of St. Louis, Mo., has just decided that the allowance of \$1,100 stenographer's fees, under an agree-

ment between plaintiff and defendant for the stenographer's employment, were not embraced in the term "costs," in an undertaking signed by a person as security, for the costs of the suit, on January 21, 1888. The court holds that the bondsman is liable only for such costs as were included in the term "costs" at the date of signing the bonds, and, therefore, that he is not liable for stenographer's fees. If stenographer's fees were taxable under the Missouri statute, the decision would undoubtedly have been the reverse of that actually rendered.

HERE'S a nice kettle of fish! One Terrence McCabe, of South Easton, Pa., has caused the arrest of Mr. Oscar L. Detweiler, of Easton, Pa., one of the stenographers of the Northampton County courts, upon the charge of embezzlement and false pretense. Terrence makes a sworn complaint specifying amounts, dates and circumstances which he claims as the foundation of the charge. Oscar comes to the front at once with a published letter, in which he denies *in toto* every specification of the accusations made against him, stamps "the attempt to smirch my character or to raise in the public mind a suspicion of my integrity," as "most cruel and unjust," and alleges that the charges were intentionally withheld by the opponents of one of the Judges who was a candidate for re-election, until the last week of the campaign, in order that the stenographer might be deprived, by reason of the difficulty of examining carefully his note books, of a fair opportunity of meeting the charges and explaining them. Good luck to you, Detweiler. Any stenographer can understand and sympathize with you, if you are right.

H. W. THORNE.

November 10, 1894.

Mr. W. L. MASON, Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York, has been appointed instructor in the four Grammar Schools, Nos. 20, 25, 75 and 79.

A STENOGRAPHERS' association, of Yates County, N. Y., has been organized, with the following officers: President, Miss Lillian E. Agan; vice-president, Mr. Austin; secretary, Miss Elnora Whiting; treasurer, Miss Julia Meehan; executive committee, Miss Mary E. Meade, U. S. Southerland and Miss Nora Ryan.

Letter from Mr. Cousins.

BELFAST, IRELAND, October 13, '94.

DEAR STENOGRAPHER: You have considered it time to call a halt to the running, which you term "The Sloan-McGregor-McMaster muddle." I had a finger in that little pie, but I never yet gave way to the temptation "to tripa competitor unfairly." My honor and my reputation—which you and others have been so good as to place in not despicable position—is at stake; and while you may or may not permit a further extension of the discussion as regards the matter of systems, I feel certain that you will accede to my request for space in which to vindicate myself, at any rate, and, possibly, if my time permit—to place in their unassailable position, a few facts which, they appear in your October issue, diverge some less, some more—from the straight line of truth. Of these latter I may mail you later. Just now I beg to quote a paragraph from Mr. Sloan's letter:

* * * "Mr. Cousins' actually travelled from his attic in Belfast to 'do the needful' in Dublin, when Bunbury wrote 250 to his (Cousins') entire satisfaction, and the transcript actually pleased Pitman himself."

Well, Mr. Editor, when I was a very young youngster I had a bad and uncanny knack of going on somnambulistic expeditions; I grew out of this habit when I became seven years old, and I can get my good and scared mater to stake her 'davit that since then I have ceased entirely my emulation of the cats and owls. You may not quite grasp my meaning, but it will, I think, become clear when you place alongside of the foregoing the following paragraph from the March, 1894, issue of the *Stenographic Bulletin*:

"Immediately we heard of the performance, we communicated with Captain Conner, who presided at the examination, and asked him how it was done? In reply, he says: 'He (Mr. Bunbury) requested the president of the Dublin S. W. A. sometime since to convene an examination committee to test his capability to write 250 words per minute; those selected were, Mr. O'Malley, president of S. W. A.; Mr. Wayland, president Stephen's Green, S. W. A.; Mr. Wright, his reader, and myself as president * * * * * The ex-

amination took place in the Society's rooms, 18 Sackville Street. Mr. Wright read 2,500 words in nine minutes and fifty-nine seconds. Young Bunbury took down with ease the matter read. It was marvellous! Immediately after, he sat down to transcribe his notes, which took him three hours and twenty minutes. * * * * *

I may add that on a previous occasion I saw Mr. Bunbury write 320 words in one minute as a test to see what (Isaac) Pitman's shorthand was capable of! We may mention that Mr. Bunbury tried twice before for the 250 certificate; but on the first occasion he had more than the allowed number of errors; on the second occasion it was found that a mistake had been made in the timing, and that he had written 260 words a minute. He didn't transcribe, * * * * *"

You will see, Mr. Editor, that the latter extract offers a logical and chronological reply to the former extract. Comment from me would be superfluous. I shall only say to Mr. Sloan, to be careful in making remarks about me, in future, to see to their verification, and not to repeat statements of such a personal and incriminating nature; else he and the originator of them may find themselves eased of their superfluous fifty guineas in a manner more profitable—in experience—than pleasurable.

Yours, in the meantime,

JAMES H. COUSINS.

At a recent meeting of female graduates of shorthand and typewriting, held in New York City, the chief subject for discussion was "Sensible Dress." Skirts coming only to the shoe-tops were recommended for rainy days, or, with ordinary dress, leggings were approved. This, it was argued, would be the first step toward cleanly dress, and the transition from short skirts on a rainy day to short skirts every day would be easy.

MATHIAS JENSEN, of Astoria, Oregon, has just finished the model of a typewriter which is to be operated by holding a pen-holder over a plate containing the letters, and pressing the point of the pen-holder upon the various letters to be printed, when the mechanism will reproduce the characters upon the paper. The machine will weigh less than eight pounds, and, the inventor says, can be sold at a profit for ten dollars.

• Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue, Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

SINCE last reported, the certificates of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman's phonography have been awarded to the following successful candidates: Charles E. Richards, Graded Schools, DeLand, Fla.; David Holmes, Kearny, N. J.; Ben. E. Lyster, Gardiner, Ore.

* * *

SINCE the introduction of phonography into the public schools of this and other cities, inquiries have been received from different parts of the country as to the effect of this movement on the business colleges. The reply which we have felt called upon to make is to the effect that the business colleges are likely to be aided by the teaching of shorthand in the day schools, not only because those who attend the day schools are not of a class or of an age usually to apply for admission to the business schools, but also because those who get the rudiments of shorthand in the former, will undoubtedly desire to finish up at the latter.

* * *

THE editor of this department expects to begin on the first of December a course of twenty lessons in phonography, at the City College, under the auspices of Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons, for teachers of the New York public schools, grammar grade. The lessons will be absolutely free, and promise to be largely attended.

* * *

IN commenting upon the new and revised edition of the "Isaac Pitman Complete Phonographic Instructor," the *Journal of Education* (Boston), remarks: "The improvements are numerous and well thought out, and the work, in fact, is beyond comparison with any other phonographic text-book."

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

* BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

32.

MR. H. HOPE,

Troy, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: We return herewith daily report 285366, and beg to suggest that you correct the same. The first item reads,

"\$200 on his store and fixtures." Now we presume you mean his store, furniture and fixtures? If that is the case, see that the policy is right, and send us corrected report. Also have the kindness to tell us at what distance it is to the risk insured under our policy 285399, and whether or not one fire would be likely to involve both risks.

Yours respectfully,

33.

MESSRS. R. B. TROTTER & Co.,

Lowell, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of form 93 in connection with the claim by John Robb, holding certificate No. 6, in which it appears that this member was injured on June 2d last. This is the first we have heard of this. Kindly favor us by making an investigation of the facts in this case, and send report on form 81. The adjustment of the claim will await this report.

Yours truly,

34.

MR. ROBERT J. SIMMONS,

Sterling, Mass.

DEAR SIR: The fire in Sterling, last Saturday, destroying three cottages, appears to have been very inefficiently handled, and statements are abroad that the fire department of Sterling is not properly equipped with hose and other appliances for extinguishing fires. Kindly see that an investigation of this is made at once by the proper committee, and steps taken to rectify whatever is wrong.

Yours truly,

35.

MR. L. THOMAS,

199 Sixth Avenue, New York.

DEAR SIR: Hereafter and until further notice please do not write or renew for us any outside business in your section. Our experience has been so disastrous, that our head office has issued instructions to cut it off.

Yours very truly,

36.

MR. FRANK SMILES,

1001 James Street, Detroit, Mich.

DEAR SIR: We regret we are obliged to request the cancellation of policy 339011 (Mason), but for reasons satisfactory to ourselves, we prefer not to insure this risk under any circumstances whatever. Please let us have the cancelled policy at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2" containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand. (Specially Engraved for THE STENOGRAPHER.)

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BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

Insurance Correspondence.

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*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Osgoodby Department.

W. W. OSGOODBY, *Editor.*

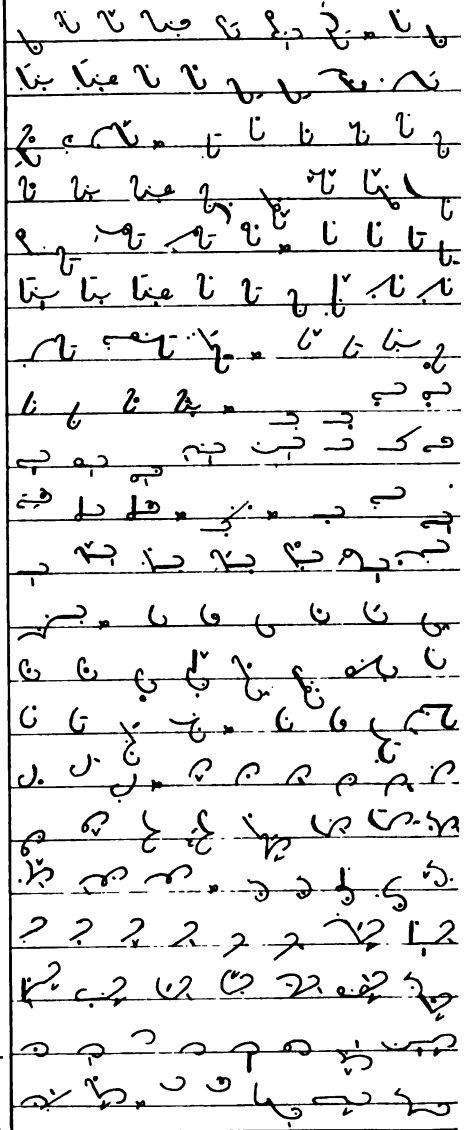
The editor of this department, the regular appearance of which was suspended some months ago, takes pleasure in again greeting the readers of *THE STENOGRAPHER*, and at the same time in making an announcement which is of some importance to himself, not only, but to all the writers of his method of phonetic shorthand.

When this method was first issued, ten years ago, we had no experience in the publishing business, and had none of the means for introducing the work, which are possessed by regular publishers; our only means was by the ordinary mode of advertising in the public journals. Such mediums were resorted to, and with such success that six editions of the *Manual* were published prior to 1894, and during the present fall the seventh edition, greatly improved and thoroughly revised, has been placed upon the market. Not only have these various editions been issued, but the necessities of students have compelled the preparation and publication of an engraved Reader (the story of the "Great Moon Hoax"), a dictionary of word-forms, the extensive practice exercises of the "Speed-Book," the vest-pocket "Compendium," "Phrasing Rules," etc.

The success of these works has been most gratifying, but still more gratifying has been the reception of them by eminent stenographers of other systems, many of whom have not only recommended them in public and in private, but have adopted the new method, in whole or in part, in their practice. To all who have in these and other ways evinced their appreciation of our labors, and especially to those whose kindly criticism and suggestions have enabled us to place the method before the public in its present improved and attractive form, we present our grateful acknowledgments.

But the labor attendant upon the publishing of these works, added to our regular stenographic work (which has been uninterrupted during all the years since the method was first published), although in many ways pleasant, has been more than any one man could do thoroughly and well. The increasing demand for the books, and the necessity for publishing frequent editions, have made it imperative that they be placed in the hands of regular publishers, and the seventh edition of the *Manual* is therefore issued from the house of Messrs. Williams & Rogers, of Rochester, N. Y., who are widely known as publishers of a high grade of commercial text-books. We bespeak for them the same favor that has been accorded to us during the past ten years.

THE M-HOOK.



Osgoodby's Phonetic Shorthand.

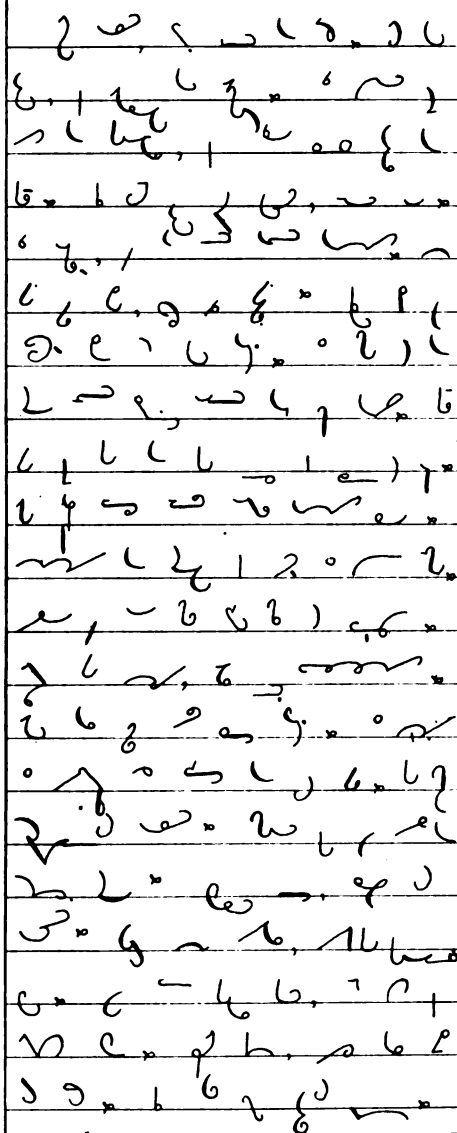
The M-Hook.

We intend to give occasional exercises illustrating peculiarities of Osgoodby's phonetic shorthand. In our first column, we illustrate the use of the M-hook. The second column contains sentences taken from the "Speed-Book," illustrating the use of the M-hook in single words and also in sentences. A key to the sentences is given on the next page. Writers of other systems are invited to compare these illustrations and compare with the original engraving.

* * *

He was in his room, playing a game of chess. I was not familiar with the game, but I have seen them often on the street. He is well known as a writer of novels, but he is no success with these. It is a shame that the family should be furnishing, and no one know it. He is in the Tombs, charged with the commission of the crime of murder. When Jim was in his thumb, would you say he has the thumb? It is often said that meerschaum comes from the foam of the sea. His dream was of seeing a grim specter in the shadows of a dark forest. Tom's chum had a lot of tame coons at the schoolhouse to-day. The dome of the citadel glitters and shines in the beams of the morning sun. The memory of seeing them at Rome, is like a dream. There is no advantage in trimming the plum trees so closely. The bells ring merrily, on this calm Christmas morning. The fame of his charming rhymes comes over the sea. His mummery is produced amidst the glitter of sham gems. How long time do you think we may be likely to see him in his room? Did you make a note to him your reason for remaining so long? Have you seen him again, since you were in my room? They may be there when he arrives, ready to take him to my farm. You may call at my office, at five o'clock, and I will make out the policy for you. I shall stay at home, rather than face a bitter storm. It is with my own conviction that they have been to see him about the matter.

THE M-HOOK.



Dement's Pitmanic Department.

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

(Testimony.)

Q. That is the watch that was taken? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you describe those men? Try to describe them, the best you can. A. There was one of them that was taller than the others. Three of them were dressed in dark clothes, and one of them had on a rather lighter overcoat than the other three. There was one of them, as I said, taller than the others. The others were medium-sized men.

Q. Do you see any one that you can identify? Can you identify any one of them? A. Only the general appearance. I could nearer identify Preston than the rest of them. That was his general appearance. As I said, I just had a look at them.

Q. Could you see anything about their faces, whether they were smooth or not? A. They were clean faces, I should say. I had a general look at them, as they turned on me and then as they turned around and looked at me, when I was following them, and when I passed the two that were behind me on the sidewalk. I did not pay any particular attention to them; I walked right past them.

Demosthenes.

as one that meant to be himself also a orator. He made use of Isæus as his guide to the art of speaking, though Isocrates at that time was giving lessons; whether, as some say, because he was an orphan, and was not able to pay Isocrates his appointed fee of ten minæ, or because he preferred Isæus's speaking, as being most business like and effective in actual use. Hermippus says, that he met with certain memoirs without any author's name, in which it was written that Demosthenes was a scholar to Plato, and learned much of his eloquence from him; and he also mentions Ctesibius as reporting from Callias, of Syracuse, and some others, that Demosthenes secretly obtained a knowledge of the systems of Isocrates and Alcidas, and mastered them thoroughly.

As soon, therefore, as he was grown up to man's estate, he began to go to law with his guardians, and to write orations against them; who, in the meantime had recourse to various subterfuges and pleas for new trials, and Demosthenes, though he was thus, as Thucydides says, taught his business in dangers, and by his own exertion was successful in his suit, was yet unable for all this to recover so much as a small fraction of his patrimony. He only attained some—

"I HONESTLY think THE STENOGRAPHER is the best shorthand magazine in the world to-day, and have thought so for some time." H. H. Rayner, New Orleans, La.

R. A. KELLS, of The New York Business College, says: "We firmly believe in the all-finger method of typewriting, and have been using "Practical Typewriting" as a text-book for some time. We have used other text-books, but consider it the best we have yet had the pleasure of examining."

THE *Inter Ocean*, of Chicago, for October 31st, says: "At a special meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday afternoon, the gift of 100 typewriter machines from the Hammond Typewriter Company was accepted." These machines will be placed in the various schools for the benefit of students. The offer also included keeping the machines in repair for one year.

The *Shorthand World*, of Omaha, Neb. is full of interesting reading matter.

THE public schools of Jackson, Tenn. have adopted the shorthand system of Elias Longley. We shall give a specimen of the shorthand notes of Mr. Longley next month.

WE have received an interesting volume called "The New System of Japanese Shorthand," with various examples and useful explanations, by General Cauky. Next month we hope to present some specimen of the same.

THE *New Science Review*, for October contains a series of papers which should be read by every shorthand writer who can have access to them. Address, The Transatlantic Publishing Co., 147 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia; 63 Fifth Avenue, New York, or 26 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

VIII

VIII

Hints To Shorthand Students.

Conducted by BATES TORREY,

Author of *Practical Typewriting and Instruction in Practical Shorthand.*

Upon setting out to prepare a new work on shorthand, when there were already too many, it impressed me as important that there should be not only a motive for writing, but a *motif* in the writing. And so it transpired. (1). The aim was to make a book that would teach business shorthand easily and quickly, and a year's test has demonstrated its capacity to do this. (2). Its prime *motif* is a plan of outline structure based on syllabic division of words, and this plan, called the syllabic idea, has been developed to the limit of practicability. For teaching primary shorthand, this, likewise, has proved efficient. Therefore, I claim a right to speak in the assemblage of the saints.

Heretofore, I have said that I considered the unmanageable text-book the greatest impediment to the dissemination of shorthand, which may be another reason why I have simplified early procedure by definitions that have a purpose, and by exercises laboring to an end. The following should be carefully noted, in order that subsequent hints may be clear.

DEFINITION—A **STROKE** in shorthand writing is a consonant sign with or without appendages. Possible appendages are Circle-S, its loop modifications, brief Wuh and Yuh, or the Hooks. The **STEM** is that part of the stroke to which the appendages attach.

APPLICATION—The **STROKE** commonly stands for a syllable in simple (and theoretic) shorthand. (Instr. Prac. Shorthand, p. 18).

Also to make subsequent comments upon outline formation explainable in type, I will bring to these pages a nomenclature, simple in the extreme :

NOMENCLATURE—Capital letters represent **STEMS**; small letters, **APPENDAGES**, the hyphen shows a separation of **STROKES** (syllables), and superior figures denote position. Other expressions will be obvious. For instance, sT—Circle-S Tuh; Tr—Tuh R-hook and sTrt, sPrnt¹, sPl-Mnt², tell their own story.

NO KEY? WHY NOT?—I do not believe very much in a "pony" for a shorthand in-

structor. The shorthand text ought to speak for itself. It should be so progressive in development, and so logical in structure, that the student will read it as a matter of course. I have no key to any of the shorthand of my text book, and no one has yet complained of the omission. On the other hand, this department, being one of suggestions to the ambitious learner and the callow graduate, the general reader will pardon me if I take what I consider the best way to reach them. Certainly the plates presented this month are in a sufficiently set style to make applicable the saying, that "he who runs may read." (**AXIOM**—shorthand will read O. K. if it is written O. K.) At the same time, to encourage a perusal of the opposite page, I will forward a copy of *Instruction in Practical Shorthand* to the subscriber who sends in the earliest and best transcript—correct punctuation and neat arrangement of type-writing to be considered.

HINTS REGARDING A FEW OUTLINES.—The expert would write F-TH² instead of F-R-TH; yet, it is always stenographic wisdom to know how much abbreviation one can stand. Duh, to indicate the past tense, can be omitted in 999 out of 1000 cases. This is experience, not hearsay evidence, but one must understand English constructions, and appreciate the grammatical swing of a sentence. Wuh, joined to Ruh (Ray) at an angle (exceptionally) is done to secure a strongly distinguishable form. See also P-uR and P-Ruh further on. Doubling an initial hook prefixes In or Un (Burnz). This avoids a bad angle, as baldly shown in the parentheses. For its analogy in Graham, see similar hooks attached *finally* near end of selection. In the last line another angle is improved by writing P-Ruh-SH instead of Pr-SH.

AXIOM—The angle has the most to do with the difference between theoretical and practical shorthand. (I. P. S., Sec. 104.)

Topics to be discussed later will be : Syllabic-S (so called in I. P. S.); The Function of uR and Ruh; Vowel Implication; The Alternatives of Shorthand, etc.

Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and included in the Appendix to Century Dictionary.

Peculiarities of English.

A STUDY IN FRAZING.

Who-is-there-at-the-present-day-that-does-not-giv-more-or-less-attention-to-the-peculiarities-of-the-English-language? He-may-not-be-a-student-of-language-itself, and-yet, in everyday contact with-words and frases, his attention-is-drawn-to-some-peculiarity-which-cannot-fail-to-have-its-effect. Every-new-slang-frase-commands-attention. Frequently-a-frase-of-this-kind-excites-admiration, for-it-opens-up-a-new-avenue-of-expression, without-which-certain-ideas-could-not-be-so-wel-conveyd. Again, attention-wil-de-drawn-to-the-forener's-idiom-at-rendering-English. Many-ar-the-stories-which-hav-been-written-at-the-expense-of-the-Germans-and-the-French, who-hav-been-struggling-with-the-peculiarities, not-to-say-absurdities, of-our-language. Our-idiom-is-something-which-the-forener-rarely-masters. However-correctly-he-may-speak-the-language, however-grammatically-he-may-write-English, there-wil-yet-be-betrayd, in-sum-peculiarity-of-construction-or-the-use-of-some-obsolete-word-the-fact-that-he-is-not-to-the-manor-born.

One-of-the-extremest-illustrations-of-the-use-of "dictionary-English," in contrast with everyday usage, came to our attention only-a-short-time-sinse. We-wer-examining-a-collection-of-engravings. The-captions-wer-originally-in-French, but-sum-one, probably-a-Frenchman, for-the-benefit-of-English-observers, had-attempted-to-translate-the-captions. One-of-the-pictures-represented-the-results-of-a-premature-burial. There-was-depicted-the-supposed-corpse-breaking-out-of-his-casket. The-ordinary-frase-appropriate-to-the-picture-would-be "Premature Burial." Contrast-with-it-the-following-choice-arrangement-of-perfectly-proper-words: "Inhumation with Precipitation."

But-whatever-may-be-said-about-the-struggles-which-the-forener-has-with-our-language-something-is-also-due-to-the-peculiar-uses-made-of-familiar-words. For-example, take-the-word "plug." We-remember-an-occasion-when-a-young-German-askt-in-the-presence-of-a-half-duzen-Americans-the-meaning-of-the-word "plug." Their-answers-wer-spontaneous-and-to-the-point, and-yet-sounded-as-tho-they-had-been-prearranged. Said-one "It-is-a-run-down-horse." Said-another, "It-is-the-end-of-a-water-pipe-brought-above-the-sidewalk-for-the-use-of-fire-engines." Said-another, "It-is-a-kind-of-hat." Said-an-other, "It-is-a-stopper-for-closing-a-hole." Said-another, "It-means-tobacco-in-a-certain-form-for-chewing-pur-

poses; and, finally, said-the-last-one-of-the-group, "It-means-a-blow-straight-from-the-shoulder-against-the-eye-of-your-contestant."

The-reader-wil-recall-how-variously-the-word "post" is-used. He-wil-also-bring-to-mind-the-Frenchman's-complaint-of-the-common-expression, "Look out." He-was-enjoind-to-look-out-in-the-sense-of-being-careful-when-in-a-railway-train. Taking-the-frase-literally-he-put-his-head-out-of-the-window, which-was-exactly-the-reverse-of-what-was-intended.

Perhaps-there-is-no-one-word-in-the-English-language-more-thoroly-misused, abused-and-overlookt-than-the-word "thing." It-is-made-to-stand-for-various-other-terms, and-so-general-is-its-use-in-our-conversation-that-it-is-practically-impossibl-to-ignore-it. To-insist-that-in-the-talk-of-other-peopl-their-ideas-should-be-conveyd-by-words-which-mean-exactly-what-is-intended-to-be-exprest-instead-of-by-a-word-which-means-anything-or-nothing-at-all, would-be-to-put-upon-them-a-practical-embargo. A-writer-in-Harper's-Bazaar, discussing-the-word-mentioned, presents-the-following-interesting-paragraphs:

"There-ar-few-words-in-the-English-language-of-such-comprehensiv-appropriateness-as-the-word 'thing.' We-put-on-and-take-off 'things'; we-put-down-and-take-up 'things'; we-walk-over 'things'; and-pick 'things' up-and-put 'things' away; we-luv 'things' and-hate 'things' and-consider 'things' and-think-about 'things.' We-look-beyond-the 'things' seen-to-the 'things' not-seen. And-these-ar 'things' temporal, and-those-ar 'things' eternal.

"And-each-and-every-one-of-these 'things' has-a-different-significance-and-belongs-to-a-different-class. There-ar-material 'things' among-them, and-immaterial 'things.' They-are-fysical-and-mental; of-heven-and-erth; of-time-and-of-eternity. A-word-of-no-special-definition, it-designates-everything-in-turn. For-it-may-be-anything. It-may-be-nothing.

"It-is-a-facile-snare-to-the-slipshod-writer. Dilating-on-the-beuties-of 'everything,' this 'lovely thing' or-that 'exquisit thing,' tempts-him-to-rest-satisfied-with-the-yielding-expression-which-saves-serch-for-a-more-specific-word. It-is-the-redy-recourse-of-the-shallow-clatterer, who-calls-her-frend-a 'sweet thing' as-frequently-as-she-speaks-of-her-enemy-as-a 'spiteful thing.' It-is-the-refuge-of-the-lazy, the-negligent, the-ignorant-talker-of-any-age, to-whom-the-proper-names-of-articls-ar-superfluos-so-long-as-the-word 'thing' exists-in-the-dictionary."

—Business.

Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

Advice to Students.

(1). Don't study shorthand and type-writing "for fun." If you do, you will likely be a hinderance to the progress and success of others more ambitious than yourself, and a reflection upon your teacher and school. If you wish to be self-supporting and independent, or if you wish to possess some certain means whereby, if forced by necessity or adverse circumstances, you may become self-supporting, well and good—otherwise don't touch it.

(2). Don't neglect your work while studying. Every step must be taken; if not today, then to-morrow, and every hour or day lost during the course is an hour or day added to its length.

(3). Don't accept too low an estimate of your own ability. Set your standard of work high and *try* to live up to that standard; you will be benefited by your attempt to reach a high standard of proficiency even though you may not attain the desired result. The greater the *attempt* the nearer the result you will ultimately reach, for each effort will help the development which tends to the attainment of a high standard. Every effort is a step towards the desired goal. If, however, when you are ready for a position, the best does not offer itself, accept the next best, and try to make it better by honest, hard work and faithful attention to your duties.

(4). Don't lay claim to the title of "The Pretty Typewriter," or you may be certain of the fact that you have not sufficient refinement and intelligence to become a *capable* typewriter. Attractiveness of person is very desirable and commendable, yet business men deem a modest reserve of manner a more admirable trait. Boldness of manner or speech often indicates a shallow mind.

(5). Don't *overdress*. Let your attire be *neat and sensible* and in perfect accord with your surroundings and character. The greatest recommendation a stenographer can have is that "*he or she is very neat*," and that will always go a long way in your behalf.

Key.

PITTSBURG, PA., October 20, 1894.

F. G. LEE, *Secretary*,

Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 10th, making inquiry regarding Mr. Hamilton, formerly of this city.

In reply we beg to say that we were well acquainted with this gentleman during his residence here, and know nothing in his business or social life deserving of criticism. We think there must be some mistake in the party, or that he is being impersonated by some one else with fraudulent intent.

We would be very much pleased to receive a description of the party who called upon you, and to know what account he gave of himself during the period he claims to have resided here. We think it would be a very easy matter to tell whether he is the identical person or not.

Awaiting your reply, we are,

Yours respectfully,

SMYTH & ZIMMERMAN.

WASHINGTON, ILL., July 3, 1894.

MESSRS. BALL & ROGERS,

Denver, Col.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that you are buying most of your goods in Kansas City at 25 per cent. discount from their list prices, which are about the same as mine. I would like very much to sell you your goods, and know that I can furnish better work at the same price than you can get elsewhere; also furnish it to you quickly and smoothly, as all my work is made to order and comes to you in smooth, nice shape; whereas, when you buy of a jobber, you get work he has carried on hand some length of time and you stand the chance of getting work with moths in it.

The best freight from Kansas City is more than double what it is from here, which would make quite a difference in the price; but in order to make it an inducement for you to use my goods I will make you 10 per cent. off my list prices, and if you will figure the difference in the freight, you will find these prices lower than Kansas City price at 25 per cent.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN TRIMBLE.

Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

GAVELSTON, TEXAS, April 1, 1886.

MESSRS. GEO. H. WHEELER & BRO.,
Louisville, Ky.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith beg to hand you orders, which you will have the kindness to fill and forward without delay.

Although my success in this town has not been equal to my wishes, I trust you will give me credit for having exerted myself to the utmost, and that you will be induced to consider the results under the present circumstances as favorable as could be expected. You are aware that trade in this section of the State is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in this particular locality I can assure you that everything appears to be in a depressed condition; and, go where I will, I am met by complaints of the unusual depression of business.

I trust, however, that as the season advances matters will mend. No effort shall be wanting, on my part, not only to do a good business with old customers, but to open new accounts. I will not fail to send you, day by day, an account of my progress; and I hope it will be in my power to enclose in each letter a full list of orders.

Yours respectfully,
ROBT. BENTON.

Reporting Style.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

"I know that, in present conditions, this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feelings which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle.

"With all there is at stake, there must be in the treatment of this article some ground

upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

"I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned, will be to place home necessities and comforts more easily within their reach, and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

"We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise. I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is a party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people will still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being.

"The Democracy of the land plead most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken, but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND."

1. - 2012 was a very good year for
 the company. The sales of the new
 products were very good, and the
 company was able to increase its
 market share. The company was
 able to increase its sales by 10%
 and its profits by 15%. The
 company was able to increase its
 market share by 5%. The
 company was able to increase its
 market share by 5%.

Rep. Style *Handwritten cursive letters and symbols*

as - each appears in the same
account.

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Key to Light Line Shorthand.

By GEORGE THORNTON, Law Reporter, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen of the Jury: It is conceded in this action that in June, 1887, the defendant delivered to the plaintiff a promissory note, of which his wife was the maker, and the controversy here, so far as there is any, grows out of an allegation, on the part of the plaintiff, that the note was endorsed and delivered by him upon a unurious consideration, and if that is true it would render the paper void in the hands of the plaintiff or any other person. It appears that on the 17th day of June, 1887, the defendant had made an application to procure a license to be used in his business in this city, that for the purpose of procuring that license he needed the sum of \$125.00. It appears that at the same time he was a tenant of the plaintiff, occupying a house owned by the plaintiff, on Linwood Avenue. On this occasion he applied to the plaintiff for the

purpose of procuring the amount necessary to pay for the license, and it seems that the money, on some terms, was to be furnished by the plaintiff. According to the testimony the note in suit was to be given to the plaintiff, together with the conveyance of a lot of land owned by the wife of the defendant, as collateral security for the payment of the note. The defendant claims that the transaction amounted to simply this, that he applied to the plaintiff for a \$125.00 loan; that he agreed, as security for that loan, to procure a deed from his wife, in which he was to unite, conveying to the plaintiff this lot of land as security for the note. According to the testimony of both the plaintiff and defendant in reference to this deed, the circumstances attending it were such as to constitute it, in fact, but a mortgage.

AN effort to organize the stenographers and typewriters of Boston in a union is attracting considerable attention.

MESSRS. LUMSDEN & DAVIDSON, advocates and notaries public, 15 Dee Street, Aberdeen, Scotland, informs us that Mr. William Hay, sometime school-master at Tillydesk, Ellon, lately residing at 2 King's Square, Huntly Street, Aberdeen, died on June 2d, last.

E. O. VAILE, Oak Park, Ill., publishes a series of vertical writing copy books. The question of penmanship is very important to the stenographer, and we strongly recommend an examination of Mr. Vaile's series of lessons. Specimens will be sent to any address upon request, of Mr. Vaile.

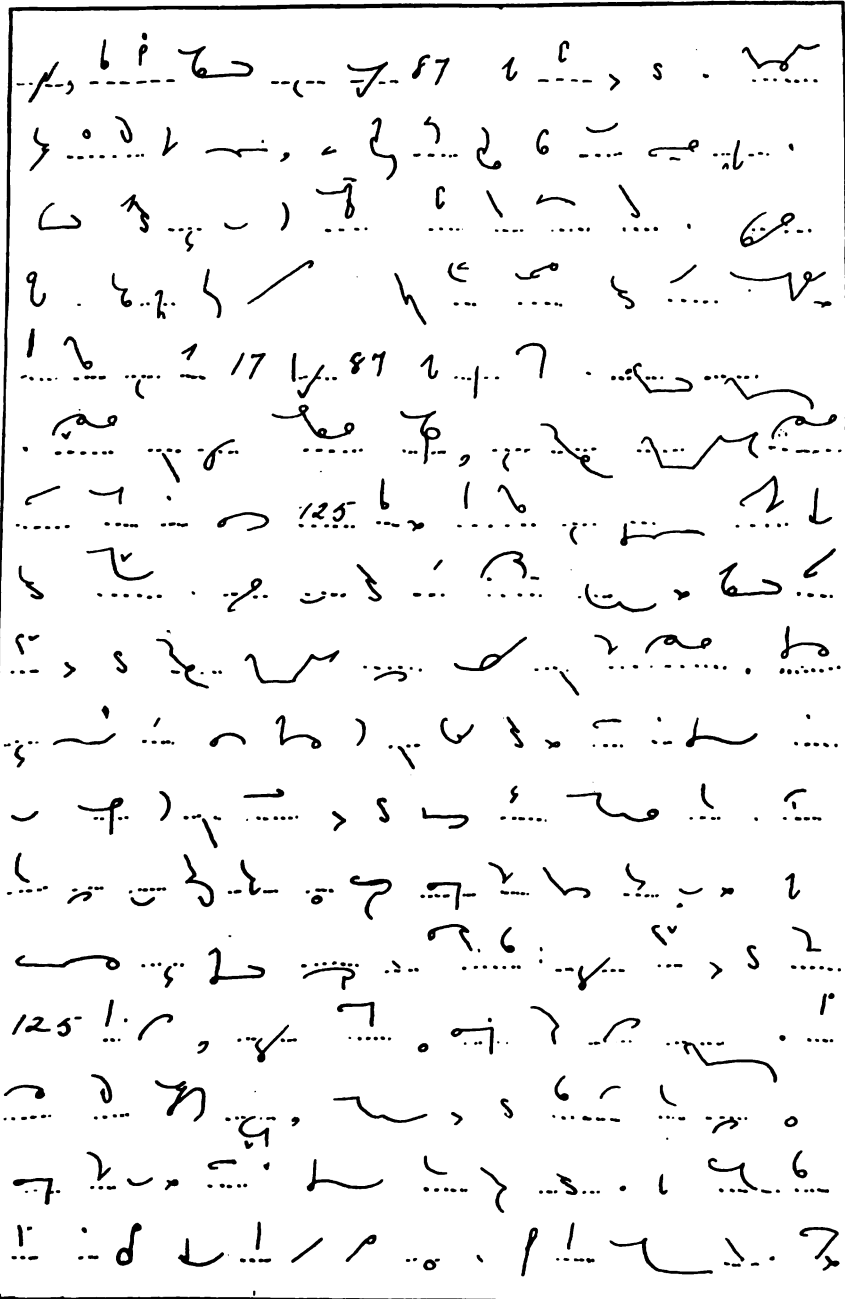
MR. ARTHUR LEFFLER, who was Royal Swedish Commissioner to the World's Fair, and who is chief of manual training schools of Sweden, made a very thorough examination of the various typewriters upon the market, and selected the Densmore for use in his own country. He has ordered over 100 Densmores for use there. Sweden is a thoroughly progressive country, and its schools are among the foremost in the world.

STENOGRAPHER Charles F. Burkhardt, of the city clerk's office, Buffalo, N. Y., died November 11th, from consumption.

A GRADUATE of the Drexel Institute, out of a position, asks the editor to assist her in securing another, and, at the same time, says that she cannot afford to renew her subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER. While it will give us pleasure to do all we can to assist in this and in similar cases, we cannot refrain from saying that to discontinue the patronage of THE STENOGRAPHER, is likely to prove a heavy handicap in the matter of future improvement and employment.

THE American Writing Machine Company, through Mr. George Dickerman, treasurer, informs us, referring to reports in the *Hartford Times* and *Telegram*, of November 13th and 14th, that it is true that the office of the Company is to be removed to New York city; also, that the factory is to be removed to Bridgeport, but it is not true that The Yost Writing Machine Company will make the Caligraph, although The American Writing Machine Company will occupy a part of the factory where the Yost people are at present situated.

Light Line Shorthand.



"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

Author and Publisher. Copyrighted and all Rights Reserved.

The opposite page will, perhaps, show to the reader nearly all in connection with the devices illustrated that needs to be exhibited. The actually written or engraved signs, whether in article or text-book, are preferable to any representing or describing or indicating of them by means that do not present them to visible contemplation—ocular examination; and, if signs are new as representative of words, phrases or parts of words, there is especial need for such pictorial presentation of them where the reader is to be enlightened without great labor to himself. The text-book *Exact Phonography* was written under this conviction; and in its more than two hundred and fifty engraved pages, it is believed a very clear elucidation is presented, of every needed principle and device. These two hundred and fifty pages, constituting, as to number, about five-sixths of the volume, are some of them made up wholly of engraved signs, while some of them, more than three-quarters in number, are made up of descriptive text and signs combined. The latter were all first set up—the work being done with extra care—by an ordinary law printer, with type once and a half as large as the actual letters of the book were intended to be; spaces being left for the insertion of the shorthand characters, whatever they might be—single strokes, or several strokes, or signs; then, in those blank spaces, the signs were carefully traced, with my own hand, the ink used being India ink, in order to get lines just as black as it was possible to have them, to secure perfection of negative in the subsequent process of photo-engraving. The lines having been all lined in on this large scale, the complete "copy" pages were sent to the photo-engraver (in the case of the first edition, Mr. Chapman, now retired from the business; in the case of the seventy-five or thereabouts substituted and supplemental pages of the new edition, to the Messrs. Gill, at 104 Chambers St., who not only did this work admirably, but have established a fine reputation for half-tone work, in connection with the higher-class illustrated magazines, like the *Century*); the reduction to the proper size of page being made in the photographing from the "copy" pages; and such a deposit being left on the zinc-plate, corresponding to letters and characters, that, on subjecting it to the corrosive influence of the strong acid, the forms of the letters and characters remained, the exposed metal about them being eaten away, and leaving standing, after the proper brushing off, these letters and characters, in clear relief. The printed letter-press, and the lining-in of the characters, once nicely done, it seemed to be a

foregone conclusion that the plate would come out firm, clear and clean, but little proof-reading being needed; and one could but think of the saving of labor which this new operation of process-engraving had effected. To be sure, it was not a particularly cheap operation; each of these engraved pages cost about four dollars in money, to say nothing of the expenditure of time and labor on the original writing, the reading of proof, the tracing-in of the characters, after the original "copy" pages had been printed. Then, after the engraving of the plates had all been done, the paper—in our case made to order, especially for the work—had to be provided; the printing, or press-work done; and the binding (in our case in flexible black leather, the edges being red) attended to.

All this received our close personal attention and supervision; and it is our belief, that in the satisfactory making of a shorthand text-book containing many engraved characters, such personal supervision is absolutely indispensable. The above will have made it clear, even to any who have had no experience in the matter, that the making of a work on this subject, as complete and elaborate as ours is, is a good deal of a task. There may be text-books on other subjects which can be satisfactorily produced without anything further, on the part of the author, than his putting into the hands of his publisher his "copy," in good shape; if there be such, we are satisfied they must most essentially differ from elaborate and well gotten-up ones on the shorthand art-science. We believe it has been conceded that *Exact Phonography*—taking it all around—its paper, type, clearness of engraving, binding—is the best specimen of book-making, on a shorthand subject, extant. There is no cramping of type or page; both are large and liberal—the eyes of the student considered as organs that should have fair treatment, not injured by poring over diamond type and minute and indistinct signs.

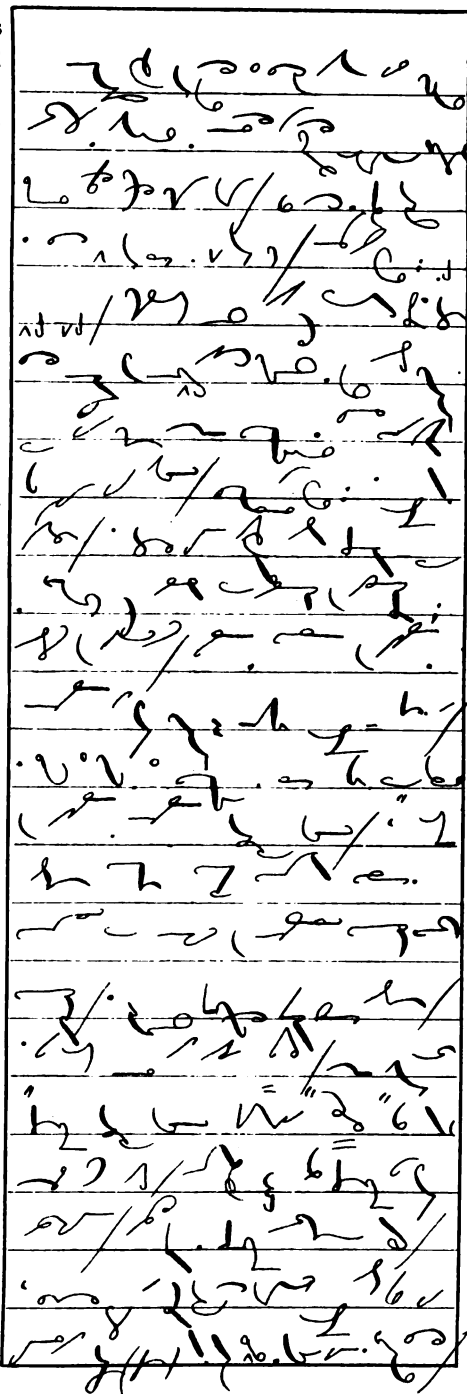
The signs on the opposite page are reproduced in the same manner in which those of the book were produced; though in the making of a book, more care can be bestowed, by an author who has the whole matter under his personal supervision, than is possible where work is done at a distance, and the paper used somewhat differs in quality from that made specially for a book with a surface particularly well adapted to bringing out engraving work clearly.

We have taken the reader for a few moments into the workshop of the making of a shorthand book, and hope some one will be pleased with the explanation.

Key.

ONE of the most useful of the affix signs is sign for *ive*, with its derivatives *ively* and *iveness*; and these signs are third position signs, not following, but preceding the strokes, whose sounds their sounds directly follow. That is, we have a dot for the first; the sign *ively* for the second, and *iveness* for the third. These are illustrated as follows: *attentive, attentively, attentiveness*. There are also cases in which, as has already been stated, the vowel signs can be used very comprehensively in the way of prefixes and affixes in an abbreviated manner, where at the same time we get more definiteness, and, in consequence, greater legibility than is elsewhere shown in phonography. Some of these are as follows: the N-Hook being left out. The vowels work into syllables in a double manner and with great facility, as in i-bd-ät, or i-tün-dät, for *inundate*; Y-Ä-Yshn for *inanity*; Ir-ē and tīr-ē for *inre, unre*, are not very much abbreviated; but we get rid of the N-Hook, omitting it. The expression is brief, and is more definite and significant than the NR-forms for *inre*, and *unre* of ordinary phonography.

We also get, in the same way, *unredeemed, unregenerate, unreliable, unreturning*, tīr-lēvd or tīr-lvd, for *unrelieved, unrecognized, unrevealed, unrecognizable*. The point, of course, is to get brief signs which cannot be mistaken in anyway. The Ir also comes in the word *irresponsible*. We get rid of the awkward down-stroke of the ordinary phonography to represent the word *irresponsible*—this being the way it is usually written. It will be observed that we do not use the down-stroke-R very much, in our work. It seems to be a difficult stroke in very many combinations. We sometimes employ it as a final sign following an N-Hook, in some situations where it works in advantageously, being both expressive and convenient in connecting with previous signs.



THE STENOGRAPHER

THE No. 4 CALIGRAPH



We take pleasure in presenting to the readers of *THE STENOGRAPHER* a description of the No. 4 Caligraph, the latest model, which has recently been put upon the market by the American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Connecticut. The excellencies of the Caligraph are well known. It has been proved to be a thoroughly practical and durable writing machine. In the new model will be found many effective devices which make it an up-to-date typewriter in every respect. With new concaved type and

a round platen, the work of the No. 4 Caligraph presents a very handsome appearance.

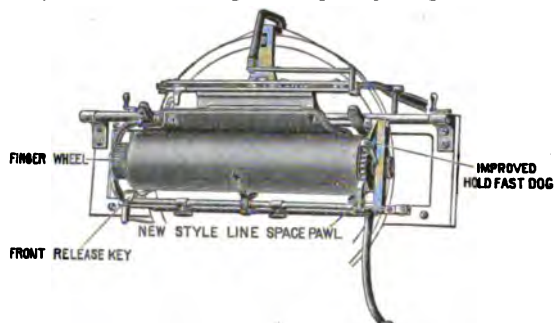
The improvements in the No. 4 Caligraph can be readily understood from the following cuts and descriptions.

1. Front Release Key.

Which controls the carriage throughout its entire movement by the use of one finger.

2. New Line Space Pawl.

Which locks the platen, insuring absolutely equal spacing of lines.



3. Platen Finger Wheel.

By which the platen can be freely rotated in either direction, giving easy movement of paper without raising dog or line space pawl.

4. Hinged Ribbon Supports.

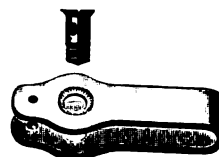
By which the ribbon can be entirely removed from the basket, thus avoiding all handling of the ribbon when cleaning type.



5. Improved Hanger Adjusting Screw.

With corrugation under the head engaging firmly with a similar corrugation in the side of hanger, rendering the type-bar adjustment permanent.

6. Improved Hold-Fast Dog.



Operating easily and permitting rotation of platen in either direction.

A descriptive circular of the No. 4 Caligraph can be had by addressing the American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

Court Reporting in Tennessee.

BY BUFORD DUKE.

In the first place, there are no official court reporters in our State, there being no law providing for their permanent appointment. In 1887, Mr. John B. Young and his partner, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. C. L. Morrison, all of Chattanooga, and Mr. Spaulding, of Nashville, met in Chattanooga and organized an Official Stenographers' Association, the principal object of which was to secure the passage of a law providing for the permanent appointment of official court reporters in the courts of this State. A bill was introduced in the Legislature to that effect, but failed of passage, and the association fell through.

In 1887 a law was passed by the legislature on this subject, which provides that the court, upon the request of either party, shall appoint a competent stenographer who, after being first duly sworn, shall take down all the proceedings in the case, and, in the event of an appeal, a transcript of his notes shall be furnished, which transcript shall constitute a part of the bill of exceptions, subject to the revision of the court, and that his services shall be paid for by the party requesting same, but no provision is made as to the compensation. The practice under this law is for the parties to select a stenographer and then have him sworn, with the approval of the court. The usual charges are ten dollars per day for taking, and ten cents per folio (100 words) for the transcript.

At the last term of the legislature another effort was made to have a bill passed providing for the appointment of official court reporters, but it was killed by the judiciary committee, owing to the cry then raised about the exorbitant fees charged by the court officials. Such a law would, in reality, be a great saving to both litigants and the attorneys, and would insure the services of none but competent reporters, and they would always be on hand when wanted.

Of course a law providing for official court reporters should be drawn with great care, so as not to permit of abuse by either of the parties, but this could be easily done by a study of the laws of the different States upon this subject, a list of which was published in the *Phonographic World* during last year.

As the writer remembers it, California had the best laws on this subject, but even these could be improved by a careful study of the others.

Perhaps I have wandered, somewhat, into the field of what *should* be the status of our profession, rather than what it is, but I trust I will be pardoned when it is remembered there are really no official court reporters in Tennessee. It is becoming more apparent every day that it is almost impossible to dispense with such officials, for the courts are crowded, the lawyers have not time to write up their bills of exceptions as formerly, greater accuracy is now required, and daily transcripts are becoming the usual, rather than the unusual thing, as they are of great aid to the court in making its rulings and are almost invaluable in cross-examinations. With a daily transcript before counsel, it enables them to have only a portion of the counsel present in court, while the others study the case from the transcript and prepare for the further and more careful conducting and argument of the case.

One of the most noted cases in our State where daily transcripts were furnished, was the celebrated impeachment of Judge Julius J. Du Bose, before our Senate, last spring. In this case three copies of the proceedings were furnished each morning, and this was no easy task, for the Senate was in session from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon, with only one hour at noon for recess. This case was reported by Mr. J. D. Campbell, of North Carolina, and Messrs. Galloway Bros., general reporters, of Nashville.

Another important case was the trial of Mr. Frank Porterfield and others, in what is known as the Commercial National Bank cases, in the Federal Court at Nashville. These proceedings were reported by Mrs. Annie F. Hickman and Duke & Shearon, Mrs. Hickman being with the law firm of Merritt & Acklin, Nashville, and Duke & Shearon, general reporters, at Nashville. There were two copies of the proceedings delivered each morning to counsel. The reporting of these cases was made more difficult than usual, owing to the fact that there was a great volume of testimony in regard to book accounts, notes, checks, etc., which were read, and had to be set out in full in the report, and not simply referred to,

as usual. Then, too, the accoustics of the court room were very bad, having been pronounced by a government expert, sent here for the purpose of examining them, to be the worst he had ever encountered.

The case of the Catholic Knights of America *vs.* The Fidelity and Casualty Company, in the United States District Court, at Chattanooga, was another case which attracted a great deal of interest. The record in this case was very large, and has since been printed. This case was reported by Mr. C. L. Morrison, an eminent reporter at Chattanooga. There have been a number of other cases reported recently, but not of sufficient importance to mention here.

Graham's Hand-book of Standard Phonography.

REVISED EDITION.

"Be satisfied with nothing but the best," is the advice given by a wise man to his son. This, say we, to all who would master shorthand. And "be satisfied with nothing but the best presentation of the best," may now be said with truest wisdom.

The "Hand-book of Standard Phonography" marked an epoch in stenography as truly as did "Stenographic Sound Hand" break the monotony of all former shorthand inventions. Ever since 1858, the Hand-book has been educating a full generation of stenographers who are able, with its instruction and appliances, to do what no other system has been successful in doing.

The American phonographic genius is no more with us, but his work lives—rejuvenated, improved, and destined to remain "at the front." We are asked to give a brief *resume* of the re-adjusted book.

Typographically it is more beautiful, and set in a shrine of its former neatness and attractiveness. The shorthand engravings are wonderfully legible and, even to the eye of a novice, are bewitching. The Part First of the former edition is largely omitted, as in the thirty-five years of past experience it has been shown that most of the students of shorthand are now in our common schools educated in the general principles of Phonetics.

The newly "Revised Hand-book" maintains unchanged the thoroughly tried princi-

ples of the former edition; not a principle modified; not an expedient eliminated; not a method of presentation outworn. The body and soul of our dear and tried old friend are still with us, but wearing clothing more beautiful, and more perfectly adapted to the present climatic surroundings.

In two hundred and fifty sections, the instruction required for every feature of the "Corresponding Style" is given; and twenty-seven additional sections present, in its fullness, the "Reporting Principles," which round out a complete hand-book of shorthand for the times.

We are specially pleased with the insertion of shorthand exercises in connection with every new principle taught, and, following said principle, and also in connection with the same, what the author felicitously calls a "recreation." The rules for the insertion of vowels between two strokes, which formerly were technically incorrect, are made verbally correct. In some cases the insertion of a word or simple clause has made luminously clear what was slightly vague. By *italicizing* or *SMALL CAPPING* certain words in the text, the main thoughts are brought out with special prominence. Material, which was less important, has been excised and new material inserted in the text, so that the work, though greatly improved, is not larger or more cumbersome. The entire instructional matter of the "Corresponding Style" has been divided into twenty-five lessons by the author, certain sections being indicated under each lesson. This feature will be of special value to many a teacher.

It is remarkable how closely the "numbering" of the sections in the two editions, former and later, agree or harmonize, though the matter in any given section is by no means always that of its number in the former edition. One who has mastered "locally" the first volume will not be able to "locate" instantly the matter of this volume, but will find it very centrally circumstanced with its former surroundings.

One of the most universally acceptable characteristics of the revision will be the "Section 272," on "Amanuensis Reporting," six pages of very timely matter, with choices lists of word-signs, contractions, and phrase signs. This feature is decidedly unique.

The pages devoted to "Reporting Word-signs and Contractions," are a mine of helpfulness for the novitiate and advanced reporter. No one is an adequate master of shorthand, who has not these word-signs at his finger-ends on the instant of need. The homogeneity, naturalness, systematic and scientific putting of these speed-conquering word-signs attest the unexampled insight and accurate thinking of Mr. Graham.

The "General Index" is a long-felt want well-supplied, for the former editions, not being consecutively paged, made references to any portion of the Hand-book somewhat difficult. This desideratum is now fully met.

The most important addition made to the "Revised Hand-book" is the insertion of a "Brief Phonographic Dictionary," of over forty pages, which presents: 1. "Advanced Corresponding and Reporting Forms"; 2. "General Rules for Devising Contractions for a Word and its Derivatives"; 3. "The General Principles of Analogy for Analogous Words"; 4. Scores of instances in which, by Capitalized letters, a number of individual and derivative forms are to be expressed by one and the same outline, as in one form for "ENTHUSIAST-IC-ICAL-ICALLY-M." Much other most useful information and instruction is given in this new feature of the work.

The work in its entirety is worthy of becoming, as we know it will, the *Vade Mecum* of unnumbered thousands of shorthand students in every year to come.

WM. D. BRIDGE,

5 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

[Conductor of the Chautauqua School of Shorthand and private Secretary Training.]

Rates for Hotel Work.

As we have many inquiries asking for rates for hotel shorthand and typewriting work, we give below the prices which are charged by Mr. Charles A. Farnum, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

STANDARD RATES:

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| Typewriting, 1 copy, 5 cents per 100 words | | | | | |
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20 per cent. discount on above rates for all work amounting to between 25 and 50 pages.

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Special rates for extra large jobs. Mimeograph work a specialty.

STENOGRAPHY—Letters not exceeding 1 page, 25 cents; each additional, extra, 20 cents. These must be dictated in office. If operator is required to do this work elsewhere, \$1.50 per hour will be charged, and an additional charge of 10 cents per page will be made for transcripts.

Depositions if taken in office, 20 cents per folio, which will include one copy of transcription; extra copies at ten cents per folio. If required to be taken outside office, \$1.50 per hour and 15 cents per folio for transcription.

Reporting meetings, court cases and special events, \$8.00 per day and 15 cents per folio for transcriptions.

If work is done outside city proper, transportation expenses will be added.

THE following typewriter supplies have been awarded by the Weather Bureau, Washington:

Charles M. Stoeber, 520 Minor Street Philadelphia. Fifty reams paper, typewriting-flat letter, half sheets 8x10 in., printed in red copying ink, \$1.67; 100 reams paper, flat letter, white wove, 8x10 in., printed in red copying ink, \$1.65.

J. C. Parker, Washington: 500 erasers, rubber, small, five cents each; 25 erasers, rubber, typewriter, Faber's No. 104, 4¼ c.; 50 erasers, Faber's No. 1080, 2¼ c., each; 400 reams paper, flat letter, 10x16 in., \$1.16.

Easton & Rupp, Washington: 15000 sheets paper, carbon, 10x12, one side carbonized 1¼ c.; 25 reams paper, legal cap, white, \$1.12.

Wm. A. Wheeler, Jr., 206 Broadway, N. Y.: 20 reams paper, commercial note, laid, 60c.

R. C. Ballantyne, Washington: 20 reams paper, typewriter, linen, letter, heavy, 50c.; 20 reams paper, cap, 60c.

Manhattan Supply Co., N. Y.: 1000 sheets paper, carbon, cap size, both sides carbonized, 1¼ c.; 25 ribbons, typewriters, Remington, record, 43c.; 25 ribbons copying, 43c., each; 15 ribbons, Smith Premier, record, 40c., each; 50 ribbons, copying, 40c., each; 5 ribbons, Hammond, Webster's, 8 in., record, 40c., each; 25 ribbons, copying, 40c., each; 50 ribbons, Caligraph, record, 40c., each; 100 ribbons, copying, 40c., each.

SHORTHAND and typewriting is taught in the Y. M. C. A. Building, at Waterbury, Conn., on Tuesday evenings.

FOR THE STENOGRAPHER.

FROM the editorial columns of the *Daily State Gazette* (Trenton), of November 3, 1894. Written because of the agitation of the question of doing away with the evening class in stenography, at the high school. *The Gazette* is over 100 years old and a newspaper of long-established national reputation :

"Stenography, nowadays, has become almost as essential to the education of a young man or woman who has planned for himself or herself a business career, as a knowledge of the fundamental principles of mathematics or of long handwriting. Time was never before, in the history of man, as valuable as it is now ; the brain, speaking universally, was never before as busy, there was never so great need of curtailing the mental burdens carried by active, energetic persons, as there is at the present time, and stenography helps materially to do all this.

"There are those who say that the day will come when long handwriting will have become obsolete and the work now done with the pen will be performed by writing machines. And when one considers how rapidly stenography and typewriting have grown in popular favor, and how, in many quarters, these methods of communication have been established to the absolute abolishment of the old style, he must admit that those prophets have a substantial basis for their prediction."

* * *

In re typewriting, I would like to go on record in THE STENOGRAPHER as saying :

We believe that beginners should "finger" the typewriter persistently, painstakingly and perpetually. Then, when shorthand improves with age, so that it can do justice by taxing, tedious and terrific "takes," you will find the typewriting skill in your fingers, which turns out twenty to thirty letters an hour from your notes into beautifully typewritten sheets, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to your employers. And they will not look upon you as a poor piece of shorthand and typewriting machinery ; but, if you are likewise studious and thoughtful, so that your shorthand and typewriting is but a block in the temple of your mind, they will regard and respect you as a professional character—and you will be paid accordingly.

Office stenographers must give great attention to *typewriting*, if they want to reach the top—of that I am sure. They can use expedients, etc., in their shorthand, after they have worked in a place a month, which will enable them to write at a high rate of speed, but that don't help out on the *typewriting*—there are no expedients in that.

KENDRICK C. HILL.

The Andrew J. Graham Memorial Fund.

All shorthand writers who feel under obligations for benefits received by themselves or others through the services of the distinguished author of "Standard Phonography," are respectfully and earnestly invited to contribute to a fund with which to erect some suitable tribute to his memory. The idea was started by the editor of *The Phonographic World*, and about \$300.00 were contributed in response to his appeals. Messrs. T. J. Ellinwood, E. N. Miner and Wm. Anderson constitute the committee to further the work of increasing the contributions. We shall be glad to have any of the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER forward their names and subscriptions to the fund to Mr. Ellinwood, chairman of the Committee, 199 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE Stenographers' Association, of Richmond, Va., meets at 108 North Seventh Street.

JOHN KELLER, of Stephentown Centre, N. Y., desires a shorthand correspondent, in Pueblo, Colorado. Can any one oblige him?

THE Wallace-Walker Company, with a capital of \$10,000, has been organized to manufacture typewriter supplies. Headquarters in New York city.

THE *Cosmopolitan* magazine is, perhaps, the most interesting and attractive of the magazines of the day, and, in view of its very low price, its immense circulation is entirely justified.

F. H. COGSWELL, stenographer of the Superior Court, at New Haven, Conn., and secretary of the Historical Society, read a paper on the British invasion of New Haven in 1779, before St. Paul's Church club, in the Church library.

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

On November 26th, as this number is about going to press, there comes to us the *Phonographic Magazine* of November 15th, in which its editor comments on our previous criticisms of him. We now send on this paragraph, hoping to have it inserted with our number three letter. We briefly note three or four points, the same to be more fully commented on hereafter: First, the editor places the date of original suggestion for F-V-Hook as 1851, approximately that in which we had noted Mr. Isaac Pitman as having submitted his proposal concerning said hook to the Council; and we are under obligations for this substantially confirmatory fact. Second, he gives dates at which Mr. Parkhurst is declared by him to have published significations to be attached to said hook; such publication in his magazine not in a text-book, and presumably only suggestions—not in a way to make the things suggested “a part of phonography,” authoritatively put forth and generally accepted, or systematically and comprehensively treated, as afterwards exhibited by Mr. Graham. Third, he claims that Mr. Parkhurst, some years before the *Hand-book* was issued, suggested the indicating *ought* and *would* by positions, as previously mentioned; and he cites the phrases *ought-to* and *it-would* as having been suggested; preserving, however, complete silence on a considerable number of phrases, some given in the previous issue and some of this, never shown anywhere before Mr. Graham gave them, and now adopted into the new *Companion*. The editor does not seem to have comprehended—or if he did, he again maintained silence—that the complete application of Mr. Parkhurst’s suggestion concerning indication of T or D on length straight strokes with the F-V-Hook, would have shut out some of the phrases that I have cited involving *it* and *would*; for example, *it-ought-to-have-had*, *it-would-have-had*, *such-ought-to-have-had*, *such-would-have-had*, inasmuch as the rule implied the T or D as *preceding* the V sound; thus cutting the “had” out of these phrases. Further comments on the editorial are reserved for our next, except one point, which is the following—and

this requires immediate attention: It is supposed to be comforting to any one justly accused, if he can say, “You are another;” and the editor thinks we have erred, as he has, in not duly acknowledging obligations; and he refers to Mr. Towndrow, in connection with a device in *Exact Phonography*. If the editor will examine our first publication, “*Outlines of a Modified Phonography*,” 1884, he will find that Mr. Towndrow is duly referred to therein as the originator of one principle employed by us; and not only that, but that another author is credited therein with having invented another principle, declared to be very important. Our editor cannot “claim relationship,” on any such foundation; any more than he could with Mr. Munson, who, in his very first edition, duly and honorably acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Wilbour. It is also a fact that we lately sent to London, to a society there of which we are a member, a recently issued statement of Mr. Towndrow’s, setting forth his claims to phonetic ideas applied to shorthand writing, published about sixty years ago; urging, in our letter, that when the said society should consider the new edition of *Exact Phonography* among the new works discussed by it, proper attention should be given to *his* claim, and *his* merits as a pioneer. We are not aware that the editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* ever asked any association, or body, or person, to consider the merits of Mr. Graham. Does the reader appreciate the difference?

No. 3.

In our communication that appeared in the issue for November, a misprint caused us to speak of Graham’s *Biography* of Dr. Stone as of the date 1866. The reader probably saw, from the context, that 1856 was meant; but to make certain, correction to that date is here made. The “*Hand-book*” was not issued till 1858, though it had been announced for February, 1857, and was probably substantially complete at that time. The Dr. Stone *Biography*, which gave in brief outline a few of the innovations that were to be shown in the forthcoming text-book, and on which showing advance orders for the text-book were sent in, was issued in 1856; so, this *Biography* preceded, by about two years, accepting the date, 1858, of the copy I have before me, or one year, accept-

ing that (1857), in Rockwell's *Bibliography*—the tenth edition of Isaac Pitman; and unless the idea of indicating *added words*, not merely alphabetical sounds, by proposed T-Hook, had *become general*, by the discussions that went on among phonographers on the subject of that hook, we may accord to Mr. Graham the merit of having applied the new device to something much beyond anything that had "become a part of phonography;" which Mr. Pitman's submission to the Council, in 1851, had not embraced; something which even the 1858 copies of his tenth edition did not exhibit—except in its list (pp. 62, 63, next preceding the final or index page) of *Reporting Grammalogues*, in which latter list the one added word, "have," is given—presumably, but not specifically stated to be, by this hook.

To be specific as to any exhibition of the F-V-Hook in any *Benn Pitman* text-book, we cannot ascertain that any such work showed application of such hook to represent F-V, earlier than 1860, two years after the *Hand-book* appeared, and four years after the publication of the *Stone Biography*. The only purpose of repeating anything that we gave in our last previous communication is to make dates more specific. We need not now repeat previous remarks on other offices of the F-V-Hook, as shown in the *Hand-book* and appearing in the *Companion*, nor more than hint at the greater ingenuity which enabled the author of the first named work to apply, in a more comprehensive way, hooks which, as alphabetic devices, were not of his own originating. As to added words *have* and *of*, by V-hook, *Benn Pitman* was apparently behind his brother; for the unpagged, undated leaf in *Pitman & Prosser's Companion*, before alluded to, which described the hook so that the writing of those who adopted it might be "intelligible" to those who did not, gave it with merely an alphabetic application.

Reference was made, in our No. 2, to certain phrase-signs, written with a single stroke, adopted into the new *Companion*, from the *Hand-book*; phrases in which the word *ought* was implied by writing in first position, and *would* by writing in the third; first comprehensively shown by Mr. Graham. It is curious to note to what an extent this adoption into the *Companion* has been carried.

— instances, in the *Hand-book*, of this im-

plying of these two words by these positions, were so numerous as, by repetition, to have erected the device into a principle, even though no formal statement of it had been made. But Mr. Graham *did* make his formal statement, and *did* explain the derivation of the indication, for he says (p. 169, Rem. 13): "It Ought to Have; It Would Have, etc., (a). The outlines Tef¹, Tef³, for 'it ought to have,' 'it would have,' are regarded as unvocalized Tauv, Twoov; in the first case, *it* being represented by *t*; *ought* by *au*; and *have* by *V*, *to* being omitted, according to § 250. 2. In the case of Twoov, *it* is represented by *t*; *would* by wöð; and *have* by *V*. Upon the same principle are formed the signs for: they ought to have, they would have; which ought to have, which would have, etc."

The new *Companion* makes a clean appropriation of most if not all of the Graham phrase-forms involving *ought* and *would* as thus represented. It does not analyze the signs and explain the representation, as the *Hand-book*, in its first (1858) edition did. The "devices," or "principles," which every one may choose to apply—had been fully explained and illustrated by Mr. Graham, not only in the paragraph quoted, but in several lists, as every one familiar with his work knows; he had clearly and well set forth the whole matter. The compiler of the *Companion* goes through the form of making a different statement of the subject, and then reaches the result of incorporating the phrases, and all of them, bodily, and substantially twice over; for not only does he give them, apparently without exception, in the expository introductory part of the *Companion*, but in that comprehensive list of single-stroke signs—pages 83 to 187, inclusive—a list which contains many useful things, few or none of them, so far as we can discover, original with him; and also includes that unequalled collection of shorthand curios, his origination and absolute proprietorship of which, probably no one will care to seriously question. In this list also, do we find them. In the expository part we find (pp. 36-37), under the head of "Phraseographs" (a *phraseograph* being explained as a "phonographic outline standing for a phrase, one or more words of which are represented by some appendage, or by the halving or doubling princi-

le") thus : "60. The Halving Principle. In phonography the halving principle expresses the following verbal values :

* * * * *

(b) Would (after logograms placed in the third position)." The illustrations given of this being, *which would, it would, such would, they would, there would, she would.*

* * * * *

(d). Ought (after logograms placed in the first position)"; the illustrations given being, *which ought, it ought, they ought, such ought, there ought, she ought.* The representation of added *have* by V-hook, is explained just after, on page 39, and the illustrations include *ought to have, ought to have had, which ought to have.* All these can be found in the first edition of the Hand-book.

The *Companion* takes the analysis for granted, or it was forgotten to be included. It gives the devices, and obviously assumes that the signs will be recognized. The indications are, to use metaphysical terms, *implicit*, not, with that text-book, *explicit*, as in the original presentation. The student looks in vain for such an explanation as the Hand-book gives him. The author of the latter, representing what had *not* "become a part of phonography," saw the need of indicating the principles involved, the sound implied. The *Companion* states the devices, in a way, and copies the illustrations of them.

However, possibly the relative merits of the two expositions are not especially important, the borrowing being once established, except as showing the analytical cast of mind of the author who has been borrowed from; his ability, as shown in these devices and in others that will be hereafter mentioned, to extort, from even the well known indications of "position," the meanings of hooks, half-lengthening and double-lengthening, brief ways of expressing words and phrases which his predecessors had not discovered, and which his contemporaries had given no evidence of ability to discover, or of possessing the courage to put into practice until he had pioneered the way and shown the safety and feasibility of them.

It is not claimed here but that the courage, the boldness, spoken of, were sometimes carried to an extreme. But inasmuch as the compiler of the new *Companion* has apparently, in order not to be outdone, not only adopted the most radically abbreviatory of

Mr. Graham's devices, but actually projected them farther, and placed additional burdens on some of them, he could hardly, without self-stultification, question the utility or practicability of them. Had he been defending a suit for infringement of copyright—which he could probably have done successfully, on the ground that the complainant, supposing it to have been Mr. Graham, had so long slumbered on any rights he may have had, as to have constructively acquiesced in the infringement—he could have pleaded *want of utility*, in the things alleged to have been appropriated, and possibly the court might have listened to testimony going to establish that defense. Our remembrance is, that in the old suit of *Graham vs. Pitman*, on some of the examinations of witnesses, at which we were present, Mr. Pitman presented testimony of that kind; but in the untechnical forum of every day fair-dealing, in which one may be held to absolute moral consistency, and to the rule that no one should profit by his own wrong, the plea of non-utility would certainly be rejected where a misappropriation had been made.

Perhaps further examples should be presented of the appropriation of signs for phrases involving *ought* and *would*. We need not repeat those before given: a reference to the first column of page 188, November issue, is sufficient, as we there gave the pages of the *Companion* on which the five examples there cited could be found. We now append the following additional phrases, the *Companion* pages being given in parentheses: *Which ought to have* (40, 109); *which would have* (109); *such ought to have* (109); *such would have* (109); *such ought* (110); *such would* (110); *which ought to have had* (109); *which would have had* (109); *such ought to have had* (110); *such would have had* (110). Naturally, we find the simpler forms included, such as *it ought* (37); *it would* (37); *which ought* (37); *which would* (37); *such ought* (37); *such would*, (37); and a following *not*, as in *which ought not, which would not; such ought not, such would not*,—all on p. 37, and repeated on pages 109, 110. It is not deemed needful to give the pages of the Hand-book, edition of 1888, on which they occur. The editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* will hardly have the

hardihood to deny that they all appear in that work, most of them for the first time.

There is one other device exhibited by Mr. Graham that we find very completely adopted in the new *Companion*, which can be so briefly described that we will include a reference to it in this communication; that is, the representing of an involved *were*, by "position" and R-hook combined. The representation of *are*, as in *they are*, *which are*, by an R-Hook, is a well-known device, and has been such for a long time; but Mr. Graham shows an extended or broadened device, where the *Companion* servilely follows. We believe that the form for *such were* (*Companion*, p. 112) was never given in a text-book till Mr. Graham gave it (see *Hand-Book*, pp. 159, 179). It is in this immediate connection that the device for representing *are* appears, both in the *Hand-Book* and the *Companion*. *Are* is represented by R-Hook on stroke in its second position; as, on CH-stroke, on the line, for *which are*, and on dTH-stroke, same position, for *they are*. The representation of the involved vowel, ä in *are*, would carry these signs to third position, but they are left in the second. Mr. Graham, to get his distinction boldly dropped the sign to third position, to indicate his *were*, *throwing the signs wholly out of position*. The involved vowel in the *were* combination is a second place vowel ü; the ä, as before stated, a third place. Hence, Mr. Graham did not follow phonographic principles, but, to get his brief representation and his marked distinction, *set them at defiance*—in which he has been followed by the Benn Pitman.

The *Companion* not only adopts the idea of representing *were*, as well as *are*, by R-Hook, but, far from undertaking to rectify this violation of the principle of position, follows Mr. Graham's lead, and repeats, as to position and everything else, the whole device (see the *Companion*, p. 111, for *which are*, *which were*; p. 112, for *such are*, *such were*). Yet our critic challenges the editor of this journal "to show one single principle or device in the *Companion* which did not become a part of the phonographic system not only independently of Mr. Graham, but before Mr. Graham ever published his *Hand-book*."

We propose to continue this discussion in in the January issue. GEO. R. BISHOP.

The New Orleans Stenographers' Association.

This is one of the most prosperous Associations of the country. It has 150 members, able dictators in charge of the dictation classes, and offers opportunity of receiving instruction in French and Spanish. There is a strong social feeling among the members, and assistance is offered to those out of work. The chairman of the employment committee announces that the demand is greater than the supply. At the October meeting the following applications were read and referred to the proper committee: Misses Eva C. Wright, Harriet M. Mims and Sarah Hanover, and Messrs. Francis Moore and John S. Armant.

The following members were elected: Misses Mayme E. Johnson and Viola Keene, and Messrs. John Reilley, J. W. Smith, Eugene J. Byrnes, M. C. Rolston and J. Taylor, Jr. The chair announced that the members should take advantage of the French and Spanish classes under the able instruction of Prof. Jegou, and invited all to attend.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Emma Roth for valuable donations.

The chair announced the following committees for the year ending October, 1895:

Board of Directors—Nat. L. Marks, chairman; Joseph Lallande, R. S. Cross, all ex-officio, and A. J. Peters, W. F. Brewer, W. F. Witte and Miss Mattie Donovan.

Committee on Examination and Employment—A. J. Peters, chairman; Mrs. H. M. McCants and Chas. L. Porter.

Entertainment Committee—R. S. Cross, chairman; Mrs. P. McIntyre, Misses Flora Frilot, Kate Moses, Stella Schatz, Katie Trottmann and Laura Magreevy, and John Elliott and F. J. Chopin.

Dictation Committee—Chas. S. Foster, chairman; Mrs. P. McIntyre, Misses Emma Roth, Lula McCarthy, A. McNally, Kate Moses, and Messrs. John Taylor, W. F. Witte and W. F. Brewer.

House Committee—Misses M. E. Masson, chairman; Isabel Austin, Mattie Donovan, K. C. Smyth, and Mr. Wynne G. Rogers.

Press Committee—Mr. P. S. Augustin, chairman; Messrs. Joseph Lallande and Arthur B. Leopold, and Miss M. M. Klute.

Mr. C. E. Hutchings, of St. Louis, was introduced to the Association, and expressed his views on stenographic matters in that city. He said he was highly pleased with the enthusiasm displayed by New Orleans stenographers, and that, notwithstanding there were from 1500 to 2000 shorthand writers in his city, yet the Association is not very large and prosperous, and cannot be compared to the one here.

How Much? How Long?

The amanuensis who enters an office as a beginner usually finds that, for some weeks at least, there are spare minutes at intervals long through the day. We will assume that yours is such a case. You have cleaned and oiled your machine, indexed your notebook, sharpened your pencils and put your desk in order, and yet neither dictation nor copying presents itself, and you are looking about for something to do.

You have read descriptions of how some of your compeers busy themselves in similar circumstances; for instance, the girl proof-reader of whom Eliza Putnam Heaton writes, who "had a novel in one end of her desk, some embroidery in the middle, and a French grammar at the other end. When work was slack she took out the embroidery every often, the novel occasionally, the French grammar once in a great while." You have read, and you do not care to imitate, preferring something more business-like, something, if possible, that shall have bearing on your regular work.

Well, this is your opportunity to compare notes with transcript and make estimates for future use—graduate your yard-stick, so to speak. How long do you require to print out a page of your notes? That is a point worth knowing. Then, how many pages of shorthand go to the making of a letter of one page, making allowance for the heading? A letter of two pages? How many to a compact page, legal size? Also, in copying from manuscript or print, how much time does a full page of ordinary matter? How much to a page of tabulated matter?

A few trials will give you data for an estimate sufficiently exact. Make a memorandum of the figures, and also a mental note of the same. Sometime when you are least looking for it, the question may be sprung upon you: "How long will it take you to write that out?" Or, "About how many pages will this make?" You do not hesitate or feel confused; you have only to count the pages, and your answer is ready.

E. G. FOWLER.

A Child's Philosophy.

"Spell *toes*," said the mother, who was teaching her little daughter, seven years old, to spell.

"T-o-z-e," answered the child.

"No, dear, that's not right. T-o-e-s spells *toes*."

"But it sounds like t-o-z-e."

"I know it, but you cannot go by the sound."

Then to enforce this proposition the mother called on her daughter to spell *froze*.

"F-r-o-e-s," said the child.

"No, you're wrong again. This time we do use the z, and spell the word f-r-o-z-e."

"Huh!" grunted the child.

"Now, spell *rose*," said the mother.

The child hesitated. Finally she said: "I don't know whether to say r-o-z-e or r-o-e-s and, really, I don't know that either way would be right."

"Spell it r-o-s-e," said the mother, "though there is another word pronounced just like it that's spelled r-o-e-s. That word is the name of the spawn of fish."

The poor child looked very miserable.

"Just one more word," said the mother.

"Tell me how you spell *blows*."

"Well," said the child, who had had quite enough nonsense, as she viewed it, from her mother, and had suddenly made up her mind to pay back in kind. "I spell it in three ways. I spell it b-l-o-s-e for breakfast, b-l-o-e-s for dinner, and b-l-o-z-e for supper."

"I spell it b-l-o-w-s all the time," said the mother.

The child said nothing for a minute or two. Then looking up she solemnly remarked:

"I think, mamma, that the English language was made for persons very, very well educated."—*Boston Journal*.



Personal and
Otherwise, Association
News and Correspondence

The Australian Stenographer, for September, 1894, quotes liberally from Kendrick C. Hill's contribution to THE STENOGRAPHER, on "The Acquirements of Amanuenses."

"THE Rapid Writer" fountain pen, manufactured at the The Rapid Pen Factory, Lock Box 606, Washington, D. C., is recommended to our readers as the best fountain pen we have ever had in use. See advertisement elsewhere.

THE Christmas number of *Munson Phonographic News and Teacher*, is now ready for distribution by the publishers, Messrs. Walworth & Co., 110 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y. The price is ten cents per copy, or \$1.00 a year.

"BARON KINATAS, a Tale of the Anti-Christ," by Isaac Strange Dement, Chicago; M. T. Need, publisher, 367 pp.; paper, fifty cents. Mr. Dement is not only one of the world's champion shorthanders, but he has developed into a literary worker of unusual excellence. His latest production is the book named above.

"A CONSTANT Reader" says: "I wish to attain high speed in my system—Munson. Is there any way by which I can obtain a certificate of speed; if so, what is the test? Is there a State stenographers' association in Massachusetts?"

Answer. If "Constant Reader" will visit Boston, I am sure, that Mr. Frank Burt, of 244 Washington Street, will be glad to examine him and give him a certificate of speed, and also introduce him to the shorthand associations of Boston.

Publishers' Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas.

Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

We can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

If any of our readers have copies of THE STENOGRAPHER, volumes 1 and 2 to sell, or exchange, we would be pleased to hear from them.

Patents.

Patents issued from October 16, 1894, to November 13, inclusive:

Issued October 16, 1894.

527,413. W. K. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa. Calendar.

527,524. L. L. D. Eldertin, Boston, Mass. Open Book-holder.

527,543. Z. G. Sholes, Chicago, Ills. Typewriting Machine.

Issued October 23, 1894.

528,089. J. E. Gogle, Middleville, Michigan. Seal.

528,092. N. W. Hartwell and T. J. Hawe, Louisville, Ky. Attachment for Typewriting Machine.

527,803. J. C. McCallum, Los Angeles, Cal. Pencil Sharpener.

527,809. J. Reading, Akron, Ohio. Sample Book-rack.

527,859. Q. D. Ingram, Washington, D. C. Desk or Stationary Implement.

527,949. D. A. Drake, Englewood, Ills. File Case.

527,997. H. Kramer, San Francisco, Cal. Leaf Turner.

Issued October 30, 1894.

528,142. A. T. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y. Typewriting Inking Ribbon.

528,215. T. Van Fleet, Williamsport, Pa. Type-cleaning Brush for Typewriting Machine.

528,223. D. M. Cooper, Rochester, N. Y. Workman's Time Recorder.

528,340. W. A. Palmer, Dubuque, Iowa. Flat Opening Book.

528,476. J. Grundy, Paterson, N. J. Ruling Device.

528,484. T. Oliver, State Centre, Iowa. Typewriting Machine.

528,488. G. W. Paisley, Hillsborough, Ills. Book-holder for Desks.

Issued November 6, 1894.

528,531. S. L. Conde, Rockford, Ills. Copy-holders for Typewriters.

528,545. T. F. Kinger, N. Y., N. Y. Combined Paper-weight, Pen-rack and Calendar.

528,560. J. H. Pendleton, Brooklyn, N. Y. Leaf Holder.

528,583. J. N. Williams, Newark, N. J. Typewriting Machine.

528,578. S. D. Arnold, J. B. Vender and W. L. Barnard, St. Louis, Mo. Rubber Hand-stamp.

528,654. H. L. Braham, Cincinnati, Ohio. Fountain Pen.

528,802. F. B. Pratt, Canton, Miss. Ink-stand.

528,809. R. P. Safford, Selma, Ala. Pen-holder.

528,813. T. S. Shenston, Brantford, Canada. Inkstand.

Issued November 13, 1894.

528,947. O. Hossfeld and P. Kussner, Berlin, Germany. Bill File.

529,062. E. L. Brown, San Francisco, Cal. Penholder.

529,208. C. Spiro, N. Y., N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

529,274. W. F. Kasson, Boise City, Idaho. Typewriting Machine.

529,296. J. B. McEnally, Clearfield, Pa. Paper-file.

The above list of patents is furnished to us by Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Attorney, Atlantic Building, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C., to whom applicants for information are referred.

THE
*S*TENOGRAPHER:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interests of the Shorthand
Profession, and to a Diffusion of the Knowledge
and Practice of Shorthand as a part of an
English Education.

VOLUME VII.

PHILADELPHIA:
STENOGRAPHER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1895.



OTES, Personal and
Otherwise, Association
News and Correspondence

OUR thanks are due to Charles H. Rush for an invitation to the third annual commencement exercises of the Kent College of Law, of Chicago.

THE *Virginia Stenographer*, is the name of a magazine published under the auspices of the Richmond Stenographer's Association. The first number gives promise of energy and enterprise. We wish it success.

MISS ABBIGAL WINCHEL, of Wichita, Kans., says: "I am especially interested in all that relates to law and general reporting. I can do some kinds of reporting now, but see every day how much more I have to learn." Miss Winchel has a position in which she does some law reporting, but would like to get into a field of larger work. Possibly some of our Western law firms may be glad to make use of her services.

MR. F. BENTON MILLER, secretary of Hayward's Business College, St. Louis, Mo., says that, after examining several shorthand publications, he has concluded that he can get along without any of them better than without THE STENOGRAPHER. Mr. Miller strongly supports THE STENOGRAPHER in its opposition to fraudulent shorthand teaching.

MR. H. L. ANDREWS, writes: I take pleasure in announcing the names of the successful stenographers who made correct transcripts of Graham notes which appeared in the April STENOGRAPHER: Robert W. Morse, Lancaster, Pa.; James Dickson, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio; Frank Krennel, Cleveland, Ohio; James W. Bennett, Woonsocket, R. I.; R. Howard Moxson, Cheboygan, Mich.; Patrick J. Sweeney, New York City; C. H. Stille, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thornton Soule, Big Rapids, Mich.; F. J. Cassidy, Ormsby, Pa.; L. G. Hagen, Indianapolis, Indiana; E. G. Shaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. E. Lindsey, Houston, Texas; Robert Seagar, Baltimore, Md.; Fred W. Parkhurst, Bath, N. Y.; W. R. Smith, Big Rapids, Mich.; Geo. F. Heald, Manchester, N. H.; E. B. Dennison, Medford, Mass.; Robert M. Reese, Washington, D. C.; Melvin B. Norton, Pacific Grove, Cal.; John Maxwell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alonzo E. Beaver, San Francisco, Cal.; John Wilson, Austin, Minn.

Positions Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER of shorthand (Pitmanic), who has had an extensive experience in some of the leading shorthand schools of the country, will be open for an engagement after July 1st. Address THE STENOGRAPHER.

MR. H. K. WHEATON, Dansville, N. Y.; shorthand 85 to 100; typewriter 25 to 35; two years experience in law office. Prefers Western New York; \$10 to \$12 per week.

WE have received from a correspondent, the following typewritten letter, being an answer to an inquiry which he made concerning a magnetic motor. We reproduce it in type, as correctly as possible, to show what some of the incompetent employers are willing to send out as a sample of their good judgment and taste in matters of correspondence. Comment is unnecessary:

TORONTO, april 23 1895.

A, Malore , sqr,

Garden Island ,
ont

Re Motor
Dear sir

we have ahigh opinion of the motor ,that it will run with less current ,less weight and less space occupied ,and we believe ,at not greater cost ,but the company is just being formed and we are unabel to give you any usefull particulars at present but will be a mater of afew weeks when we will be ready for bisness

yours truley
D ?D ?W Nilson

Publishers' Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas.

Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

We can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

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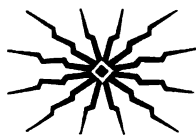
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The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VII.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1895.

NUMBER I.

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto.—BACON."

"Mine's not an idle cause."—SHAKESPEARE.

New York State Stenographers' Association.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 18, 1876.

President:

Charles F. King, of Glens Falls.

Vice-President:

Norman P. Heffley, of Brooklyn.

Secretary and Treasurer:

Kendrick C. Hill, of New York.

Librarian:

M. Jeanette Ballantyne, of Rochester.

Executive Committee:

George R. Bishop, of New York, *Chairman*.

Theodore C. Rose, of Elmira.

William W. Osgoodby, of Rochester.

Spencer C. Rodgers, of Albany.

Peter P. McLoughlin, of New York.

"It is only by organization and associated efforts that any real advancement can be made in any profession. In this way, whatever is achieved by the individual in the way of superior methods of performance of duty, and valuable and practicable suggestion, becomes the property of the whole body of the profession through the diffusion of ideas consequent upon organized effort. Knowledge is what we all should wish to gain, and we should learn much from each other's experience, and something from our failures, too, provided we have the courage to speak of them. Let us not forget that the worst of men is he who does not employ his talents for the good of others."—SPENCER C. RODGERS.

It is the Cause!

Lamentable it is that phonographers as a people are *causeless, rather than causeful!* How poor the professional patriotism of those who are citizens in the State of Stenography! Of all the throng that dwells within her borders, but a mere handful of phonographic patriots *volunteers* to fight for the *final cause*. The shorthand *standard* may be so *low* that it is trailing in the dust of depression and disrepute, endangering the life of the Shorthand State and the liberty of her inhabitants, but few would volunteer to do her service! Life and liberty, in a measure, we of the State of Stenography possess and enjoy, it is true; but not of that *exalted kind* which would be ours if we did not doggedly decline to move onward, in these days of wideawake and widespread advancement and achievement among *almost* all the agencies of earth.

The phonographic profession is comprised chiefly of *raw recruits*, who know but little about waging warfare in the battle of shorthand life—who are *careless*, and *care less*. In phonographic patriotism the rank and file of the shorthand soldiery are sadly lacking, for they possess neither *purpose, preparation, pluck, perseverance, positiveness*, nor any other of the principles of the true, trained, tried, and therefore victorious soldier.

And there are many in the phonographic profession who, though efficient and experienced in the art, may be termed Shorthand Laodiceans, for they are weak and wanting in their professional principles and faith. They are fit to be organizers of others—and leaders, too—but they live unto themselves alone.

In phonography such seems to be the *general rule*. It is with peculiar pleasure that we now write of an estimable and emphatic exception to that rule.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Professional patriotism prompted the organization, nigh onto a score of years ago, of the *N. Y. S. S. A.*, the chief division of the *standing shorthand army*. Call the roll, and you will hear the names of many of the field marshals of phonography. At the merest mention of *N. Y. S. S. A.*, we are forcibly reminded of the "Old Guard" rallying round the flag. May it eventually effectually be the *efficient cause* unto the *final cause*.

* * *

"The *New York State Stenographers' Association* was organized at Syracuse, N. Y., August 18, 1876, with W. W. Osgoodby as president; W. O. Wyckoff, vice-president, and C. G. Tinsley, secretary and treasurer. For two or three years prior to this time, the subject of forming an association composed of members living outside of New York city was frequently discussed, but no concerted action was taken until after the Philadelphia convention, which appears to have thoroughly aroused the stenographers of the State to the belief that an organization for promoting their welfare was desirable. Out of this belief, together with the desire of establishing a standard of proficiency and of social and fraternal intercourse, which constituted its primary aims, the society was brought into existence. Each member feels a deep and personal interest in maintaining its dignity and efficiency by individual exertion, and it is recognized as the most important and influential body of shorthand writers in the country. Membership in the organization is a sufficient guarantee of first-class ability. Its proceedings since the third annual meeting in 1878, containing a full report of each year's doings, including papers read, have been published in pamphlet form. These papers are considered by many to be among the ablest contributions to phonographic literature, treating, as they do, of every practical phase of the art, by experienced stenographers. The following is a list of important papers submitted at the various meetings: 'The Proper Objects of a Stenographic Association,' 'The Phonograph,' 'Laws of New York Affecting Stenographers,' 'System in Office Work,'

'Court Reporting,' 'Legislative Reporting,' 'Ethics of the Profession,' 'Learning Shorthand,' 'The Typewriter,' 'Laws and Reporters of the United States,' 'Our Association,' 'Duplicating Copy,' 'The Witness Box and its Occupants,' 'Rest and Recreation,' 'Blunders,' 'The Relation of the Stenographer to the Bench, Bar, and Press,' 'Daily Copy,' 'The Utility and Economy of Shorthand in Court,' 'The Benefit of General Reading to a Stenographer,' 'Books of Reference,' 'Practical Stenography,' 'Women as Law Stenographers,' 'Pen Paralysis,' 'Partial and Impartial Stenographers,' 'The Future of Our Profession,' 'Material for Shorthand Work,' 'The Benefits of Phonographic Journals,' 'The Raw Material Necessary for a Stenographer,' 'Official Stenographers,' 'Motives Which Should Lead to the Selection of Stenography as a Profession,' 'The Rights and Duties of a Stenographer in Court,' 'Reporting on the Frontier,' 'The History of Shorthand,' 'General Historical Resume and Criticism, by the president; 'Fugitive Thoughts on Stenography.'"

The above quotation is from Norman P. Heffley's (now our honored vice-president) able paper, "American Shorthand Societies," written "in compliance with a special request," and published by the National Bureau of Education, in "The Theory, Practice, and Literature of Shorthand" (1884).

* * *

And now, as a tribute to true toil, and in testimony of the triumphs thereof, these truthful tales are told. They are tributes to professional duty well and faithfully performed, to personal worth emphatically deserved. They ought to serve as a source of successful inspiration to those *stenographers* who may be hemmed in by hard work and hard lines, prompting them to prove, by renewed earnest endeavor, that their swift-winged pens, which ply the art of secret writing, are not to be counted out of the catalogue when we say, "The pen is mightier than the sword."

CHARLES F. KING, president N. Y. S. S. A., is a native of Jordan, Wisconsin (born 1860). When a boy he removed to Warrensburgh, N. Y., preparing for college at the Warrensburgh Academy. He entered Dartmouth in 1877, graduating in June, 1881. In September, 1883, he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been practicing law and court reporting.

At fifteen Mr. King began studying the Benn Pitman manual, learning sufficient to keep a diary in 1876, in the corresponding style. He resumed the study during his senior year in college. In September, 1881, he entered a law office in Warrensburgh, where stenography soon became part of his work. In 1882, Mr King entered the office of Judge Stephen Brown, of Glens Falls, and the following October did his first regular reporting in the Warren County court and in the Court of Sessions, for which he has ever since been the stenographer. He has also been stenographer for the Surrogate's Court and the grand jury of Warren County, and for three years was official stenographer of the Essex County Court and Court of Sessions and grand jury. He has also reported Supreme Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, special terms, references, etc., at numerous places in northern New York, besides doing miscellaneous reporting of conventions, political speeches, sermons, etc., etc.

Mr. King has written quite extensively on phonographic subjects. He competed for the \$250.00 prize offered by *The Phonographic Magazine*, in 1892, for essay on "The Teaching of Shorthand," receiving the vote of one of the five judges, A. P. Little, of Rochester.

Mr. King joined the N. Y. S. S. A. in 1885, and was vice-president in 1892.

The writer's acquaintance and association with Mr. King have been limited. He is a mild-mannered, modest gentleman, and to see him only once would be sufficient to satisfy one of his many sterling qualities.



CHARLES F. KING.

Chas. F. King's Notes.

Q. Did you and he have any talk about it at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say about it? A. He says that was what they charged him.

(Paper "B" shown witness.)

Q. Examine that and see if that contains the account as you presented it on that settlement? A. Yes, sir; them is the items.

Q. Does that contain all the items that you presented at that settlement as your expense bill? A. I think so.

Q. Did you present any bill against him for any cash of the sum of

\$250, or any amount? A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. What was said in regard to Ex. "A," that is, Hill's bill, and Ex. "B," your bill, when it was filled up as it shows there?

Handwritten stenographic notes on lined paper, showing various shorthand symbols and abbreviations.

NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, "America's shorthand historian and bibliographer," began the study of stenography in 1870, but it was not until 1878 that it became his profession, when he came to New York from Nebraska, where he had been railroading it six years as telegrapher, freight, ticket and express agent, chief clerk in the general offices, etc. He was one of the first operators on the *Remington*, in New York, and after filling several engagements as amanuensis and reporter, secured a position with Messrs. Charles Pratt & Co., of "Standard Oil" fame. He remained there eleven years, doing service in numerous trustworthy positions, among others that of secretary to the executive committee.

In 1889, Mr. Heffley became connected with the famous Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, which last year had over 100 instructors and 4,000 students, where his duties are varied and important, including those of secretary and chairman *pro tempore* of the faculty, director of the department of commerce, conductor of the general business connected with the Institute, etc.

Owing to Mr. Heffley's extensive experience in business, his organization and developments of the department of commerce has been very successful, and his selection for these manifold duties is a tribute to his superior qualifications of head and heart.

Mr. Heffley has a rare collection of shorthand works, 1100 volumes of which were on exhibition at the "World's Fair." *The Phonographic World* is authority for the statement that his phonographic library is worth \$5,000, and goes on to say:

"He has delivered, from time to time, the most valuable and interesting lectures on ancient and modern shorthand, before large audiences at the Pratt Institute and elsewhere, that have ever been given. Our report of the meeting of the World's Fair Congress of Stenographers, at Chicago, says: 'The most interesting and valuable

paper was that read by Norman P. Heffley, of New York.' This is the verdict always accorded to Mr. Heffley's productions, wherever they are heard."

Mr. Heffley is author of several well-known historical shorthand works. He is publisher and editor of *The Shorthand Educator*, which is too young (nine months old) to be well known, but which possesses the usual quality and quantity of Heffleysonian merit. His text-book of the Benn Pitman system is a work of art by a phonographic pedagogue. He is either an active or honorary member of the leading shorthand societies of this country and Europe.

Sleeping three nights a week under the roof of his handsome, happy home; enjoying and profiting by his presence, at the

Institute, in his library, and walking by the way, my pen knows whereof it writes, when it sums up this short story of his life by saying: Of the strong and sterling supporters of stenography, Mr. Heffley is among those near the head of the first rank, and, although his star is already high in the stenographic sky, it is yet far from that zenith of name and fame which shall one day be his. Personally, what more can I say than that he possesses the attributes of a man—as we



NORMAN P. HEFFLEY

sometimes say, *he is a perfect gentleman.*

Norman P. Heffley's Notes.

"Not only the romance of the world is in history, but influences so high in source and in force as to be even sacred descends through it. Benedictive, sacramental, is its touch upon responsive souls. We become comparatively careless of circumstances; aware of kinship, in whatever heroic element may be in us, with the choice, transcendent spirits; regardless of the criticism, or the snarling scoffs, which here may surround us, if only conscious of a deeper and more complete correspondence with those whose elate and unsubduable temper remains among the treasures of mankind. I think that to our times, especially, the careful and large study of history is among the most essential

sources of moral inspiration. The cultivation of it, in ever larger and richer measure, is one of the finest and noblest exercises proposed to young minds. Any college which introduces to the society of the spirits which have made centuries illustrious, takes splendor and majesty from the office.

"The importance of individual life and effort is also magnified by it, instead of being diminished or disguised, as men sometimes fancy; since one is continually reminded afresh of the power which belongs to those spiritual forces which all may assist in animating and moulding civilizations. Of course, an imperfect study of history, however rapid and rudimental, shows how often the indi-

vidual decision and the restraining or inspiring action of great personalities have furnished the pivots on which multitudinous consequences have turned; how, even after long intervals of time, the effects of such have made themselves evident, in changed conditions and tendencies of peoples; and so it reminds us, with incessant iteration, of the vital interlocking of every energetic personal life with the series of lives which are unconsciously dependent upon it, of the reach of its influence upon the great complex of historical progress, and of the service which each capable or eminent spirit may render to the cause of universal culture and peace."

Norman P. Heffley's Shorthand.

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper, consisting of various symbols, strokes, and abbreviations arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines. The symbols include loops, curves, and straight lines, some with additional markings like dots or slashes, representing a shorthand system.

GEORGE R. BISHOP, whose name as a professional practitioner, author and patron of phonography, is widely known, was born near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1841. He went to the district schools, then to the Dutchess County Academy at Poughkeepsie.

In 1856 he began the study of shorthand, first mastering Webster's Teacher, then Graham's Reporter's Manual. In January, 1861, he entered the employment, as shorthand reporter, of Fowle & Wells, of New York, remaining three years, the latter part of which time he did considerable in the way of speech reporting for some of the large N. Y. dailies. After coming to New York he took up the study of Graham's Hand-Book and Second Reader, thoroughly mastering both.

Mr. Bishop began law reporting in 1863, in which work he was actively engaged about thirty years—since 1871 in connection with his duties as official stenographer of the New York Stock Exchange, which work has so increased in volume that

it now occupies about all his time. His associations with many of the larger and more important litigations in New York, during a period of more than two decades, is well known.

About 1882 his attention was directed toward the perfection of some phonographic system, which should avoid the many ambiguities, due mainly to systems of multifarious "vowel indication" as shown by the Pitman phonography. In 1884 he issued his "Outlines of a Modified Phonography" (privately printed pamphlet), setting forth and illustrating his ideas on the subject. In 1887 he pub-

lished "Exact Phonography," a new and enlarged edition of which (containing more than 250 pages of engraved matter) has just been issued. In this new text-book Mr. Bishop has carried out and illustrated his ideas of treating completely distinguished strokes—one set for vowels, the other set for consonants—in an analogous manner.

Mr. Bishop was president one term of the Law Stenographer's Association of New York city, presiding at its annual dinner at Delmonico's, in December, 1877, when Oliver Dyer delivered, to a highly interested company, the address reprinted in the De-

cember, 1894, issue of the *Illustrated Phonographic World*, replete with reminiscences of early shorthand work in America.

Mr. Bishop has been twice president of the *N. Y. S. S. A.*, and is a member of many shorthand societies.

He is a member of a number of clubs in New York city; has been a member of the American Historical Association since its formation; is one of the



GEORGE R. BISHOP

executive committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association; a trustee of Good Government Club E; and is a trustee and the treasurer of the old Dr. Bellow's Church (New York city), etc.

Mr. Bishop has made a study of different departments of the law, especially constitutional and international. His many addresses and articles on stenographic subjects are too well-known to require more than mere mention thereof. His presidential address, at the 1883 meeting of *N. Y. S. S. A.*, was an elaborate presentation of the history of shorthand, with considerable reference to its literary aspects.

In 1868 I first saw Webster's little book on phonography, and, after examining it, concluded there must be some standard work on the subject, and upon application to a bookseller, I became the possessor of a Graham's Hand-Book. This I studied nights and mornings for two years, and until the Spring of 1870, when I bade good-bye to the anvil and hammer, and entered the office of W. O. Wyckoff, then of Ithaca, N. Y., who, the second day I was with him, set me at work copying his notes.—THEO. C. ROSE.

THEODORE CUYLER ROSE, twice president of N. Y. S. S. A., and rightly recognized as one of the most skillful stenographers in the courts and country, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1843. At 12, on the farm—working Summers, going to school Winters. At 18, a trade. At 20, a soldier (1863-65). 1865-70, a trade.

In August, 1870, about six months after entering Mr. Wyckoff's office, Mr. Rose reported his first court, having thus nearly reached the quarter-century mark as an official court stenographer. During twelve years of this time he was associated with Mr. Wyckoff, then the official stenographer of the Sixth Judicial District, consisting of ten counties in southern-central New York. When Mr. Wyckoff resigned, in 1883, to engage in the Remington Typewriter business,

Mr. Rose was appointed to the vacancy, and was that same year admitted to the bar. His law reporting has extended, at times, into two-thirds of the sixty counties of the State, as well as into Pennsylvania. The proceedings of numerous conventions (including the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, in 1892), and many political speeches have been "preserved in ink" by his artful arm, and over forty murder trials have been reported by him.

The farm and the forge gave to Mr. Rose an iron constitution and an arm of steel, enabling him to report the long sessions of the courts (9 a. m. to 6 p. m.) for as many as 31 consecutive weeks; and having the ability to write at all times so legibly that

others can read his notes, by turning them over to copyists, he has been able to report alone a murder trial for ten days, furnishing daily copy before 9 o'clock each evening. Like Mr. Osgoodby, he has thus saved a great deal of hard work in transcribing his notes, that he would otherwise be compelled to perform.

Mr. Rose is one of the most valuable members of N. Y. S. S. A., having participated in all its nineteen annual conventions except one. He has prepared many papers, which will be found in the proceedings of different years, and has likewise written from time to time for publication in the phonographic magazines.



THEODORE CUYLER ROSE

The *Daily Advertiser* (Elmira), February 13, 1894, in an editorial commending Mr. Rose to the distinguished consideration of the Constitutional Convention as official stenographer thereof, goes on to say:

"He possesses every qualification—skill, experience, industry and exact system in work. Moreover, he is a man of character, a citizen of the best repute. Mr. Rose was official stenographer of the Republican National Convention held at Minneapolis in June, 1892, and his work

brought out expressions of highest commendation from the national committee. His report published in book form was pronounced the best ever made of a national convention. In similar lines of work requiring perfect skill, Mr. Rose has had long experience."

All of which, *my dear Rose*, my pen is proud and pleased to record in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

THE delay in receipt of the photograph of Miss Ballantyne and the exigencies of the printer's department, have compelled a slight departure from the order in which Mr. Hill desired the subjects in this article to appear.
—EDITOR.

Theodore Cuyler Rose's Notes.

Abe L. Bevier, called and sworn for the People and examined by Mr. Ray, testified as follows :

- Q. Where do you reside ?
 A. In Bainbridge.
 Q. In the village ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. What is your business ?
 A. Hotel keeper.
 Q. And what is your age ?
 A. Thirty-seven.
 Q. Are you also a deputy sheriff ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Of the county of Chenango ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Were you such deputy sheriff in February last ?
 A. I was.
 Q. You lived at Bainbridge at that time ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Do you remember the 27th and 28th days of February last ?
 A. I do.
 Q. Do you know where North Afton is ?
 A. I do.
 Q. And you know where the residence of Parker is ?
 A. I do.
 Q. And do you know where the McDonald house is ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. And also the Schermerhorn house ?
 A. I do.
 Q. The Schermerhorn house is south of the Parker house ?
 A. Yes, sir ; across the creek.

Q. And do you know where Mr. Hunt lives ?

- A. I do.
 Q. That is across the road ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Upon the road to Coventry ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. The McDonald house is on the east side of the Afton road ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. And all three of those houses are south of the creek ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. On the morning of February 28th, state whether you went to the Parker house ?
 A. I went to the Parker house.
 Q. In company with anyone ?
 A. In company with the District Attorney.
 Q. W. B. Matterson ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Did any other person go with you ?
 A. I don't remember. There were some there. I don't know who they were. One or two went in at the same time, I think.
 Q. About what time in the morning was it you reached there ?
 A. At the time we went into that house, I should think that it was about 11 o'clock.
 Q. Did you find the defendant there ?
 A. I did.
 Q. Is this woman here the woman you found there ? (Referring to the defendant).
 A. That is the lady.
 Q. Did you know her before ?
 A. I did not.
 Q. You arrested her after that ?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. You arrested her that day ?
 A. Yes, sir ; about 12 o'clock.

ELLSWORTH VANAMAN, of Millville, N. J., writes: "I congratulate you on publishing the best shorthand magazine in the country." For Mr. Vanaman's personal good wishes, the editor of **THE STENOGRAPHER** returns his grateful thanks.

THE Henley Shorthand Business College, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been reorganized and its facilities increased and strengthened. It has a first-class six months' course in shorthand; teaching the Graham system.

W. W. OSGOODBY. As I enter the rich retreat of my library for the second sitting at this article, the hand upon the dial of the day points to 3 o'clock. The calendar tells me that the year is far spent, for 'tis Thanksgiving. Fit reminders are these of mid-afternoon in the life of him who now occupies my mind. As I look out upon the beauty and tranquility of this autumn day, filled to the full with nature's loveliness and peace, I am furthermore forcibly impressed with the fact that the day is not more *charming* than the character of him who was the *first* president of *N. Y. S. S. A.*, nor is it more *composed*, as it approaches the gray and gloom of winter, than my dear friend Osgoodby.

William W. Osgoodby, one of the famous shorthand reporters of "ye olden times" yet clad in the steel-pen armor of the courtroom, and of later years well known as a shorthand author of various worthy works, was born in Rochester in 1834, which city has been his home most of his life. He began the study of stenography *nearly fifty years ago* (1848), using the books of Andrews and Boyle, long since out of print. He afterwards mastered the "ninth edition" of Isaac Pitman's Phonography.

Mr. Osgoodby did considerable shorthand work for the Rochester press forty years ago, but it was in 1856 that his real work as a stenographer began, in reporting for the *Detroit Daily Advertiser* during the Fremont campaign. He was there at the birth of the Republican Party, reporting the stirring speeches of such party leaders as Lincoln, Wells, Chase and Chandler on the one side, and Cass, Breckenridge, Bright and Dickinson on the other. His press work continued until 1860, and during those years he was the official stenographer of the Michigan House of Representatives. In 1859 he was tendered an appointment as Congressional Reporter, but declined it, having determined to enter the practice of law. Upon his return to New York he was admitted

to the bar, and began practice at Hornellsville.

But it seems that Mr. Osgoodby was born to be a reporter. In 1862 he received the appointment as stenographer of the seventh judicial district, immediately after the passage of the law authorizing such appointments, now being on the thirty-third year of continuous service in said official position. During the first nine years of his term he was also official stenographer of the sixth judicial district.

Mr. Osgoodby is, however, even more widely known as a shorthand author than reporter. In 1877 he began the publication of his "Phonetic Shorthand," of which he recently presented me with a copy of the *seventh edition*. Other of his well-known works upon the subject of shorthand—such

as the "Speed-book," "Dictionary of Word-forms," etc.—have been issued from time to time. The "Osgoodby Method" is now widely known, and has come to be acknowledged as one of the standard systems of stenography.

Mr. Osgoodby has contributed many valuable articles to the shorthand magazines. He has been twice president of *N. Y. S. S. A.*, and is foreign associate of the Shorthand Society of London.

Mr. Osgoodby's World's Congress es-

say upon "Legibility in Shorthand" was a first-class shorthand sermon; and he practices what he preaches, for his court notes are remarkably clear and distinct, being transcribed directly without dictation by copyists, who have no knowledge of the cases reported, except from the reading of his notes. "My court reporting is no real work to me; it is a pleasure. I enjoy it. The only real work I have is in reading over the transcripts made by my copyists. If it were necessary for me to dictate my notes, I should never report another case. It is a wonder to me that stenographers do not make an effort to escape the drudgery of dictation." Thus did Mr. Osgoodby speak to me, at West Point, last summer.

Gently touched by time, sixty years do not seem burdensome to him.



W. W. OSGOODBY

SPENCER C. RODGERS, compiler of "Stenographic Laws and Reporters of the United States," "Our Association's" able advocate, accomplished court reporter (nearly thirty years), lawyer and scholar, was born in Lyons, N. Y., in 1844. He was a poor printer boy, earning his own way through life long before that majority which is the seal of manhood, was set upon him. While serving an apprenticeship at the case in the office of the Lyons *Republican*, he studiously applied himself to the acquiring of a rudimentary and practical knowledge of shorthand writing. Subsequently he followed the printing profession in New York city, after which he was engaged as official stenographer in the government secret service.

In 1868 Mr. Rodgers became the official stenographer of the third judicial district (embracing seven counties), locating at Troy. In 1875 he was elected assembly stenographer, defeating James E. Munson, of New York. He has for many years reported extensively in Vermont, as well as



SPENCER C. RODGERS

in New York State. The firm of Rodgers, Raso & Kelly (official stenographers supreme court, etc.) has headquarters in both Albany and Troy, doing a very large business in their line and employing several assistants continually. Such is the "dry detail of action by which he is scarcely distinguished from the rest of mankind."

But we quote what a celebrated court reporter has said of the subject of this sketch:

"Mr. Rodgers has given to the profession some productions from his pen which lift him far above the ordinary level, and which

entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of his fellow-laborers. Before the *N. Y. S. S. A.*, he has read a good many useful papers, all of which have been widely circulated. His 'Stenographic Laws and Reporters of the United States,' for which he received the special thanks of the Association, are among the most valuable contributions to stenographic literature. In everything he writes, he is thoroughly practical. Nothing comes from his brain but what is useful and for the good of all. His scholarship is seen through all his writings. That he is a close and faithful student is evidenced by his rapid advancement and success. The transition from the compositor's case to the official stenographic desk, and from the desk to the

legal profession, is not the work of chance or good luck. It is not a mere question of time or opportunity. It is the worthy product of painstaking individual effort. It is the result of laborious and careful study."

Mr. Rodgers was president of the International Association of Shorthand Writers one term, and, like the others of this far-famed fast phonographic four, has been twice president of *N. Y. S. S. A.*

OSGOODBY, BISHOP, ROSE and RODGERS! What names for *stenographers* to conjure by!

What praiseworthy patterns for practicing phonographers of the present, who are peering into the future as young yet-to-be's. They are in every sense self-made men. They are an honor to their profession, and furnish examples well worthy of emulation.

It is a little earlier in life's day with Bishop, Rose and Rodgers than with Osgoodby, but, with them as with us all, no man can tell the time when our finite frame will "run down," and the ticking thereof shall cease. There is no evidence that any one of us shall stay to enter eternity in life's evening.

THE STENOGRAPHER

PETER P. McLoughlin, probably the most distinguished *young* stenographer throughout the world, and justly so by virtue of the versatile capabilities pent-up in him, so ably displayed as official stenographer in almost all the great criminal trials in New York City the past half dozen years (including the celebrated cases of "The Napoleon

of Finance" Ives, Dr. McGonegal, Carlyle Harris and Dr. Buchanan), was born in Brooklyn, of Irish parents, in 1866.

Leaving school at twelve, to become a messenger boy of the Associated Press, and frequently went to the court where he now acts as stenographer, to procure copy from the reporters attending the trials. At fourteen he began the study of stenography, under Mrs. Burnz, at the Cooper Institute free night classes. He attended the evening high school in Brooklyn for two terms, studying grammar, English composition and rhetoric. By such means, severe study, and by close application to the practice of phonography, he fitted himself for a position as stenographer in a law office, at the early age of sixteen years.



PETER P. MCLOUGHLIN

At seventeen he accompanied the *New York Herald* correspondent to Albany as shorthand amanuensis, remaining during four sessions of the legislature, from time to time reporting speeches in the Senate and House, before committees, before the Governor, etc. He was next employed in the corporation counsel's office in New York city.

On February 12, 1887, when just *twenty-one years of age*, Mr. McLoughlin was appointed official stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, Part III. In the years that followed, he made a record far in advance of his years, as a technical stenographic reporter, in the very difficult work done in reporting medical testimony, etc. in the famous trials above alluded to.

* * *

Thus has the writer "backed his opinion with quotations," and where he has not used the small points which are the sign thereof, he would not take to himself any credit which is the rightful possession of others; and with such an understanding, he now subscribes his name.

KENDRICK. C. HILL.

MR. KENDRICK C. HILL deserves great credit for what he is doing for the shorthand profession. He is the efficient secretary of the Association. A sketch of Mr. Hill appeared in *THE STENOGRAPHER* for April, 1892, page 498, Vol. II. We reproduce his photograph, and also the photograph and sketch of Miss Ballantyne on a later page of this number.—EDITOR.

WM. WHITFORD, the well-known medical reporter of Chicago, has his office in the Columbus Medical Library, a magnificent suite of rooms, furnished as a part of the equipment of the Columbus Memorial Building, but, as a matter of fact, he is away a great deal of the time, reporting medical conventions in various parts of the country, for he occupies the unique position of being about the only reporter in Chicago trained for this peculiarly difficult work.

"The subject assigned me last year by the committee on papers to be read before the Association at this annual meeting (1881), was, 'Ladies as Law Stenographers.' I have taken the liberty to substitute in the place of the word ladies—women. Lady, in reality, means breadkeeper; but, with us, it has been so long misapplied that we have, with one consent, associated it with a life of ease and luxury. Women seems much stronger and more potent when applied to our sex, who go out into the world to earn a livelihood. From the creation, when God said: 'She shall be called woman,' until the Saviour, from the cross, addressed his mother, 'Woman, behold thy son,' has the name of woman been the one word around which clustered hallowed associations, grand and holy thoughts, maternal love, noble deeds, lofty aspirations, the spirit of self-denial and sacrifice, bravery, heroism, patriotism and intellect."—From "Women as Law Stenographers," by M. Jeanette Ballantyne.

Miss Ballantyne, "one of the most capable, energetic and popular court stenographers of this country," was born, reared and educated in Monroe County, New York, the home of her childhood being near the village of Scottville, twelve miles south of Rochester. At the early age of two years she had the misfortune to lose her mother. Falling, however, under the care of her oldest brother, the late Thomas Macauley Ballantyne, afterwards president of Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky., she was never permitted to know what such a loss has often meant. She first attended the district school, finally graduating at the Rochester Female Academy, connected with the First Presbyterian Church of that city. After graduation Miss Ballantyne taught a number of years in the district schools of Monroe county and in the graded schools of Ohio, and then in the



M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE

Omaha Collegiate Institute, an Episcopal school for boys. During her stay in Nebraska she was confirmed by the late Rt. Rev. Robert Harper Clarkson, then Bishop of the State. Although a successful teacher, Miss Ballantyne decided to abandon the profession and take up the study of shorthand. Entering the office of Osgoodby & Duffield (official stenographers Supreme Court, at Rochester), in 1873, she mastered her new profession in every detail.

In October, 1878, she was appointed official stenographer for the Monroe County Surrogate's Court, having the honor of being the second woman appointed to such a position in the State of New York, and the third in the United States. During her stay in the Surrogate's Court, she reported many complicated and important cases. After a service of more than six years in the Surrogate's Court, she retired and opened an office as general stenographer.

In 1891, Miss Ballantyne established the Shorthand Technic Institute, and, as was predicted by her friends, has met with remarkable success.

Miss Ballantyne is now busily engaged in preparing a work for publication entitled "Legal Typewriting," which will doubtless fill a long felt need among teachers and students of shorthand and typewriting, and will probably be published the coming spring.



KENDRICK C. HILL, SECRETARY

MR. OSGOODBY'S shorthand department is omitted this month on account of the illness of its editor.

California Stenographers.

THE appended correspondence is self-explanatory. Law stenographers, whether official appointees or otherwise, should hasten to give Mr. Longley the benefit of their experience and judgment. For that purpose the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are open to all, and communications are invited.

I agree, in the main, with the views expressed in Brother Carey's letter. Of course, his playful allusions must be taken in a Pickwickian sense. His bump of "humorosity" always "gets the better of him," and never more pronouncedly than when he penned that drollest of droll shorthanders' books, "Oddities of Shorthand, or the Corner and His Friends."

H. W. THORNE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 18, 1894.

JOHN B. CAREY, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: Your various articles in phonographic magazines and publications indicate an interest in matters stenographic, aside from its financial returns, and I therefore take the liberty of addressing this communication to you.

Our Legislature meets this winter, and, from past experience, we imagine the customary attempt will be made to change our present law regarding the compensation of official reporters. If it is bound to be remodeled in that particular, I should like to have the entire chapter altered so as to elevate the standard of the profession and remove the matter of appointment from political influence; and, in anticipation, I trust you will be inclined to advise me of your ideas and experience in this regard, that I may become informed of the best means to secure the end in view. The points upon which I more particularly desire information are:

1. Taking it for granted that there will be official reporters and their compensation fixed by statute:

- a. Shall that remuneration be by salary or by fee?
- b. If by salary, shall the salary include pay for transcribing, or would it be better to have a folio rate for that in addition?
- c. Shall the reporter, whether under salary or on a fee basis, be paid by the government or the litigant?

2. What is about the income of the various official reporters in your section, and of others elsewhere about which you may have knowledge?

3. What do you think a competent, reliable, worthy reporter *should* receive a year for his services where his entire time is devoted to his profession?

4. What do you believe to be the best manner of selecting official reporters in order to secure those of greatest ability and character?

5. How would you regulate their appointment so as to remove the holding of office, as far as possible, from the influence of politics or personal favoritism?

6. What are your ideas as to the length of time for which an official should be appointed?

7. Which of the following systems do you favor, and why?

- a. The official reporter plan.
- b. A free field for everybody.
- c. The licensing of stenographers of good character, to practice in any court in a State upon passing a thorough examination before an impartial committee, in a manner somewhat similar to attorneys, and letting the question of compensation depend upon private arrangement?

I find there is a deplorable diversity of statutory provisions regarding our profession in the different States, as to the manner of appointment and duties, as well as compensation; and as statutory changes are made from time to time, I think they should be, as far as possible, in the direction of a more equitable and uniform system.

I notice, in the *National Stenographer*, for September, 1893, your name is mentioned as being one of a temporary board of directors of a proposed Universal Association of stenographers. Has this organization ever been perfected; and, if so, have they formulated anything touching this subject that would be of benefit to me? Or have you any ideal law in mind? In case the latter plan should be adopted, I hope you will give these questions such consideration and reply as they merit and your time permits.

Awaiting the favor of your answer, I remain,

Very truly yours,
F. H. LONGLEY.

November, 20th, 1894.

F. H. LONGLEY, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th ult. received. "Taking it for granted that there will be official reporters," they should be appointed by the judges of the several courts in which they are to act under a statute "made and provided," and their compensation should be fixed by statute. In New York State, and, indeed, all other States about which I have positive knowledge, where official reporters are appointed in courts of record, the salary is a per annum, paid by the State, and a folio rate is paid by the litigant or litigants. These two should be entirely separate.

The salary in this State is \$2500 per annum, and ten cents a folio is allowed for transcripts. Stenographers do not always enforce the law—that is, the ten cent part of it. The yearly salary is paid by the State, county or city government; the folio rate by the party or parties—if ever.

The official stenographer should be appointed by the State and held responsible, and then the court, the lawyers and litigants can know where they are at.

The reasons that the stenographer should be employed by the State or government are many and obvious. If the litigant or the litigants do not want the transcript they do not need to pay for it, and hence would not be under the necessity of employing a stenographer to come into court and take notes that when taken are useless. Moreover, the transcript may be and often is required by the court as an "aid to justice," where the party sues *in formæ pauperis* and cannot pay for it; and, if the State does not or will not pay for the note-taking (to say nothing about the transcript) I doubt much if the Judge will; therefore, as there is nobody to compensate the stenographer, he would have the rare pleasure of working for fun. Of course, we all want fun, but this is too blamed funny.

Again, take the non-appointed in another aspect—what you call the free-field-for-everybody. In my poor opinion, this scheme will be found to be quite unsatisfactory to the court and the lawyers, and often disastrous to the parties in the action. For instance—Lawyer Smith, in the trial of a case, employs stenographer Brown; lawyer Jones, on the other side, prefers stenographer Robinson.

The Court gets the opinion, after entering on the trial, that Mr. Schnellschrieber would be more satisfactory to the court, and calls Mr. Schnellschrieber in after the case is on.

When the trial is ended, lawyer Smith undertakes to make up the record from the notes of his stenographer; or, lawyer Jones makes up his, with the aid of his note-taker. The Court, not quite satisfied, looks after the minutes of Schnellschrieber. Thus you have three records in one case, each record-maker pretending to keep "the Judge's minutes," and where are you? The broth is spoiled by the "numerosity" of the cooks.

Even supposing that the three are equally competent, yet they would hardly agree as to what should or should not be matters of record, and the court must recognize one of the three as the official record, and give the other two the "go by." Now, such great authorities as Thorne and "me too," differ on what may be matters of record. There are only five really great stenographers in the whole State of New York, Thorne is two, I am one and—well, I forget the names of the other two. (This adapted from the French.)

This go-as-you-please style in the law courts is very unsafe. The rule, in all well regulated States, is to appoint one official stenographer to each court or part, and he is held responsible. This is as it should be, and therefore I favor the official reporter plan, as against the happy-go-lucky-catch-as-catch-can-style.

As to the selection, stenographers who are known to be competent for the position are appointed in this State by a majority of the Judges of each court, or, they are appointed after a probation of weeks or months, and hold office during good behavior, generally.

The office is out of the rut of politics in this State, and no lawyer is ever heard to complain that his minutes are taken from a Republican or a Democratic standpoint, if they are properly taken.

The plan of appointment after a temporary employment on probation, requires no license, and is much better than a civil service examination, which might serve to show what the stenographer knows about the climate of Timbuctoo, or the age of Pericles, and not much about the main thing—the

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ability to write shorthand and fill the position of an official reporter.

I think this covers the several points referred to in your note, although not well collated or arranged.

Lastly. The Universal Association, to the best of my knowledge, has gone up the spout—died in parturition, or rather, in child-birth—and, mind you, I was only the poor second-hand agent of a distant sponser—trying to keep the child alive for Dement—at all events, the entire machinery was in the hands of one man, and he got tired of it—as well he might. The rock on which it split was the examination of candidates for admission to the Association. If applicants were allowed to become members without an examination as to their fitness, it would be a strong association, but not an Association of stenographers. When it was insisted that they should be examined as a prerequisite to initiation, they did not present themselves to submit to such a test.

I believe it was on that rock the Universal was wrecked, and while the Association is, to all intents and purposes, so far as I know, *ausgespielt*, the rock is still there.

I trust this, though somewhat hurried, answers *all* your inquiries.

If you have no particular objection, I will send this correspondence to H. W. Thorne, Esq., one of the editors of THE STENOGRAPHER, and after he adds a few scratches of his facile pen, let him publish it as a matter of general interest to the whole fraternity. Coming from him, and published in such a magazine as THE STENOGRAPHER, it would have some weight, and hence would serve your purpose better than any private correspondence.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. CAREY.

A Shorthand Correspondence.

BY MARIE S. KEMLER.

LATE in the fall of '85, while riding my beautiful black horse, taking my usual morning exercise, I had the misfortune to be thrown from his back, the result not of careless riding, but of his going over a little frozen puddle in the road which, being covered with a light coat of snow, was unobserved,

causing my usually sure-footed steed to fall, in consequence of which I sustained a severe injury to my ankle—a fracture that would keep me “at home” for the best part of the winter, so our family physician informed me. How I managed after the fall to get on my feet and mount the horse is a mystery to me, for, when I reached home I could not dismount, but had to be helped into the house. Being of a very active temperament, the prospect of being housed up during the long winter months with a broken foot was rather discouraging. Nothing daunted, however, I set to work as best I could to improve my enforced leisure by a “course of reading,” but ere long this grew monotonous and I at length hit upon the plan of studying shorthand, having noticed in *The Century*—my favorite magazine—an advertisement of a plan of teaching shorthand by mail. I at once joined the “class” and in due time received a supply of stationery and a copy of “Phonic-shorthand: A Self Instructor,” which explained the principles of the art in the clearest and briefest manner. I am by no means brilliant, but possess untiring energy, and I at once applied myself with my accustomed enthusiasm to the mastery of this art. I had always understood that shorthand was a very abstruse subject, impossible of being learned except by the select few; that there were many things to be arbitrarily learned; but I became intensely interested in the study, and found the text-book so perfectly adapted to the requirements of a beginner, leading one, step by step, by easy gradations, so that my progress as I went “from lesson to lesson was not unlike that of a traveler, who, as he emerges from a mountain pass, and goes from gorge to glen, and from glen to a wider valley, and from the valley to the open plain, sees his horizon grow wider and wider, until there stretches before him an extensive panorama of inspiring beauty.”

From the study of the text-book, supplemented by the kindly criticisms of the competent and painstaking lady who had charge of the class, I was delighted to find myself able, in a remarkably short time, to correspond with my teacher in actual shorthand. After the course was successfully completed, and I had sent in my last lesson—the Declaration of Independence—I learned of the existence of a “shorthand correspon-

dence club" which I eagerly joined, in order that I might not lose the result of my winter's study for want of practice. I found on the list of members the names of gentlemen and ladies in distant cities, and different States. Being a "female woman" I hesitated about writing to gentlemen who were strangers to me, even though the rules of the club gave a *carte blanche* to address any member without regard to sex. I consulted a stenographer whom I knew, and he advised me to sign my initials only, to "pose" as a member of the "sex superior" that as shorthand writing does not betray the sex of the writer, as longhand does, my correspondents would be none the wiser. I concluded to do so. I was soon in receipt of letters from a number of the members, and managed to preserve my identity from all except one correspondent, a gentleman in New York, to whom I wrote describing a musicale I had attended, and inadvertently stated that a gentleman had presented me with a bouquet of roses. This was a bad "give away," and I lost his good graces and never heard from him again! I shall never forget one correspondent—a school teacher by profession. He stated that he preferred lady correspondents, as they were less critical and wrote more interesting letters. I had criticised his longhand writing and his grammar—which for a schoolmaster was something to make Lindley Murray blush; well, he resented it, of course, and said I was too "hypercritical," and he also stopped writing. One gentleman wrote to me and offered to give me something "nice" if I would give him the names of ladies who wrote "his kind of shorthand." But out of tender regard for my sister members, I paid no attention to his request. My list finally dropped down to three. One, a young lady in the far West, who wrote such neat, readable letters, replete with the most interesting accounts of the social life of her home, and interspersed with entertaining and instructive talks on various topics, that I am sure she must be a lady of culture whom it would be a pleasure to know personally. Another was a lady living 1200 miles east of the one just described. Her letters were usually short, and cold—plainly indicating that the writer measured her words, and corresponded for the "practice," and not with the impression that the Club was a

vast "matrimonial bureau," and she did not try to cultivate any "love friendships" among the members. In her style of shorthand she approached the nearest to perfection, in the system studied, of any of my correspondents. Her letters were chaste as the driven snow, and perfect models of literary and epistolary excellence, and contained many original quotable remarks—but one thing puzzled me not a little—she never punctuated.


My article is already too long, but I wish to speak of one more, the last. He was a brilliant young man, with a peculiar name, and hailed from the sunny South. He wrote the most beautiful outlines imaginable—perfect copper-plate—and his letters were exquisite specimens of composition. His fund of information was something wonderful. History, literature, art, politics, were all discussed in masterly style. The only objection I had to him was his politics—he was a Democrat, while all our people were ardent Republicans. In the following spring, having long since recovered from my accident, and enjoying out door life as was my wont, I was sitting on the veranda reading the latest *Century*, when a handsome young man came sauntering down the front walk of tan under the shade of the huge elm trees so softly that I did not observe his approach until he stood before me, and raising his hat, asked if Mr. K. resided here, stating, all in one breath, that he had come North on business and being in the neighborhood, thought he would like to make the personal acquaintance of the young man with whom he had such a pleasant shorthand correspondence! Although usually quite self-possessed and equal to an emergency, on this occasion I blushed like a poppy, and was for once so utterly confused that I blurted out: "Why, why—are you Mr. L.? I was your correspondent, myself!" He did not seem to be angry with the innocent deception I had practiced upon him, and although "good form" does not provide for such a case, I soon regained my wits, and the young man was introduced to the family, explanations made, and in spite of Mrs. Grundy, we entertained our guest as one of the family.

The rest of my story is soon told. We learned that our unknown visitor was the son of an old acquaintance of my father, who

had gone South after the war and was lost sight of, and the young man soon became no longer a stranger. To make amends for the deception, I tried to make his stay as pleasant as possible. There were long walks, drives, and with many a horse-back ride, for Mr. L. proved to be an excellent horseman. Time passed on. Our friend seemed to have lots of business North. In '86, '87, our correspondence was renewed, this time under less restraint, and two years from the very day of the accident, there was a wedding in our old mansion, and I went South, the happy bride of my last shorthand correspondent—a step I never had occasion to regret.

The Good Court Reporter.

By BUFORD DUKE.

F COURSE he should be endowed with good hearing, should have a good education, should be a rapid and accurate writer of shorthand, with a *standard* speed of about a hundred and fifty words per minute; that is, be able to maintain that rate of speed for an indefinite time, for with that speed he can easily spurt to nearly two hundred for a short time; he should be thoroughly familiar with Court proceedings; should be able to easily read his notes; and last, but most important, should have a large fund of general information, for it is next to impossible to report proceedings which are not fully understood. The fault which is most often overlooked, and which has caused the downfall of many a good stenographer, is his inability to read his notes with ease, accurately and fluently. This is absolutely necessary, and a reputation is often made or lost in the attempt. If you are unable to read your notes when called upon, you will be declared absolutely incompetent, no matter how accurately you may have it, and be able to get out a correct transcript, for the fact that you can not easily read your notes will induce the belief that you have not got it correctly. Therefore, he should feel, when writing, that he will have no trouble in reading his notes, and, when called upon to read, he will hail it as a rest from arduous note taking instead of torture, as some consider it. Of course, in order to do this, some kind of an index should be kept of the witnesses

and the different examinations, and also some way of indicating plainly, questions and answers, so as that he may easily run his eye over a page and find the desired part.


There is one other subject I wish to touch upon, that is, "The Ethics of our Profession." I am sorry to say that by many this is never thought of. I have known stenographers to secure cases where other stenographers had really been employed, either by lower rates or some other underhand influence, even going so far as to disparage the ability of their competitors. This should not be, for our profession is an honorable one, and we should act honorably, more especially towards each other. Suppose a lawyer should adopt such means of getting cases; would you consider him an attorney with whom you would trust your case? Most certainly you would not. Therefore, apply the same rule to your profession, which is equally honorable and learned, and which, perhaps, requires even a greater care in selecting an honest court reporter, for a great deal depends on this point in case of dispute.

Do not allow yourself to degrade your profession; you owe it to both yourself and your profession to act honorably. Don't try to secure work by unfair means, have some regard for others, and be true to your profession and you will prosper, but be false to it and you will certainly fail. Set your standard high and always keep it in sight, and great will be the reward.

Read Your Notes.

By W. R. SMITH,

Teacher of Shorthand, Ferris Industrial School,
Big Rapids, Mich.

HE advanced stenographer does not become such except by practice. Opinion is very much divided as to just what method should be followed in practicing. Two things are important. The learner should write. He should read what he has written. Some authorities advise the reading twice of everything written. All seem to agree that little or no benefit will be derived from simply writing shorthand. Notwithstanding this, many students aim to get as much dictation as possible and ignore entirely the matter of reading their notes. It is worse than time lost for a student to write

and not read what he has written. The reason is evident. He falls into a careless style of writing, and, not reading over his notes, he does not discover his mistakes and is soon with the majority of so-called stenographers, in the third or fourth class.

In order to be a good stenographer, the writer must be perfectly familiar with his notes, and how is he to become familiar with them except by making them and reading them. In making them, if any degree of speed is attained, the writer does not have time to think of the characters. He does not have time to recall principles only half learned. Rapidly made characters are made mechanically. Then, the *great* benefit must come from reading one's notes.

It is quite true that each stenographer has his peculiarities. Stenographers have different methods of combining words into phrases. Some apply principles that others would not think of applying. Each must become acquainted with his own peculiarities. This is the great secret of fluent reading of notes which have been taken rapidly. You cannot know what your peculiarities are except by reading what you have written.

Some benefit may be derived from the reading of others' notes, but the notes a stenographer should be most interested in are his own. He should study those carefully; his aim should be to read his own writing as rapidly as he could a printed page. He should not be satisfied with his efforts until this point has been reached.

Again, some students get the idea that the more varied, as to speed, the dictation is which they take, the better. After a student has been studying for five or six months, he seems to think that all that remains for him to do is to take every class in dictation. He is sure that he needs the rapid classes. He would be much better off if he would content himself with the slower classes for a time. The greatest harm that can result from taking all classes is, that in the rapid class the student, in his attempt to get all that is said, sacrifices legibility and application of the principles to speed. A great deal more depends upon the application of the principles than the average student realizes. Of course, some students would be able to make up in rapid movement of the hand for the neglect to apply some principles, but is it not better to spend a little more time in

preparation, and then go out to the work feeling assured that one is writing his system as briefly as it is possible to be written?

To-day there are many first-class systems of shorthand. They all agree in the fundamental principles. Some are briefer than others. The briefer ones are, of course, harder to learn, but when they are once mastered, the writer is repaid for all his efforts and the extra time spent upon the system, by the ease with which his work may be done.

A Brief Biography of Augustus Smithson, Stenographer.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

IT is with the greatest pleasure that I comply with the request of my friend, Mr. Hemperley, that I present to the readers of his magazine a brief history of my life. I was born far, far away, in the country—where the mosquito sings his tuneful lay, and aldermen and politicians are unknown—except just previous to election time, when the numerous candidates come out to tell the dear people how much they love them.

My early life ran quiet, as the brook by which I sported. (*Note.*—If the last sentence is a quotation, I disremember the author.) In my very youthful days, I received more or less education—mostly less—but developed no particular talents, except for getting chastised with a hickory rod, at which I was an adept both at home and at school. I performed the ordinary duties of a farmer's son. I plowed and sowed and hoed, and often, when the sun was low in the west, I drove the gentle kine to their nightly abode, and drew from them that lacteal fluid which is so important a factor in the food of man.

Thus did I spend my early days, until, in an evil moment, I saw the circular of a certain business college, which set forth in glowing terms the eternal and everlasting benefits which would accrue to every fool (this last term was not used in the circular), who studied shorthand. By its alluring statements I was led to believe that it was the easiest thing in the world to become a proficient stenographer, and that once the art was learned, the expression "rolling in wealth," was entirely inadequate to describe

THE STENOGRAPHER.

the "soft snap" which the reporter had in becoming a bloated bond-holder. Best of all, it did not require years of hard toil to become fitted for a prominent place among the leading capitalists of the country, for only three short months, so the circular stated, would fit any one so they could obtain all these munificent blessings which were only showered upon the elect few who attended this one particular school. With joyful heart and visions of fame and fortune, I set out for the distant city in which the school was located. The proprietor received me with open arms, and showered courtesies upon me, such as I had never seen or heard of before. This happy state of affairs continued until he received my tuition money, when he pronounced the one word "git," and I forthwith got. Thus was I cast upon my own resources in a large and wicked city. True, I had an enormous document which set forth in flowery terms my abilities as a stenographer, and upon this document I staked my hopes of success in securing some of the wealth which I was sure was lying around loose for persons who, like myself, had obtained a right to it by studying shorthand. The first man to whom I applied for work, looked me over critically, and taking no notice of my proffered certificate, said, brusquely, "I'm afraid you won't do. Good day, sir." Drawing myself up to my greatest height, I looked him calmly in the eye and said, "Sir, you no doubt are not aware of what you are doing in thus discarding the services of your humble servant, but since you are not inclined to receive the benefit of my assistance, I will transfer my aid to some one who will appreciate it." The man only smiled at this burst of eloquence, and looked suggestively towards the door, so I departed for other scenes of conquest.

I will pass over the few succeeding weeks, as it is a period which I do not like to recall. During that time I realized as never before the uncertainty of human affairs, and many times was tempted to consign the phonographic art to the place where the worm dieth not and the wicked are roasted forever and ever. Suffice it to say that I was unsuccessful in finding anyone in all that great city who would appreciate, in any adequate manner, my valuable services. One day, as I was sitting in my room meditating upon

the ways of the world, an idea struck me. As soon as I had recovered from its effects, I set about putting it in execution. The idea was this: Why could I not *teach* the art instead of *practicing* it? Oh, glorious thought! Oh, brilliant inspiration! Why have you so long delayed coming to comfort my heart? Along the line of teaching, I have been eminently blessed, far beyond my expectations. While I have not become the bloated aristocrat I dreamed about in my boyhood, yet I have become what is almost as good, the proprietor of a flourishing quick-time shorthand school.

WILLIE E. TOWNE,
Surry, N. H.

"The Yonkers Statesman."

The Yonkers Stenographers' Association meets at 87 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday evenings. There is a spirit of enthusiasm among them, and the officers' reports show that the Association is progressive as well as instructive. Correspondence has been had with the stenographers of Yonkers, Tarrytown, Irvington and Hastings. At a late meeting, George R. Weller was elected permanent chairman of the Executive Committee, and Miss Dean, secretary. The following were admitted to active membership: Philip Delaney and the Misses Anna Blake, Edith Vegiard, Lizzie Hagen and Margaret Ross.

MISS MARY M. BROWNSON has opened a shorthand and typewriting "Martin" school at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Instruction in business is also provided.

MISS ELISE HARNETT O'REILLY, of 28 East 14th Street, New York, wants to find a competent French shorthand teacher of the Duployé system.

THE Wykoff Typewriter Agency, recently burned out with the destruction of the Martin Building, Utica, N. Y., has secured temporary quarters with P. F. Bulger, in the Parker Block of that city.

ED. L. GRANTHAM writes, from Custer City, South Dakota, as superintendent Grand Lodge, American Union of Stenographers and Typewriters, giving details of plan of organization. He proposes to organize a Lodge in Philadelphia, sometime in February.



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38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

To the Shorthand Amanuensis.

SINCE the invention and practical development of the typewriter, there has been opened a new field of work—that of the business amanuensis. Young men and women who possess the necessary qualifications find lucrative employment by taking down from dictation the business letters of their employers and afterwards transcribing them from their shorthand notes upon the typewriter. Shorthand schools have sprung up all over the country advertising to prepare their students to do this work.

In the fierce competition that has arisen, very many inducements have been held out to prospective students which cannot be realized. Very many who are not properly prepared are encouraged to undertake the study of shorthand, with the assurance that they will be successful, and the time which will be necessary to thoroughly equip them to do good and satisfactory work is often grossly misrepresented.

We desire to say to all who propose to become students of the art that unless you have a good English education, a fair degree of general intelligence, and a willingness and

readiness to master the details of whatever may come to your attention, you will probably make a failure as a business amanuensis. If, however, you possess these qualifications and are ready and willing to devote considerable time to hard study and patient practice, you may reasonably hope to succeed.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW AND BE ABLE TO DO.

You should be able to spell correctly; should know the meaning of all the words you are called upon to use, or should know enough to know that you do not understand them and where to look for the meaning.

You should have a fair idea of grammar, so that you can avoid ungrammatical expressions.

You should have a reasonable knowledge of the art of punctuation.

You should know something about business, or should be very active and wideawake in the acquirement of such knowledge as soon as possible.

Of course you should be able to write shorthand from dictation fast enough to follow a rapid dictator and with sufficient accuracy to be able to transcribe your notes afterwards without error. There must be no mistake about this. The great majority who go out into the business world seeking to fill this position cannot write shorthand properly. They make all kinds of blunders from the lack of sufficient intelligence to know that they have made them. No definite limit, or rate of speed can be stated. All that can be said is that you must be able to write fast enough to take down what the speaker says, you must have a clear idea of the meaning of what he says, and you must be able to transcribe it afterwards with absolute accuracy, or, at least, to convey clearly the meaning of what was said.

It is not wise, however, to take liberties with the words. If the actual words upon your note-book do not make good sense, it is probable that you have misheard the speaker. That is why we so strongly urge the necessity of clearly understanding what the speaker means while the dictation is going on.

If you fail to catch the meaning, do not interrupt the dictator, but quietly ask about it after dictation is finished. Do not, for a

moment, think of going away to your desk to try and transcribe a letter, the meaning of which you have not understood while it was dictated to you.

Of course you should be able to use the typewriter. And this means a great deal more than very many imagine. It is a whole art by itself. So very many do such very poor work upon the machine that it is a wonder they are allowed to hold a position for a single day. It is not necessary that you should be so very rapid, but it is necessary that you should be accurate and should exercise good judgment and taste in the arrangement of the matter upon the paper. Lack of speed upon the typewriter can generally be made up by working overtime. Of course, occasionally, the dictator is in a hurry to have a certain letter written very quickly, and then it is important that you should be a fast operator. This cannot be helped.

Therefore, if you are *too* slow, you cannot get and hold a position. Some persons think that if they can write ten or fifteen words a minute upon the machine, they are properly qualified. Ordinarily, twenty-five or thirty words a minute will enable one to take a fair position, and, with care and practice, to hold it, and increase their speed up to thirty-five or forty words a minute. Really expert operators frequently write from fifty to eighty words a minute for many consecutive minutes, transcribing from their shorthand notes, and there are those who can write on the typewriter, from dictation, almost as fast as the ordinary dictator cares to dictate.

These are the experts, who are never out of work and who secure good pay.

Too many shorthand amanuensis never practice upon any matter except business letters. They make a great mistake in this. They should write from dictation, very frequently, editorials, political correspondence, history, science, travels, etc., so that their vocabulary will be sufficient to answer any demands that may be made upon it. Only those who feel a lively interest in their work and who are willing to work hard to advance, need expect to be successful.

SINGLE renewal subscriptions to THE STENOGRAPHER, one dollar. It cannot be afforded for less. Cannot you spare a dollar to help your profession?

Shorthand at Home.

THE ability to write shorthand should be considered an essential part of a good English education. It is not necessary that you should expect to earn your living as a reporter, to justify you in learning shorthand, any more than that you should expect to make your living as a public reader, to justify you in learning to read.

If it is worth your while to learn to write at all, it is important that you should learn to write in such a way as will secure to you the greatest benefit.

Among the principal advantages which the knowing how to write shorthand secure to us, is the ability to write down our own thoughts and also the spoken words of other people or the printed words of books to which we have brief and temporary access, at a rapid rate. Ordinary writing is fast at twenty words a minute; shorthand writing is slow at one hundred words a minute.

The ability to use the typewriter has also become almost indispensable. In all the cases in which it is desirable that your writing shall be read by others, whether in the form of business letters, social letters, manuscript for the printer, and in many other ways, where the shorthand manuscript would not be admissible, the typewriter comes into valuable play.

Thousands of young people all over this land could and should learn shorthand and typewriting at home. The cost would not be nearly as great as that of learning to drum upon a piano, and, for practical purposes, the results would be far superior. By the aid of THE STENOGRAPHER, a good text-book, and the occasional assistance of a competent teacher, this splendid accomplishment may be easily, certainly, economically and agreeably acquired.

We desire to secure, at least one thoroughly competent person in every town in the United States, to take hold of our plan and become fitted to act as a teacher. The instruction will be furnished without charge, at the bare cost of the magazine, text-book and postage. School teachers out of employment, will find this a splendid opportunity to take hold and master shorthand and fit themselves to teach. Let us hear from all who are interested in the matter, enclosing stamp for reply. For two dollars

we will send THE STENOGRAPHER for one year, and a first-class text-book, the retail price of which is \$2.00, without additional charge.

If your subscription is nearly out, please renew.

* * *

THE STENOGRAPHER enters upon its seventh volume, with this number.

* * *

EVERYBODY should learn to write shorthand. Who would walk to New York, when they might ride in the express train?

* * *

COURT REPORTERS! There is a growing tendency to cut down your pay. You know it. We hear it all along the line. Help THE STENOGRAPHER to help you.

* * *

SCHOOL TEACHERS! Why don't you learn to teach shorthand? It is coming. All the schools will have to have teachers who can teach it. Get THE STENOGRAPHER and learn to teach it.

* * *

OUR shorthand keys in the "Shorthand at Home" department will, for the present, be from Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand. The Benn Pitman style is much improved by using some of the Graham expedients.

* * *

TELEGRAPHERS! For two dollars we will send you a first-class shorthand text-book and THE STENOGRAPHER for one year, by which you can learn to write shorthand, while at your work during spare moments.

* * *

FOR \$2.00 we will send THE STENOGRAPHER to a new subscriber for one year, and also a copy of shorthand text-book by Graham, Isaac Pitman, Dement, Munson, Osgoodby, Bishop, Torrey, Longley, Burnz, Watson or Hefley.

* * *

SHORTHAND SCHOOLS! Have you an extra smart pupil? We will reproduce the actual notes of one minute's dictation with photo of pupil, time of study, etc., at cost. Notes must be on white paper, written with black ink, not over 2½ inches wide. Advertise your school and help us at the same time.

Shorthand as an Accomplishment.

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MR DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Osgoodby, in which he says that at your solicitation he has prepared a series of articles illustrating some of the peculiarities of his method, and that beginning with the December number, he will resume his department in THE STENOGRAPHER.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Hemperley, for your good offices in this matter, and will endeavor to show my appreciation in a more substantial manner than this.

I especially admire the departmental feature of your magazine, for beside enabling one to turn at once to anything in which he is particularly interested, such a feature tends to educate him to a higher appreciation of the art of shorthand—the study of it as an accomplishment. Shorthand as an accomplishment is not appreciated now as it should be, nor as it would be if more effort were made to make it understood by and attractive to the masses; and I look to THE STENOGRAPHER more than to any one magazine to bring about the desired result.

At present most of the schools and publishers of text-books cater to the shorthand-for-revenue-only class; let the substance slip through their fingers, and grasp the shadow; but I believe I can see the dawn of a less selfish and nobler era, such as that which preceded the present craze for the study of foreign languages.

Make the study of shorthand as attractive as that of the languages; stop fishing for the pin-money girl, and the thoughtful man and woman will be landed, and give to shorthand a standing that it can never otherwise hope to attain. In conclusion, I would say that I do not believe that this can be done in any better way than through the departments of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Let each editor of a department cut the business letters, and give that valuable space to chance bits of literature engraved in the system which he represents. Even the larger works may be reproduced, little by little, and continued from number to number until completed—each bit a gem, and the whole a diadem fit for a king—the author.

Concerted action of this kind might kindle fires of genius in many breasts, but, however, that might be of interest in the magazine, and the systems represented would be awakened, and all crowned with success.

Very truly yours,

JEAN P. LACOUR.



BATES TORREY, *Editor.*

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, Mass.

Touch Writing.

IT appears to be necessary for the editor of this department about so often to put himself upon record relative to typewriting by TOUCH. Persons ambitious to be authors, with more industry than ideas—more observation than originality—and writers who have exceedingly lax notion regarding copyright, unite in making inroads upon the field of typewriting.

Periodically we hear of someone "way out West," or elsewhere, who has gotten out a book that takes for its text either the All-finger Method or Touch Writing. The term Touch is bound to be largely in evidence.

Of course we do not like this. One cannot help feeling a sort of proprietorship in his own product, and it is a queer combination of circumstances when one cannot receive due credit for his work. Mark this, that we are not porcine enough to desire to control the whole typewriter (new) output, but simply the few ideas and characteristics which reasonably become connected with *Practical Typewriting*.

There is nothing to prevent anyone employing the word *touch* to express a certain style of manipulation, inasmuch as it has been given to the public in a certain environment; but when the word is used, and a keyboard almost exactly like our own is given in juxtaposition to the expression, then we submit that there is an encroachment upon our rights; for it is in the application of the word that the merit of the idea resides, considered as our property. Perhaps we may be wrong in this; if so, what is the good of a copyright? What is the use of protection which does not protect?

With regard to the styles of manipulation which lead to writing with only occasional observation of the keyboard, or an entire

neglect of observation, we think no offence will be taken if brief mention is made of those that have come beneath our notice, calling no names, and making no comparisons; all this in order that the reader may know of what has been done in that direction.

The first appeared a short time after *Practical Typewriting*, and the plan recommended was to hold the left little finger upon the shift-key to insure hand position. No advice was given how to maintain the position of the right hand, so we can only infer that it received its cue by contact with the left.

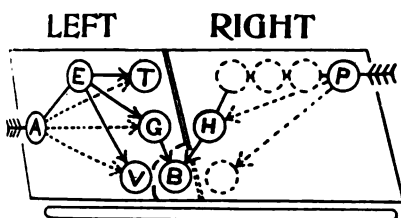
Another book suggested counting the keys in a manner so that the fingers would always reach for the proper letter without the assistance of the vision. Another recommended several points of observation for the eyes—first, upon the centre of the keyboard, for early stages of proficiency; then higher as skill increased; and so on, until ultimately the eyes were entirely lifted above the whole machine, and writing went on by touch—although it is fair to say the word *touch* is not used in this method.

Another way has been to cover the keyboard with a mechanical device to conceal the letters, but yet keep the hands within bounds. Still others remove the printed letters from the disks, and discipline themselves to write without such ocular assistance.

All this leads directly or indirectly to touch writing, as contemplated by the term, we have no doubt. Some who have used the expression have been courteous enough to acknowledge its source; others have not. Still others do not know where it came from, so common, nowadays, is the fashion of typewriting it describes.

Having mentioned other ways proposed for attaining proficiency, in a phase of prac-

tical typewriting, we cannot forbear giving an extract from the exhibit in our last edition (copyrighted matter, by the way). Of course, writing without looking very much upon the manual will naturally and eventually result from an All-finger method that is logical, and one faithfully practiced, and in our earlier editions we made no provision for a special quick course in writing by Touch; but this diagram invites to a rapid approach to Touch Writing *per se*.



THE above shows one keyboard taken from a series of eight, each of which illustrates some difficulty of letter sequence. We commend to the enterprising operator an examination of the whole series.

The idea to be conveyed is that the feathered ends of the arrows denote pivotal points which the little fingers take to establish hand position, and the other fingers reach out over the course the arrow directs to find the other letter-keys—the distance and direction being calculated from the fixed points A and P. This is our scheme for finding readily all the letters of the manual, and should be the procedure of a beginner. Of course, after hand position is insured, and the duty of each finger is made clear and sure by practice, then Touch Writing becomes very largely an attainment without pictorial helps or strained attention.

* * *

Newspaper English.

There are two kinds of English in use, says the *Boston Herald*, the book English and the newspaper English, and certain purists in style are always trying to contrast the one with the other to the disadvantage of the newspaper. But, as a matter of fact, a large number of men who do the best newspaper writing today are also the writers of books, and the style used for the newspaper is for

the most part the same style which appears in the book. The persons who do the best work on the daily press, whether men or women, are now educated persons, and a large proportion of them represent the most cultured and highly educated persons in the community. The advent of this class to the newspapers has greatly changed their character. The editorials, the special articles and the reportorial work of these persons are many grades higher than they used to be, and the carefully edited newspaper of today is, generally speaking, as good an illustration of pointed, terse and vigorous style as can be found anywhere. What was true of the newspapers twenty-five years ago, is not true today, and perhaps there is no field which now absorbs the gifts of our best writers to a greater extent than the daily press.

* * *

We have never been able to understand how it is some persons have so much time to spare—time to sit on the veranda, for instance, in the sole company of a fragrant cigar, and look into space. Perhaps the reason is we do not smoke, and find no satisfaction in contemplating space. Another man will squander—I hesitate to say how much—time in tonsorial rooms, waiting patiently, or perhaps glancing into the peculiar illustrated (something like Miner's last number) literature always to be found there; and do the same thing three or four times a week. We prefer to shave ourselves, and do it considerably inside of ten minutes, having no time to waste waiting for the other man to descend from the scaffold. And so it goes. Why, to tell the truth, not an hour is long enough for us, not a day—the weeks flit by and the years vanish. But what we cannot understand is, how so many regard with indifference the departure. Yes, and they seem to be making just as much money as we are, who hustle about "like forty stomach aches," as Dickens somewhere remarked.

* * *

THE following letter-head design was executed by one of my pupils, Mr. George F. Pyne, of Milford, Mass. This is new, simple and tasty.

OFFICE OF THE
-+O (FOURTH NATIONAL BANK) O+-

DENVER, COLORADO.

"There are always two ways of going to work to learn anything, and it is unfortunate that the majority of people seem so constituted that they prefer floundering about in the wrong way, to beginning carefully and systematically in the right one. This is especially the case with typewriting; as even the agents will tell their expected purchaser that the way to learn is to begin at once with entire letters, etc. Of course, people do eventually learn in that way, but it is fortunate that a man of Mr. Torrey's ability has had the courage of his convictions to the extent of expressing them so well and forcibly in this exceedingly useful book—useful even to the old operator, and almost a necessity to the beginner."

So sayeth *Public Opinion* (Washington), and it is indeed an honor to get such a review of *Practical Typewriting*, in a journal which comments on so few publications, and makes but a brief mention of so many.

* * *
A Want.

I'm looking for some pretty girl
Of modest, quiet mien,
Who dresses well, knows how to spell,
And has a wit that's keen.

* * * * *
She must be constant as a star—
No meteor would do—
And, like her own sweet little self,
Her grammar must be true.

Yet more; if she would be with me
(Excuse the slang) right "in it,"
She must be able to take down
One hundred words a minute.

—*Home and Country, November.*

* * *

FIGS AND DATES. Both very nice fruit, and as such, agreeable for dessert. But figs and dates in the work of the amanuensis cannot be so lightly spoken of. They are not for dessert, nor to be deserted. They constitute pretty heavy diet, if the substance of a dictation can be designated as "food for reflection."

The question here is—how to manage them. "One cannot gather figs from thorns," surely. That goes without saying. When the writer was in active business as a typewriter, he found it impossible to keep up when figures were rapidly dictated, and there being a great deal of that sort of work, he learned the figure system published by Ruel Smith, Esq., a court reporter of twenty-five year's experience. This proved of pronounced advantage, being a practical method and having tested it thoroughly, we felt justified in presenting an exhibit in our shorthand instructor, and we teach the system every day.

Yet this must be said of figures in stenography: The Roman signs are shorthand in a measure, and as such can be written quite rapidly; and being familiar material from youth upward, are handy to use. On the other hand, when the limit of writing them legibly is reached, something better must be had, and that something can never be better until it becomes as familiar as any shorthand stock. Consequently any method of writing figures in shorthand should be practiced every day as diligently as one would exercise upon the word-signs.

We began to say something about tropical fruit—the exotics of typewriting, and will now get to it. Write the Roman numerals in a business letter, unless the principal requires a different rendering. In legal documents pursue an opposite course, but corroborate the written figures by Roman characters following them in parentheses. Be consistent also in this; do not write *5 per cent.* or *five %*. Make it one or the other—words or signs.

Be ever careful about dates, and about instants, proximos and ultimos. We had a dictator once, an educated man, who invariably said: "Yours of the first instance received." This was a habit, and he unwittingly dropped into it simply because he knew ever so much better. In such a pre-

dicament the amanuensis should certainly know better, and have the moral courage to apply the knowledge. Never use a period after *1st*, *2d*, *3d*, or after *th*, when the year follows in figures, like August 15th., 1894. This is wrong; 15th is not an abbreviation, although it has that appearance. We call it a mongrel word, for want of a better term. Do not employ the capital I for figure *one*, and when tabulating columns of figures, always calculate for and write the longest line first, thereby gauging the capacity of the page. Heads of columns can be filled in afterward. After the soldiers are massed in proper alignment the captain takes his place at the head of the column—at least he does in pictures and story books. Be accurate in figs and dates, and round out the measure of your attainments as a typewriter, by having fixed ideas regarding their management.

* * *

THE following is an exact copy of a transcription handed in to us recently. It bears the unmistakable marks of haste, incompetency, ignorance and carelessness, yet it gives considerable information about ink and some other things:

Did you ever wonder whatrink, the article so much used in the world is made.

It is composed of sulfate of iron, water, gum, and gauls.

The later has excrescencys of the trunk of the oak tree. These lumps are caused by little incetsswhich bore through the bark of the trees and lay their eggs, and the holes thus foamed. Some of the sap of the trees forces through the holes and form notty looking spots called gaul.

The blackness of the ink is caused by the union of the gauls and the sulfats of the iron. Water is added to keep the ink from being too black and the gum is used to cause the ink to adhere to the subject on which the writing is done.

Ink is poisenous and for this reason the habit which many peep ple have of putting their pens in their mouths is exceedingly dangerous. If there should be a cut on the lip and the ink should get in side the skin, a painful sour would probably be the result.

MR. A. M. HOPKINS, of Omaha, writes that he has removed the printed letters from his typewriter, and writes wholly upon the blank disks. This is a heroic stand to take, and proves (as has been proved of Mr. H., many a time) that he is a writing machine artist of no mean ability. Mr. Hopkins gives it as his opinion that touch writing is only practicable on the machines having a compact keyboard, and we entirely agree with him in this. The Remington, Densmore, Williams, Munson, and the like, are best adapted for writing without looking upon the keys.

* * *

SHORTHAND in the public schools finds a strong advocate in Mr. C. E. Chase, who who has an able article in the *Phonographic Journal* (Point Jervis, N. Y.), from which we make these extracts:

"Studies suited to the public school may roughly be classified as practical and disciplinary. Those practical are designed to give definite knowledge that may be used directly in the earning of life's necessities and comforts. Those disciplinary are designed more to train the mind to correct methods and habits of thinking. Arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, composition and

geography belong to the first class; philosophy, grammar, history, the dead languages, and many of the sciences to the latter. The practical studies give knowledge, the disciplinary ones give power to apply knowledge to the best advantage. Of course, all studies are more or less both practical and disciplinary. In shorthand we find combined to a high degree both the practical and disciplinary qualities.

"But aside from its own direct value, the study of shorthand carries along a train of other studies which make it doubly practical. The student of shorthand must analyze the words he uses as regards their sounds, and thus he studies phonetics and orthoepy. He must transcribe his notes into longhand, and in so doing practices penmanship and spelling. He must follow closely and accurately the words of the speaker, thus forming habits of attention, perception and decision. He must listen to the speaker while taking notes, thus training the hand, ear and mind together. He must transcribe his notes into good English, properly arranged, capitalized and punctuated. In short, he must study language in all its relations while simply studying shorthand."

* * *

WE have received a very interesting communication from Messrs. Leo E. Alexander & Bro., San Francisco, who are agents there for the Smith Premier Typewriter. Speaking of typewriting for the blind, they report that they have fitted the Smith Premier machine with raised letters upon the keys, and that the results from this arrangement have been very gratifying. In fact, they enclose a letter written by a young lady, totally blind, and it is a very good letter indeed. Among other things she says, "I have practiced on the machine without the guidance of a teacher about one month, and have made myself able to write to all my friends. The keyboard of raised letters has enabled me to learn without the use of sight in so short a time."

* * *

Just upon the eve of sending forward this contribution we learn of a deal that is in progress, whereby the New England Agency of the WILLIAMS Typewriter will be controlled by the JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS Co., makers of the celebrated Lovell Diamond Cycles, and a concern of well established probity and enterprise.

If the Lovell take hold of the WILLIAMS, it will be to make the fur fly, and if they can only arrange to sell the machine at a popular

price, they will undoubtedly reap as substantial success as they have in promoting a high grade Bicycle at a reasonable figure.

BATES TORREY.

MR. J. A. SWENSON, has been appointed stenographer to Albert Berg, Secretary of State of Minnesota.

RUDOLPH FOSTER, a popular young man of Roanoke, Va., who has been employed for the past four years in the law office of G. W. Miller, after a successful civil-service examination, has been appointed to the position of stenographer and typewriter in the office of United States Fish Commissioner McDonald, at Washington, D. C.

LUCIUS KNIGHT, 2909 Euclid avenue, Kansas City, Mo., is the official stenographer in Judge Scaritt's division of the circuit court and owned his home, which was a very fine one and handsomely furnished. At a recent fire, Mr. Knight's residence was destroyed and with it many important shorthand records.

THE regular monthly meeting of the New Orleans Stenographers' Association was held at their headquarters, No. 61 Carondelet street, last night.

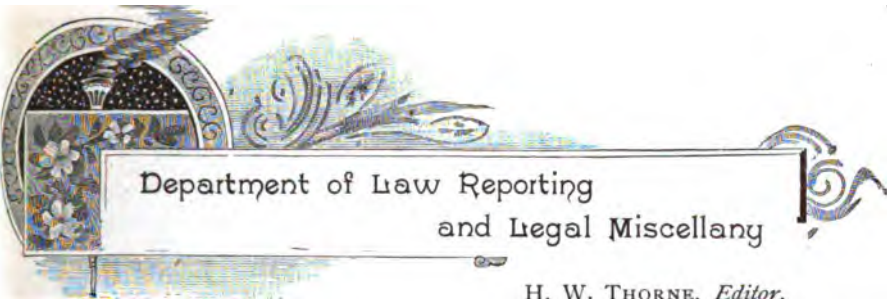
President Nat. L. Marks officiated, and Secretary Joseph Lallande was at his desk. The reports of the out-standing committees were read and adopted.

The report of the treasurer showed the finances of the association to be in a sound condition.

The following applicants were elected to membership:

Mr. John S. Armant, Mr. Francis Moore, Miss Eva C. Wright, Miss Harriett M. Mims and Miss Sarah Hanover, and the following applications were read and referred to the examination committee: Mr. E. A. Barnes, Mr. Virginius Block, Mr. Samuel Sansum, Miss Mamie L. Scott, Miss Mary Campbell, Miss Amy McGrath, Miss Mary Schlatre, Miss Kate McGrath, Miss Maud Mollere and Miss Florestine Garcia. The association is steadily increasing its membership—over twenty members having been admitted during the last three months.

Before adjourning the association thanked President Marks for the donation of a handsome gavel.—New Orleans States, December 9th, 1894.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department
should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Common Sense and Law.

[Continued from November No.]

COMMERCIAL PAPER. PROMISSORY NOTE.

If A execute and deliver his negotiable promissory note to B, payable on a day certain, B may transfer it before or after maturity. Different rules and principles, however, apply to this simple transaction, depending on the date of the transfer, with reference to the maturity of the note. If it occur subsequent to maturity, then the transferee, that is, the one to whom it is transferred, takes it subject to all defenses which existed against it while in the hands of the original holder—that is, the payee. The only reason that I know for this is, that one taking an overdue note ought to inquire before taking it why it has not been paid, and that the fact of non-payment is sufficient to put one on inquiry. Such a transferee is said to take the note, chargeable with notice of all defenses. The rule is different in the case of one taking such a note before maturity, and without notice of any defense in favor of the maker or a prior transferor. One taking a note without such notice is said to be a *bona fide* (good faith), or innocent holder. In that case, the innocent holder takes the instrument without liability of such defense being set up by the maker, because there is nothing in the transaction to put him upon inquiry, and he is justified in believing that the maker will redeem his promise at the time specified in the note. Under this rule a good many people have been defrauded. A schemer with a worthless patent right, or with some other clap-trap contrivance, induces some confiding specimen of humanity to give him a note for his patent right, telling him that he need not meet the note if the patent right does not

prove valuable. The schemer takes the note to another schemer and sells it before maturity, at a heavy discount. When the note comes due the defrauded maker of it refuses to pay; but, alas! he finds that the transferee and present holder denies all knowledge of the fraud, and brings suit on the note. The maker strives in vain to show that the two schemers worked the game together, and that the second schemer—the transferee—knew all about the rotten patent right. In the end, in most cases, the maker has to pay. I recall one instance, in particular, where the maker established the conspiracy so clearly that he successfully defended—but it cost him about \$1500 to defend against a \$2000 note.

"Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus."
A free rendering of this Latin maxim is, "False in one respect, false in all." That is to say, if a witness has sworn falsely as to one fact, it is wise to assume that his entire testimony is unworthy of belief. This maxim of the law is applicable in reasoning to a conclusion upon disputed facts. It is not, of course, limited to determining whether credence shall be given to a witness; but is useful, generally, whenever conflict arises in the statements or conduct of persons, which subsequently come before a judicial tribunal for review.

AN ARTISAN OR MECHANIC HAS A LIEN UPON ARTICLES WHICH HE HAS CONSTRUCTED, OR UPON WHICH HE HAS EXPENDED LABOR; TO THE EXTENT OF THE VALUE OF, OR THE PRICE AGREED UPON FOR THIS LABOR. No more just or common sense principle of law was ever evolved. It comes up to the full measure of the Scriptural doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire. It means that, no matter

how may be the workman, he has a right to retain the possession of any garment or article of personal property, which has been brought into form and existence by the sweat of his brow, until the fair and honest value of his services, or the price which may have been agreed upon, has been paid or tendered. This principle of law is a full recognition of the dignity of labor. Under it the stenographer has a right to retain transcript until his fees are paid or tendered.

POSSESSION NECESSARY TO EXISTENCE OF LIEN. If one, who is entitled to hold personal property under this species of lien, part with the possession thereof, the lien is destroyed. This undoubtedly grows out of the kindred principle that possession of personal property is *prima facie* evidence of ownership. (See page 118, of October, 1894, number of THIS magazine, under the heading, "Possession.") A referee is entitled to retain possession of his minutes and report until payment of his fees. And it has been held that he loses this lien when he loans these papers to the attorney for one of the parties, notwithstanding the attorney's promise to return them to the referee.

ON REFUSAL TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED THE DIRECT EXAMINATION OF WITNESS TO BE STRICKEN OUT. This is a very salutary rule resting in sound reason. Very seldom, indeed, does a witness refuse cross-examination; but when it happens, either by a direct expressed refusal or by silence, the opposite party, *as a matter of right*, is entitled to have the testimony given by the witness expunged from the record, and to an instruction, or direction, from the court to the jury that they shall disregard the testimony. If this were not the practice, great and irreparable injustice would result. The youngest reader of THE STENOGRAPHER can see the element of common sense in this rule.

EVIDENCE. HIGHEST OR BEST TO BE PRODUCED. When it is remembered that legal authors usually treat this subject in two large volumes, it may be readily seen what a very vague notion may be conveyed respecting it in half a dozen lines. If A and B enter into a contract, which is reduced to writing and duly executed by them, and thereafter A sues B to recover under the contract thus made, it is easy to see that the rights of the respective parties must be determined by an inspection of the contract,

if in existence. So that, when A is called as a witness in his own behalf and asked, "Will you please state the conversation in which you and B made the agreement referred to?" it does not surprise the stenographer that B's lawyer objects to the question as incompetent and improper, for the reason that it appears by the testimony of A that the agreement is in writing; that it has not been shown that the contract or paper is lost or destroyed; that the paper itself is the best evidence of its contents, and should be produced or its absence accounted for; that the questions calls for secondary evidence.

If C and D have dealings, and D sues C, upon some cause growing out of their dealings, it would be improper for C to attempt to prove by E, a conversation, or one or more facts, which E learned from F. This would be hearsay testimony. But if D had given the information to E, then they might be given as declarations of D. But in that case they could only be proven by E, called by C. D could not make "declarations in his own favor," as they are termed, to a person and then call that person as a witness. There are occasions when hearsay testimony is competent. The general rule is that a party must produce the very best evidence of which the case is susceptible.

* * *

THE signer of a note is the maker; the one to whom payable, the payee; the one to whom transferred, the transferee; one by whom transferred, the transferor; one who writes his name on the back, endorser, and such writing, endorsement; and when due, maturity.

* * *

In almost all the States of the Union a reporter of the Supreme Court is appointed, whose principal duty is to properly edit the decisions and opinions in cases determined by the Appellate Courts. These when printed and published are known as "reports," which usually bear the reporter's name, and hence the term "reporter" has been applied to their editor. Of course, shorthand is not a requisite to his duties. Judging from occasional squibs printed in phonographic magazines, this official is often confused with the court stenographer by phonographic scribblers.

Most stenographers, when doing rapid work, "spread" their notes. It is possible to train the eye and hand to avoid sprawling notes when pushed. Some stenographers do so.

* * *

The Ubiquitous Stenographer.

"Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print,
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't."
—Byron: *English Bards*.

Mr. Jay Kerstetter, of 5921 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., is stenographer for Friedman Manufacturing Company, of that city. He is a disciple of the Osgoodby system.

George Donaldson, of Detroit, Michigan, has reconsidered his resignation as stenographer in the Records' Court. He is now also acting as stenographer in the Mayor's office, after court hours.

THE Cuyahoga county court (within which county the city of Cleveland, Ohio, lies, as I understand) appears to have no official stenographers, notwithstanding that a recent law permits, in the discretion of the judge, the appointment of two. A lawyer was recently defendant in a case in that court and requested the judge to appoint a stenographer to take the evidence, which was refused. The attorney excepted to the refusal and asserted that he would take the question on appeal to a higher court. The strangest reason is given for not appointing stenographers under the new law, viz.: that there are six court rooms in all of which work is done daily; two stenographers could not do the work, "and the question as to which cases should be reported could never be satisfactorily settled!" In the meantime the lawyers swear and guess at what has transpired on their trials.

THE recent election methinks will cause a little shaking up of official stenographers in some sections. I note that in Iowa the new judges, Messrs. Roberts, Eichelberger, Fee and Sloan, will each have the appointment of a court reporter. So far as the arrangements are now known, Frank Traverse, of Bloomfield, Judge Traverse' present reporter, will remain in the service with Judge Eichelberger, Will Prewitt, of Ottumwa, who is now with Judge Tisdale is to stay with Judge Roberts, while Captain Fee will take the stenographer now employed in his law office. It is not known who will be the

reporter for Judge Sloan, but in this connection the name of Mr. Burton, of Ottumwa, who is now with Judge Babb, has been mentioned.

THE Stenographers' Social and Literary Club, of Kansas City, Mo., had an unusually interesting programme at its regular November meeting. Pope and his works were the principal topic of the evening. Mr. Will Harburger read a biographical sketch, and Mr. Barnett read a literary criticism. Both papers were discussed at length. Miss Jane Goodwin read a paper on the subject, "Woman in the Business World," which was interesting and instructive. "Should Women Vote?" was the subject of two very entertaining papers. Miss Maude Young took the affirmative side, and Mr. S. H. Snow, the editor of the *Western Stenographer*, took the negative. Both papers were exceptionally good and elicited much discussion, into which the audience heartily joined. The club is composed of the brightest of Kansas City's fifteen hundred stenographers and, at the present rate of growth, will soon reach its limit of membership.

Mr. L. B. YOUNG, a popular and much respected young man, who has been for some time connected with the Ontario staff of court reporters, died at his residence 80 Brunswick avenue, on the 16th of November, after a protracted illness. Mr. Young was but 35 years old. He had distinguished himself as a stenographer, and was one of the best of the Government staff. He was also an associate of Mr. John Agnew, barrister and solicitor, under the firm name of Young and Agnew. The firm, which did a stenographic as well as a law business, had offices in the Canada Life building. Deceased leaves a widow and two children. I recall Mr. Young as one of my shorthand correspondents about fifteen years ago. I recollect that at that time, he wrote a very legible "round-hand," and that his stenography—of the Benn Pitman persuasion, I believe—partook of the same "round" characteristics.

I think I made his acquaintance through Mr. Nelson Butcher, that well known Canadian stenographer of Toronto, Ont., with whom I maintained a very interesting and profitable shorthand correspondence at about the same era of my development as a phonographer.

THE STENOGRAPHER

The New York City *Post* charges that Charles B. Collar, official stenographer of Part II of the N. Y. Supreme Court, lives outside of that city, does not perform any of the work of his office, or visit his post, but that his duties are performed by a Mr. Rawlins, to whom Collar farms out the work, who receives only the transcript fees that come in for work written up, which, as is well-known, is but ten cents per hundred words. I do not know whether these charges are true. Mr. Collar's salary is \$2,500, payable in monthly instalments. So far as the legal aspect of the matter goes, I suppose it is immaterial whether the city pays Collar or Rawlins, so long as the work is properly done. The result of this discovery has done the profession no good. The papers are now asking, "Why a salary should be paid by the city at all, if a competent man can be induced to do the work for the incidental prerequisites?" I should like to hear from Rawlins. The arrangement appears to have existed for several years.

You sufferers from pen-paralysis, or writer's cramp, may get some comfort out of the trial of the expedient of a civil engineer, who was afflicted with that difficulty. He says: "I suffered a great deal with the finger cramp. About two years ago, with a view of increasing the speed, I changed my writing to the vertical system. Since that time, although my work for the following fifteen months had somewhat increased, I have not been troubled with cramp."

A FRIEND sends me the following, clipped from the *N. Y. World*: "Rev. Fred Story who has been court stenographer in the Supreme Court at \$2,500, and also has preached the gospel to a small congregation in the West Farms Baptist Church, has resigned the latter position and will attempt to form a new Baptist Church in Bedford Park." My correspondent inquiries, "Who knows him?" Echo answers, "Who?" The question indicates a doubt that a New York City court stenographer would forsake \$2,500 per annum and "incidental perquisites," to labor in the vineyard of the Lord.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY George S. Klock, of Rome, Oneida County, New York, recently reported to the Board of Supervisors of that county that the official stenographer to the uries of that county had adopted an errone-

ous method of computing folios in transcript and that this had not been discovered until October 13th, last. All the work that has been paid for on that basis is to be re-counted, and any surplus of payment refunded. The official stenographer to the grand jury of Oneida County, I understand to be Minnie E. Rougeot, residing, I believe, in Rome, New York. The district attorney is satisfied that the error in computation was an innocent one and will continue the stenographer in service.

SIXTY-SEVEN persons presented themselves at Albany, N. Y., before the Civil Service Commissioners, at their last meeting, for examination in typewriting and stenography.

MR. F. M. ASHBAUGH, 576 McWilliam Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, who writes what looks to me like Isaac Pitman phonography, is a stenographer engaged with The Great Northern Railway Company. I shall be glad to hear from you again, Mr. Ashbaugh.

MESSRS. Lyerly and Smith are doing a general stenographic reporting business at Fort Worth, Texas, and dealing in stenographers' supplies.

MR. A. R. BAILEY, author of that handy volume, "The Word-Book," is now located at Cleveland, Ohio, having a lucrative and responsible position in the department of law, of that city. He is "official stenographer for the city of Cleveland."

I RECEIVED a pleasant call, not long ago, from Mr. U. G. Patterson, proprietor and principal of the Gloversville (N. Y.) College and School of Shorthand and Typewriting. Mr. Patterson's efforts to turn out proficient students seem to have been successful. His school is constantly growing in usefulness and popularity as a result of thoroughness of instruction and modern methods. Call again, Mr. P.

A COURT stenographer, in a recent letter writes: "In the eastern part of the State (Maine) many of the cases rise from lumbering interests and there are many quite interesting cases tried where the witnesses use about as many 'technical terms' as they would in a case where sailors were the witnesses. That class of cases, with the many peculiar terms used by the 'men who

go down to the sea in ships,' are 'the worst class I have in my experience. I made up my mind that, if I had a boy, who wanted to go into this business (court reporting), I would have him learn everything else first—and by the time he did that, he would be too old to learn shorthand—as a reporter ought to know just a lot more than the judge, attorneys or witnesses, in order to do the best possible work."

OFFICIAL COURT STENOGRAPHERS: Keep your eye on the "Ubiquitous Stenographer," and you will find news items from all over the United States, indicating a sentiment in favor of cutting *per diem* and transcript fees.

No less a personage than Recorder-elect John W. Goff, of New York city, acting counsel to the Lexow Committee, favors the *abolition*—just think of it—of transcript fees. Read: "James F. Pruden, stenographer of the Exercise Board at \$2,500 a year, said it wasn't usual to transcribe notes unless application was made, and the applicants had to pay extra. Mr. Goff said that although this system was prevalent and obtained in the courts and even in the Legislature, he considered it an abuse." The time is ripe for law stenographers to buckel on the armor of defense, and, through the medium of this magazine, teach the judges, lawyers and people something of the character and value of court reporting.

MR. A. F. BARNES is stenographer to DeLancy Nicoll, Ex-district Attorney of New York County. Mr. Barnes is at 32 Liberty Street, New York city.

RODGERS, RUSO & KELLY, official court stenographers of Albany, New York, reported the investigation into the charges made against District Attorney Fellows, of New York city.

H. W. THORNE.

EXAMINE the "Rapid Writer" Fountain Pen before purchasing any other. Address, Rapid Pen Factory, Lock Box 606, Washington, D. C.

SENEDEKER & JANVIER, 1710 Market St., Philadelphia, sales agents for the "Duplex" typewriter, invite inquiries for circulars and information. The merits of this machine are fully set forth elsewhere.

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

No. 4.

In the November 15th issue of the *Phonographic Magazine*, its editor favors us with not only a statement of alleged facts on the origination of certain devices used in phonography, but with an expression of certain sentiments; which latter, however slight their value intrinsically, are, for the moment, interesting. Had it occurred to us that such expressions could have acquired, even adventitiously, an appreciable importance, and had we proceeded to speculate on what the expressions were likely to be, if made, we should have looked for something very closely resembling what we find in the editorial referred to.

Unless we had reflected longer than the importance of the prospective utterances would have justified, and unless we had recalled to our remembrance similar expressions and how they had failed to square with later facts, we could hardly have imagined that our friend would have *cared* what criticisms we or any other person, wise or ignorant, well known or obscure might have passed upon him or his doings; for when he speaks from the highest eminence of his own particular domain, the large-type editorial in which he indulges, no diminutive character was ever braver when larger birds were at safe distance, than he in expressions of indifference to the opinions of others. On first suggestion it would seem that nothing could ruffle his self complacency, so long as he commended himself to himself and appealed favorably to the uncritical and indiscriminative audience of students of shorthand whom he twice a month addresses through his columns, and to whom he therein furnishes—presumably to aid them in their studies—his reading matter, from which, be it acknowledged, and happily for them, those original gems of his own devising, that so thickly bestrew the last hundred and more pages of the *Companion*, are almost wholly excluded. But this show of complacent indifference is, we may feel sure, more or less make-believe, if we are permitted to revert to rather recent history and to judge therefrom.

The editor of this magazine will no doubt recall, that comments of his own on supposed

serious short-comings on the part of our Cincinnati friend on another subject, called forth expressions of indifference somewhat similar to those with which we are now favored; and the tone of defiance is so pronounced that we may well devote a few lines to explaining that these expressions were apparently, in the sequence, somewhat like whistling, to keep up one's courage in a trying and tantalizing situation.

It will be remembered that, not many months ago, our friend was called on to meet a trying condition when the wicked Pernin people obtained, from the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, a *disavowal* and *disclaimer* of a widely advertised item of the Cincinnati establishment; an item to the effect that the Benn Pitman might appropriately be called "The American System;" that the Commissioner was so cruel as to explain that this choice piece of literature got inserted into the report without his knowledge or authority, and so heartless as to plainly indicate his appreciation of the impropriety of its having been published. It will also be remembered that, in editorials in the *Phonographic Magazine*, some astonishing arguments and apologies, and excuses that might have seemed to some of us like strange jugglery with the intellect were presented, in order to justify the retention of this valuable advertising item; the final argument apparently amounting to this: that, according to the editor's claim, the statement was *true*, any way, no matter if the commissioner neither made it nor authorized it, and therefore it was proper to publish it, *as from the Report of the Commissioner, with no remark appended to indicate his disavowal of it*. But the interested shorthand public easily saw through the fallacy—readily discerned the wrong there was in publishing a government official as having said what he declared he never did say, or authorize any one else to say; and the expression of opinion of this "public" was so emphatic and unmistakable that, though our friend expressed great indifference to, and independence of, any criticism that might be passed upon him, we finally saw a concession to this sentiment by a withdrawal of the misleading statement from some, if not all, of the shorthand magazine advertisements.

This illustrates why we think these professions of indifference, this assumption of

an air of lofty self-complacency, may have to be taken with several grains of allowance. Not that the matter has been brought home seriously to his conscience; not that he himself consents to relinquish the advantage of circulating the statement *as from the "Report of the Commissioner of Education,"* after the Commissioner has declared the unauthorized character of it. Not that; but that, so far as we discover, on looking over recent issues of the shorthand periodicals in which the advertisements of his establishment appear, the item has disappeared from the places in which they would be seen by those familiar with the facts and ready to express an independent opinion concerning his course, in still using his item.

The pertinency of this last observation will be apparent when we say, that we have, within only a few days, received from Cincinnati, a small four-paged advertisement, in which we find this same extract, stated to be "*from the Report of the Commissioner of Education (Washington, D. C.), for the year 1887-88, page 927,*" with a final statement, right below a portrait of Benn Pitman. "Benn Pitman Phonography recognized as the American system of shorthand by United States Bureau of Education, 1887-88," with no statement that the Commissioner has disavowed it, and no explanation of the logical legerdemain by which a statement thus denied and disavowed becomes a "recognition" by the very "Bureau," whose official head has thus repudiated it. Presumably, this misleading statement is published for a purpose; it is under the guise of an advertising sheet; it would be uncharitable to our friend, intellectually, to suppose that he fails to see the difference between publishing a thing as duly authorized (for that is the implication, unless the facts to the contrary be explained), when the responsible official says it is *unauthorized*, and publishing it for what it really is; and the inquiry spontaneously suggests itself, whether, having apparently withdrawn it from certain places where it would be seen by those who appreciated the wrong of it, he still circulates it where it is *not* likely to be criticised, say to "inquirers for information," who know nothing about the facts.

One other consideration occurs to us: whether, under the provocation of this plain recital, suggested by our friend's professions of indifference, he will now renew his gen-

eral advertisements with the obnoxious statement included. We have no assurance but that he may; but, it is doubtful if he will find the critics any less lenient towards him, if he does,—their memory is probably good. A late Governor, and now a United States Senator, from the writer's own State of New York, participated, so his critics have declared, in seating a man as State Senator by illegal means. A year ago another of the officials, confessedly participant in the proceeding, running for a high State office, was defeated by nearly a hundred thousand. The United States Senator, as candidate at our last election for Governor again, declared that the transaction referred to was now "Ancient History;" but the people reminded him of the tenacity of their memory by electing his principal adversary by a plurality of 150,000. There may be a useful lesson in this political incident for those who might incline to assume shortness of memory on the part of the reading public.

Another observation of our editor's is likewise suggestive, and must have brief attention. He thinks (page 333) that we "convey to the unformed the impression that the principles and devices here discussed were used for the first time in Benn Pitman literature in the revised *Companion* of 1889; " * * * but that in fact each and every one of them appeared in the *Reporters' Companion* of 1861, within three years after the appearance of the Hand-book." If there was any such implication as that Mr. Pitman had not, in 1861, published these things that we have specified, let it be clearly understood that we did not intend it. We were discussing the *new Companion* and what it contained—and it did not occur to us to refer to the fact that three years after the Hand-book appeared Mr. Pitman did publish a work that embodied many, if not most, of the innovations shown in Graham's work. We understood the editor's disclaimer and challenge, both, to refer to the *new Companion*; and hence there was no need of bringing in anything else.

We are aided by this admission of the editor; the fact is useful for us, and we are glad not to have to prove it. We are thankful for it, especially in view of one reason that will now appear; and in connection with it,

let us assume, for a moment, merely for the sake of the argument, that each of the principles and devices already mentioned, and every one that will be hereinafter mentioned, was to be found before 1888, somewhere in phonographic publications; let us also assume that Mr. Benn Pitman was as familiar with them all (though we do not concede that he was as *practically* familiar with them, so as to have "taken them to heart" in the same way) as Mr. Graham was; and then—assuming that Mr. Benn Pitman claims he borrowed, for his 1861 *Companion*, nothing from Mr. Graham—ask the question, whether it is not the most remarkable coincidence in literature, that, working independently on the same material, and with the same knowledge and resources, the two productions should have been so almost exactly identical, differing in the same respects, and to the same degree, from all older presentations of a formal instruction book character of the art? The very similarity of results, assuming that all the material was afloat somewhere, all the material in existence, would be a demonstration that the later author had copied from the earlier; for that two minds should have independently worked out the problem of modification and revision, where those qualities were so extensive and radical, *on precisely identical lines*, is incredible. A recent law suit in New York city, will illustrate the point. It was a case of a *forged signature*; and in the use of that illustration, I *expressly disclaim* the intention to apply that word forged to anybody we are now discussing. Forgery was alleged; and the party presenting the document that was alleged to be spurious and fraudulent, also presented, during the trial, a signature that was admitted to be genuine, and showed, that it and that alleged to be forged, *exactly matched*; putting one over the other and letting the light shine through, it was seen that one corresponded in all respects with the other. But the case was not yet won; well-known experts in handwriting were called, and they testified that the same person never wrote two signatures in all respects exactly alike, and this was confirmed by an examination of conceded genuine signatures of the party whose signature was in dispute. The disputed document was rejected; the parties had *proved too much*; the signature, it

was the opinion of the experts, must have been a *tracing* from the other and exactly corresponding one that was put in evidence; exact conformity would have been otherwise an impossibility.

Mr. Graham having got out the Hand-book, a "great light" evidently broke upon Mr. Pitman's understanding; he saw things, then, just about as Mr. Graham saw them; the old suggestions, assuming that they were old, buried for years in the rubbish heap of mere suggestion, were rescued, and Mr. Pitman's mind worked on such precisely identical lines, that those that Graham had concluded he could use, Mr. Pitman saw that he could; the values that Mr. Graham thought should be assigned to them, Mr. Pitman also thought he should give, and he put them in the relation to other things which Mr. Graham had concluded they ought to occupy. The mere statement of the thing suggests untenability; and the editor's remark that "Mr. Pitman simply exercised his independent judgment in these as in other matters," seems equally absurd, except as exercising an "independent judgment" to follow where some one else had led.

No, we do *not* claim (to quote our friend) "that the mere fact that Benn Pitman was more conservative than Mr. Graham, and preferred to give these principles and devices further test before adopting them in his text-books, in any way lays him under obligations to Mr. Graham, even though, in the end, he did adopt them." We distinctly disavow any such claim. Had it only been "conservatism" and then an independent determination of each and every one, *that* would have been very well. But let us put it to the editor, plainly, whether it is not a most remarkable thing that Mr. Pitman's "conservatism" should have suddenly, all at once, burst its bands at every point of its circumference, so as to admit an efflux of radical innovation at exactly the points at which Mr. Graham had before concluded to admit innovations.

Mr. Graham's conclusions may at times have been like the bursting of a levee down on the Mississippi. We think there were cases in which they were; but how remarkable that the crevasses or breakages in the levee of Mr. Pitman's "conservatism" should all have been at corresponding points! It seems to have required just

about three years for the rising flood to pass beyond the "danger limit"; but when it did eat its way through the embankment, it went through at all points at the same time, and the inundation was complete and overwhelming.

The editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* has—as we felt confident he would—discovered the necessity of completely shifting his position—retreating from those perilous outworks his occupancy of which he so triumphantly announced. In attempting to explain his former challenge, he inserts a qualification that so varies it as to substantially concede its untenability; but he performs his evolution with the nimbleness and facility of one well experienced in both "ground and lofty" gymnastics. His effort to veil his attempt to extricate himself from the position he has erroneously taken by raising a cloud of dust to conceal the performance of the evolution, will certainly not blind the reader to what he is attempting to accomplish. His method is this: He attempts to conceal the artifice by characterizing as a "complicated juggle on words" our plainly made point that in order to make a principle or a device a "part of phonography," there must be something more than a mere proposal of it, and a "rejection" (to use Mr. Benn Pitman's words); that there must be some authorized and general approval of it. So, he now says, that when he made that challenge, before referred to and quoted, he "challenged proof of the fact that any principle or device could be found in the *Companion* which had not appeared as a part of the printed, published and dated literature of phonography before the publication of the Hand-book, etc."

Well, we have very little literature, except advertisements, on phonographic subjects or any other, that is not dated—though apparently Benn Pitman, either intentionally or inadvertently, has published some that was undated, including the very leaflet in which it was intimated that certain proposals to the Council had been "rejected"; and it is all "printed," and presumably "published." Even the *Phonographic Magazine* is dated, and the numbers and volumes are noted; but he would be very rash who should claim that every suggestion, by whomsoever made, printed in that publica

tion, became, by that fact alone, "a part of phonography" before anyone had approved, adopted, or put it into practice. Yet that such a mere suggestion makes a thing a "part of phonography," is what our friend impliedly claims—excluding that implication, his language becomes meaningless; if such publication does not make the thing suggested a part of phonography, he misses his point, and the reader will not be blinded to the perfectly obvious accuracy of this statement, because he characterizes our point as previously presented, as a "complicated juggle on words."

The *Phonographic Magazine* editorial is so fruitful of suggestions that we have reached our limit of space, and have not touched on all of them. We reserve further comment till the next issue, and conclude for this time, by merely asking the editor to point out, if he can, anywhere preceding Graham, the use of large hook on upward-R for L-hook (R L), now shown in the *Companion*, or small initial hook on M P, M B stroke for *wmb*. The heavy stroke for MB (as well as MP) was not new with the *Hand-book*, but we do not know of representation of *WMB* in this way, as now used in the *Companion*, before Mr. Graham so employed it.

Shorthand for General Use.

We are all very glad to hear the opinion of so great a master of our art as Mr. Osgoodby on the subject of a shorthand for general use. His views on Lucid Shorthand, are what might have been expected. I think that he will honor Celestial writing by looking at it. Here are the words he gave in "Lucid," written in Celestial writing:

Faithful jaf, Bashful lagg,
Fifty w/, Fashion jayr, Shaft gay
Invalid sar, Morality rar,
Aerial aera, Landed sar,
Judged lub, These loo, Bog co
fall ju Salve oas, shave gas,
Bed les, Far p, or pa, Yarn lan
mule rw, Town lon.

One thing I think he underrated, and that is the difficulty of getting such a system; and the main difficulty consists in this, that any system for ordinary use, more particularly if phonetic, is incomplete without proper blended double and treble consonants, so as to produce in as simple outline as possible, the double and treble combinations of consonants as they occur in our ordinary language; and, of course, are more needed when the short vowels are dropped as in phonetic writing; for if you have not these, then the greatest means of brevity is lost, and you may almost as well write ordinary longhand. These are the peculiar merit of Gabelsberger's system, which distinguish it from all others of the same kind; and their invention was so far from being easy that it took Gabelsberger seventeen years of labor and experiment before he published his system. His first efforts were in 1818, and he did not publish until 1834. His combinations are constructed to stand the shattered forms of hasty writers, as Mr. Dement would say, and his achievement was at least as difficult as Pitman's.

What I have added to the system counts for nothing, compared to his labors. If any one thinks he can construct a better practical consonant alphabet than Gabelsberger, let him just try; only mind that he gets provisions for double and treble consonants. We have one such on trial now before the public, in Dr. Sweet's "Current Shorthand;" price \$1.50. McMillan & Co., New York.

W. H. BARLOW.

THE Dixon American Graphite Pencil should be in the hands of every one who has occasion to use this invaluable substitute for the pen. There are very many stenographers who prefer the pencil, and we have never found a better one than that made by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City.

THE Isaac Pitman phonography has recently been introduced into Bethany College, Philadelphia, Pa., and a class of over forty is being instructed by Spencer R. Weston, who is the official stenographer in the Courts of Common Pleas, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of that city. Mr. Weston's reputation as a writer of the Isaac Pitman system, pure and simple, is sufficient guarantee for the success of the class.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue, Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

THE course of free lectures on "Phonography for New York Public School Teachers," was begun on the first of December, at the City College, with the editor of this department as the lecturer. The greatest interest is manifested in the study, and it was noticeable how many writers of other systems present were quick to see the amount of "cribbing" that had been done by Isaac Pitman's imitators.

* * *

SINCE last reported, the certificate of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman phonography has been awarded to the following successful candidate: Rev. Owen Jones, M.A., Oakland, Cal.

* * *

WE notice in a recent copy of *Our Times*, a portrait and short sketch of Sir Isaac Pitman, in which that gentleman is referred to, very properly, as "one of the great benefactors of mankind." It also mentions the fact that his system is the basis of all the principal systems of shorthand now in use among English-speaking peoples.

* * *

FROM the New York *School Journal*, the leading paper of its kind in the country, the following (*not an advertisement*) is clipped:

"It is a popular idea that money alone is capital, but this is incorrect. One who has knowledge of any business has capital, just as much as if he had money in the bank. An excellent sort of capital is the knowledge of shorthand that may be obtained at the Metropolitan School, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York. The New York city authorities have shown their appreciation of the Isaac Pitman system by adopting it, exclusively, for the public day schools."

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

* BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

37.

MR. ROBERT HESS,
Baltimore, Maryland.

DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of the 28th inst., we would say that we are doing our very best to get out the 11th Street crossings, and expect to make shipment so that they can be in the ground before the 15th of this month. You will excuse the writer for forgetting that you intended leaving Wash-

ington so early. We had an idea that you were not going before the 1st of next month.

Your truly.

38.

MR. H. B. ANDREWS,

Wall Street, New York.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 29th of June, enclosing blue print of the proposed conduit for the Erie Ry. Co. to hand, and contents carefully noted. As soon as we receive your sketch of suggested crossing, we shall be pleased to express an opinion on same.

The rails you mention, which were to be shipped to Boston, Mass., went forward on the 27th of last month.

Yours very truly.

39.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY CO.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 24th inst. is received. We do not know now exactly what it is you require, but presume it is switch prices for a right-hand branch off curve. We could not build them for you before the 4th of July, but if you will kindly send us the radius of the curve, we may have something in stock that we can let you have at once. You had better wire us information promptly on receipt of this letter.

Yours truly.

40.

THE KANSAS CITY ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

GENTLEMEN: We have your telegram of even date, asking us to ship immediately the four bolt fish-plates for rails already shipped. On May 24th we shipped you 5,000 ft. of track, with the necessary fish-plates, bolts, nuts, and tie plates for same. On May 28th you advised us by wire to delay further shipment of this material, but we had already sent you a quantity of rail. Of course, you understand, the construction for the balance of your order is chairs and joint brace chairs. The joint chair consists of one channel bar and one chair. As you have not given us any notice regarding shipment of these appurtenances, it is utterly impossible to get same out on so short a notice.

Yours truly.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

(Specially Engraved for THE STENOGRAPHER.)

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

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Electrical Correspondence.

87

$\sim \wedge \int, \vee, \sim x$
 2: $\sim \{ 28 \} \checkmark ! \times \backslash \gamma + 11(9 \text{ me},$
 $- \sim \{ \} \sim \rightarrow \searrow 15\{6 \sim x \sim \text{me} / \sim \}$
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1. H. B. 6, 7, 8
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49 f, 50 f, 51 f
 52 f, 53 f, 54 f, 55 f, 56 f, 57 f, 58 f, 59 f, 60 f, 61 f, 62 f, 63 f, 64 f, 65 f, 66 f, 67 f, 68 f, 69 f, 70 f, 71 f, 72 f, 73 f, 74 f, 75 f, 76 f, 77 f, 78 f, 79 f, 80 f, 81 f, 82 f, 83 f, 84 f, 85 f, 86 f, 87 f, 88 f, 89 f, 90 f, 91 f, 92 f, 93 f, 94 f, 95 f, 96 f, 97 f, 98 f, 99 f, 100 f, 101 f, 102 f, 103 f, 104 f, 105 f, 106 f, 107 f, 108 f, 109 f, 110 f, 111 f, 112 f, 113 f, 114 f, 115 f, 116 f, 117 f, 118 f, 119 f, 120 f, 121 f, 122 f, 123 f, 124 f, 125 f, 126 f, 127 f, 128 f, 129 f, 130 f, 131 f, 132 f, 133 f, 134 f, 135 f, 136 f, 137 f, 138 f, 139 f, 140 f, 141 f, 142 f, 143 f, 144 f, 145 f, 146 f, 147 f, 148 f, 149 f, 150 f, 151 f, 152 f, 153 f, 154 f, 155 f, 156 f, 157 f, 158 f, 159 f, 160 f, 161 f, 162 f, 163 f, 164 f, 165 f, 166 f, 167 f, 168 f, 169 f, 170 f, 171 f, 172 f, 173 f, 174 f, 175 f, 176 f, 177 f, 178 f, 179 f, 180 f, 181 f, 182 f, 183 f, 184 f, 185 f, 186 f, 187 f, 188 f, 189 f, 190 f, 191 f, 192 f, 193 f, 194 f, 195 f, 196 f, 197 f, 198 f, 199 f, 200 f, 201 f, 202 f, 203 f, 204 f, 205 f, 206 f, 207 f, 208 f, 209 f, 210 f, 211 f, 212 f, 213 f, 214 f, 215 f, 216 f, 217 f, 218 f, 219 f, 220 f, 221 f, 222 f, 223 f, 224 f, 225 f, 226 f, 227 f, 228 f, 229 f, 230 f, 231 f, 232 f, 233 f, 234 f, 235 f, 236 f, 237 f, 238 f, 239 f, 240 f, 241 f, 242 f, 243 f, 244 f, 245 f, 246 f, 247 f, 248 f, 249 f, 250 f, 251 f, 252 f, 253 f, 254 f, 255 f, 256 f, 257 f, 258 f, 259 f, 260 f, 261 f, 262 f, 263 f, 264 f, 265 f, 266 f, 267 f, 268 f, 269 f, 270 f, 271 f, 272 f, 273 f, 274 f, 275 f, 276 f, 277 f, 278 f, 279 f, 280 f, 281 f, 282 f, 283 f, 284 f, 285 f, 286 f, 287 f, 288 f, 289 f, 290 f, 291 f, 292 f, 293 f, 294 f, 295 f, 296 f, 297 f, 298 f, 299 f, 300 f, 301 f, 302 f, 303 f, 304 f, 305 f, 306 f, 307 f, 308 f, 309 f, 310 f, 311 f, 312 f, 313 f, 314 f, 315 f, 316 f, 317 f, 318 f, 319 f, 320 f, 321 f, 322 f, 323 f, 324 f, 325 f, 326 f, 327 f, 328 f, 329 f, 330 f, 331 f, 332 f, 333 f, 334 f, 335 f, 336 f, 337 f, 338 f, 339 f, 340 f, 341 f, 342 f, 343 f, 344 f, 345 f, 346 f, 347 f, 348 f, 349 f, 350 f, 351 f, 352 f, 353 f, 354 f, 355 f, 356 f, 357 f, 358 f, 359 f, 360 f, 361 f, 362 f, 363 f, 364 f, 365 f, 366 f, 367 f, 368 f, 369 f, 370 f, 371 f, 372 f, 373 f, 374 f, 375 f, 376 f, 377 f, 378 f, 379 f, 380 f, 381 f, 382 f, 383 f, 384 f, 385 f, 386 f, 387 f, 388 f, 389 f, 390 f, 391 f, 392 f, 393 f, 394 f, 395 f, 396 f, 397 f, 398 f, 399 f, 400 f, 401 f, 402 f, 403 f, 404 f, 405 f, 406 f, 407 f, 408 f, 409 f, 410 f, 411 f, 412 f, 413 f, 414 f, 415 f, 416 f, 417 f, 418 f, 419 f, 420 f, 421 f, 422 f, 423 f, 424 f, 425 f, 426 f, 427 f, 428 f, 429 f, 430 f, 431 f, 432 f, 433 f, 434 f, 435 f, 436 f, 437 f, 438 f, 439 f, 440 f, 441 f, 442 f, 443 f, 444 f, 445 f, 446 f, 447 f, 448 f, 449 f, 450 f, 451 f, 452 f, 453 f, 454 f, 455 f, 456 f, 457 f, 458 f, 459 f, 460 f, 461 f, 462 f, 463 f, 464 f, 465 f, 466 f, 467 f, 468 f, 469 f, 470 f, 471 f, 472 f, 473 f, 474 f, 475 f, 476 f, 477 f, 478 f, 479 f, 480 f, 481 f, 482 f, 483 f, 484 f, 485 f, 486 f, 487 f, 488 f, 489 f, 490 f, 491 f, 492 f, 493 f, 494 f, 495 f, 496 f, 497 f, 498 f, 499 f, 500 f, 501 f, 502 f, 503 f, 504 f, 505 f, 506 f, 507 f, 508 f, 509 f, 510 f, 511 f, 512 f, 513 f, 514 f, 515 f, 516 f, 517 f, 518 f, 519 f, 520 f, 521 f, 522 f, 523 f, 524 f, 525 f, 526 f, 527 f, 528 f, 529 f, 530 f, 531 f, 532 f, 533 f, 534 f, 535 f, 536 f, 537 f, 538 f, 539 f, 540 f, 541 f, 542 f, 543 f, 544 f, 545 f, 546 f, 547 f, 548 f, 549 f, 550 f, 551 f, 552 f, 553 f, 554 f, 555 f, 556 f, 557 f, 558 f, 559 f, 560 f, 561 f, 562 f, 563 f, 564 f, 565 f, 566 f, 567 f, 568 f, 569 f, 570 f, 571 f, 572 f, 573 f, 574 f, 575 f, 576 f, 577 f, 578 f, 579 f, 580 f, 581 f, 582 f, 583 f, 584 f, 585 f, 586 f, 587 f, 588 f, 589 f, 590 f, 591 f, 592 f, 593 f, 594 f, 595 f, 596 f, 597 f, 598 f, 599 f, 600 f, 601 f, 602 f, 603 f, 604 f, 605 f, 606 f, 607 f, 608 f, 609 f, 610 f, 611 f, 612 f, 613 f, 614 f, 615 f, 616 f, 617 f, 618 f, 619 f, 620 f, 621 f, 622 f, 623 f, 624 f, 625 f, 626 f, 627 f, 628 f, 629 f, 630 f, 631 f, 632 f, 633 f, 634 f, 635 f, 636 f, 637 f, 638 f, 639 f, 640 f, 641 f, 642 f, 643 f, 644 f, 645 f, 646 f, 647 f, 648 f, 649 f, 650 f, 651 f, 652 f, 653 f, 654 f, 655 f, 656 f, 657 f, 658 f, 659 f, 660 f, 661 f, 662 f, 663 f, 664 f, 665 f, 666 f, 667 f, 668 f, 669 f, 670 f, 671 f, 672 f, 673 f, 674 f, 675 f, 676 f, 677 f, 678 f, 679 f, 680 f, 681 f, 682 f, 683 f, 684 f, 685 f, 686 f, 687 f, 688 f, 689 f, 690 f, 691 f, 692 f, 693 f, 694 f, 695 f, 696 f, 697 f, 698 f, 699 f, 700 f, 701 f, 702 f, 703 f, 704 f, 705 f, 706 f, 707 f, 708 f, 709 f, 710 f, 711 f, 712 f, 713 f, 714 f, 715 f, 716 f, 717 f, 718 f, 719 f, 720 f, 721 f, 722 f, 723 f, 724 f, 725 f, 726 f, 727 f, 728 f, 729 f, 730 f, 731 f, 732 f, 733 f, 734 f, 735 f, 736 f, 737 f, 738 f,

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••Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

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As the next page describes the terminals there referred to somewhat restrictedly, it may be well to observe here, that in the text-book the dots and other signs employed to represent the strikt, etc., syllables mentioned, represent not only *strikt*, etc., but *strikt* (omitting the final T); *strak*, as well as *strakt*; *struk*, as well as *strukt*; the other syllables mentioned sometimes following the one preceding syllable, sometimes the other; and the examples given in the lower half of the next page embrace illustrations of both these forms. For example, *ive* following *strukt*, in *destructive*, and *shn* following *strikt* (omitting the T), in *destruction*. The series may therefore as appropriately be called the *strikt*, *strak*, *struk*—series as the *strikt*, *strakt*, *strukt*—series.

An analysis of the words given opposite as representable by use of these terminations, would have revealed this fact. But some readers might not have stopped to make such an analysis; hence, it was thought best to mention the fact in this place, in order that no explanation that might, by possibility, be needed for elucidation, should be lacking. The explanation appears in the text-book, which is, of course, intended to contain all needed expository matter.

It will be observed that not one of these affixes, as illustrated opposite, fails to meet the condition described some numbers back, as set forth by Nelson, author of the old 1836 *Parliamentary and Forensic Shorthand*, which condition was, that to justify a lifting of the pen and writing a *detached* sign, the thing so represented by the detached sign should be the equivalent of three strokes, or represent three elements. The reader will also notice—that is, if he be familiar with the disconnected or non-connectible system of vowels of the old phonography—that this scheme presents no such necessity for nicety of hand-work as is imposed by the old phonographic requirement of distinguishing between light and heavy dots and ticks—a requirement so almost impossible to be met in rapid work, where the question is so often

a serious one, of being able to insert *any* detached tick or dot whatever, to say nothing of making the distinction between light and heavy minute signs.

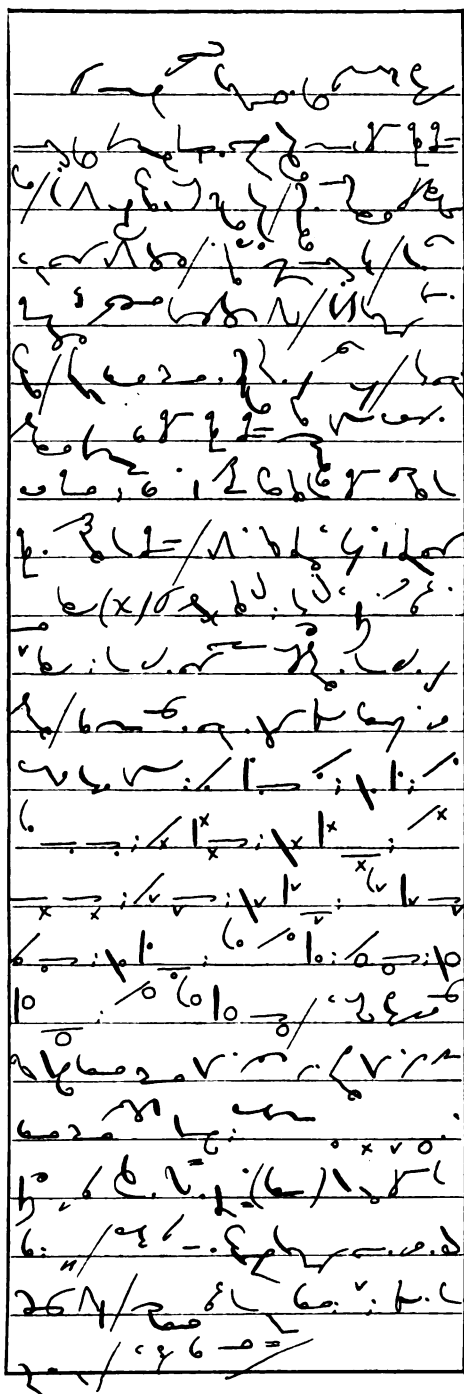
In the use of these affixes, illustrated on the next page, it is presumed that the writer will trace them unshaded, as being the easier; but if he should happen to make one of them heavy, it will not be material, so far as reading it is concerned—because there will be no other *similar form* to confound it with. In other words, it is the form or shape that is involved and needed to be kept in mind, not the question of light or shaded forms at all. It may be observed that the author has found some of these signs of especially great value in his own reportorial work; that is, he has had the opportunity to test the utility of the devices, and, by every day practice, to settle this *question of utility in their favor*.

The words most frequently occurring, of those shown opposite, in his own work, are, perhaps, *restrict*, *restricted*, *restriction*, *restrictive*; *obstruct*, *obstruction*, *obstructive*, *obstructed*; *destructive*, *destruction*, and especially the words—represented by the forms below the line, to show preceding *con*—*construct*, *constructed*, *construction*, *constructing*, *constructing the*, *constructive*, *constructions*. In reportorial work in which questions about the *construction* of railroads are all the time coming up; whether *construction* is completed; whether a line has been wholly *constructed*; whether a company is still engaged in *constructing its line*; whether it is still at work *constructing the line*; whether *construction* has been charged into operating expenses and paid from earnings, or by issue of bonds—in such work the utility of the forms below the line, and the great gain in speed, and saving of manual effort, achieved by use of them, are apparent.

The reader will also recognize that in *very* many departments, not merely mechanical but even metaphysical, these terms are of frequent use. In law we talk of *constructive* forms or texts; and in all legal matters questions of *construction* constantly come up; as, in the *construction* of statutes, constitutions, and all instruments in writing, such as contracts and wills. Hence, the high position which these particles *mu* occupy as *things of utility*, is so clearly apparent that any further demonstration it seems needless. The next number may contain still further references to and illustrations, in sentences and phrases, of use these forms.

Key.

Still going on with consideration of our Prefixes and Affixes," we will now consider several comprehensive affixes which may be said to constitute a group by themselves, making the strkt, strákt, strükt-series. They represent not only syllables, but also derivatives of them. They are dots and other forms which, in the old phonography, were employed merely to represent vowels; the purpose sought is much more comprehensive than that. Having our stroke vowels, we do not require these for mere vowel representation: they remain for frequently-occurring syllables. It will be remembered that those particles and their derivatives occupy a large place in our language. For the simple root-forms, as they may be called, that is, strkt, strákt, strükt, have the dots, following or under the resonant strokes; that is, the dot in second "first position" for strkt; in second position for strákt, and in third position for strükt. To represent the past tense, we change the dot to a small x-form (X), still using the positions mentioned. For sounds mentioned, with additional we use the [ordinary phonographic] i-; for SHN, a small circle, also in the same positions; and for SHNS, a large one in the same positions. Thus we get, easily, simply, and absolutely distinguished from each other, the words or parts of words following: Restrict, district, constrict, in-; abstract, distract; instruct, obstruct, restrict; restricted, districted, constricted; extracted, distracted, extracted, instructed, constructed; restrictive, constructive; obstructive, destructive, constructive; restriction, constriction; abstraction, dis-; extraction; obstruction, instruction, restriction; restrictions, constrictions; abstractions, distinctions, extractions; instructions, obstructions, destructions. We also find several words easily expressed by the use of these particles below the line; letting the position below the line indicate that these particles are preceded by CON; so that we get construction, constructed, constructive, constructions; and additional constructing, which is useful and brief, added the (thē) by putting a tick on this stroke; so that we here get a valuable group of frequently occurring words and combinations very easily represented. One of these is the use for *expect*, thus (old I-form) distinguishing the word from *accept*, *except*. constantly use these.



Dement's Pitmanic Department.

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of
Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

(Testimony.)

Q. That was before you were attacked?

A. Yes, sir; that was before I was attacked.

Q. How long after you passed them was it you were attacked? A. It must have been about ten minutes; may not have been as quick as that. I waited there by Woodward avenue until they walked a block, and saw them turn up Park Street.

Q. Did you notice whether either of them had a mustache? A. I think one of them did.

Q. In what condition did this attack leave you? A. Well, as I said, it has left me broken-down—a general letting down. That is about the way it has left me.

Q. What did you do after you went to Woodward Avenue that night? A. I asked the first man to telephone for the police, and some one went into the corner house there.

Q. Since that time, have you been under the care of a physician? A. I have been under the care of a physician all the while. They performed two operations on my head, one on the 30th of January, and one on the first of March.

Demosthenes.

—degree of confidence in speaking, and some competent experience in it. And having got a taste of the honor and power which

are acquired by pleadings, he now ventured to come forth and to undertake public business. And, as it is said of Laomedon, the Orchomenian, that by advice of his physician, he used to run long distances to keep off some disease of his spleen, and by that means having, through labor and exercise, framed the habit of his body he betook himself to the great garland games, and became one of the best runners at the long race; so it happened to Demosthenes, who, first venturing upon oratory for the recovery of his own private property, by this acquired ability in speaking and at length, in public business, as it were in the great games, came to have the preëminence of all competitors in the assembly. But when he first addressed himself to the people, he met with great discouragements, and was derided for his strange and uncouth style, which was cumbered with long sentences and tortured with formal arguments, to a most harsh and disagreeable excess. Besides, he had, it seems, a weakness in his voice, a perplexed and indistinct utterance and a shortness of breath, which, by breaking and disjoining his sentences, much obscured the sense—

VOLUME 6 of THE STENOGRAPHER, handsomely bound in cloth, lettered with gold, now ready. Price, 75 cents.

DERBY, KILMER & POND DESK CO., Boston, Mass., manufacture a variety of typewriter desks. They will be glad to furnish circulars or information upon application.

THE works of the Parish Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the International typewriter, were recently sold by the sheriff at auction. They were bid in for \$2,000 by W. H. Baker of Syracuse.

FREDERICK D. ISLES, of the Twenty-fifth ward, from the civil service eligible list, and formerly with Adj. Gen. Ruggles, U. S. A., on Governor's Island, has been appointed stenographer and typewriter in the City Clerk's office, Brooklyn, N. Y.; salary \$1200 a year.

READ advertisement of Martins Shorthand School, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE Rochester Ribbon and Carbon Co. was incorporated December 7th, 1894, at Albany, N. Y., to manufacture typewriter ribbons and supplies in Rochester; capital, \$2,500, and Directors: Wm. R. Dyer, Edwin L. Hawley, E. H. Gallup, Henry Simonds, A. W. Gallus, Edgar Bostwick and M. Allen, of Rochester.

THE following officers were elected to serve to Queen City Stenographer's Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio: David McCoy, president; Miss Robanna Woods, vice-president; Miss Edith Petzhold, second vice-president; Wendell Mischler, secretary; E. A. Lane, treasurer; W. H. Cooney, assistant treasurer; Max Levy, librarian; I. H. Offner, assistant librarian.

[illegible][illegible]

Shorthand at Home.

By the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Do you wish to learn shorthand at home? Then send me two dollars, and I will send you a text-book (regular price \$2.00) and THE STENOGRAPHER for one year. By the aid of the book you can master all the principles. I will give you a key in the magazine to the reading lessons of the book, so that you can correct your errors yourself.

Having the book, you must learn to analyze words so that you can write the signs for the sounds. You must remember that you are not to write the old letters used in spelling, as *dough*, but the sounds heard in the spoken word, as *do*. Write the signs for the consonants on ruled paper, with a fine pen and good ink, being very careful to observe the proper length, slope and shading, naming the sound or the name of the sign as you write it. Several pages of foolscap should be filled with this practice. Then take up the vowel signs, and write them before and after the consonant stems, speaking the sound of the syllables thus represented, until you have gone over and mastered all the possible combinations.

You will notice that there are three vowel places—at the beginning, middle and end of the stem—and the vowels so written are called respectively first, second and third place vowels. You will notice that there are three consonant positions with respect to the line on the paper, viz.: above, on and below or through the line, and consonant stems so written are said to be respectively in the first, second and third positions.

By writing the first consonant stem of any word in any given position we thereby indicate that the accented vowel of that word belonged to the corresponding place, and thus we can distinguish between words of similar consonants but different vowels, by the difference of position. Thus we could distinguish between such words as *pile*, *pale* and *pool*. After a time you will be able to read most words, especially in a connected sentence, with the vowels omitted, but for the present you should carefully insert the vowels. Too many students pay insufficient

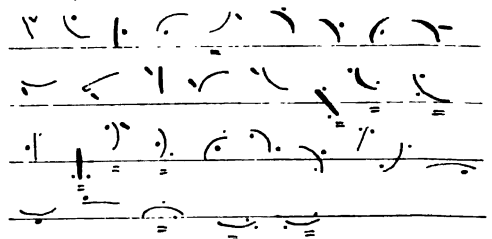
attention to the proper placing of the vowel signs. Some, in their hurry to write fast, never learn to vocalize, and are thereby heavily handicapped in the matter of accuracy in transcribing their notes.

Word Signs—The common, frequently used words are not written in full, but are abbreviated, and the signs so written are called word signs. These word signs must be thoroughly memorized, and put into use from the beginning.

Later, you will learn how to modify the stems by initial hooks, final hooks, by shortening and by lengthening, and in this way you get great power of expressing groups of consonant sounds. These four modifying principles cover the main material used, after the simple stems and the vowel signs are learned. Do not expect to learn them all at once. Follow the book carefully; master one thing at a time, and in a few weeks you will be master of the whole scheme, and you will have something of great value, if you perseveringly apply your knowledge in the daily practice of what you know, until it will be as easy or easier to write shorthand than it ever was to write longhand. Having written shorthand for over thirty years, I can truly say that I would not be without it, for my own personal use, for any amount of money.

I add the shorthand signs for the words given in some of the lessons.

Reading Lesson, page 4 of the text-book.
Pie, fee, day, lea, Shaw, wee, weigh, yea, woe, gnaw, haw, awed, awl, off, Abbie, Eva, Effie, eighty, Ada, Esau, Asa, allay, era, array, itchy, ashy, ma, neigh, eke, Emma, Anna, Annie.



The Celestial Writing.

By W. H. BARLOW.

Man, sir, is bound to be proud and to hold up his head in the universe, whether he has arrived at his present pitch of perfection by evolution from the lowest forms of life, or however he has managed to acquire his present high estate, matters not; here he is; the proudest and most complex triumph of physical and nervous force at present existing, at least on this earth.

Man, sir, is not to be shown these lumps of matter, these fires, these metors, these catastrophes, these magnificent and terrible phenomena, as if to degrade him in the presence of them. He is to straighten himself up and say, "*Homo sum*," etc., and he is to have self-esteem enough to assume that the worlds were created for *his* domain, *his* being, and *his* ultimate blessedness and enjoyment, and by doing so, he is working according to his lights, though feeble, and according to the healthful laws of that mind which the Lord God Almighty has given him. Thus and thus only can he exercise the "*Mens sana in corpore sano*."

But there is a strong tendency nowadays, in certain quarters, to the formation of what I might term a scientific priesthood. All cannot occupy the splendid position of scientific investigators, and the others must take what they are told, to a great extent, or trust—which is faith. Therefore, in the masses of indifferently educated men, a scientific bigotry is evolved which is, in some of its manifestations, almost as bad as religious bigotry.

We know what is meant by the passage: "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" So what does it profit a man, if he attains to a knowledge of all that is in heaven above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, if by so doing, he loses his self-esteem, and comes to the conclusion that, in comparison with the mighty forces of nature, he is of no account.

We know by old experience, by the teachings of history, what all this results in. The corruption of the people, the decay of patriotism, the downfall of the nation. Thus it is to think that we are "men of no account."

Thus it is to live without assuming that we are, after all, the greatest phenomena of the universe; and that the purpose of our God lies in us: "For in Him we live and move, and have our being."

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Hints To Shorthand Students.

Conducted by BATES TORREY,

Author of *Practical Typewriting and Instruction in Practical Shorthand.*

I have given a new name to the character commonly called Stroke-S, calling it SYLLABIC-S because of the pronounced individuality of its use in a text-book, which makes syllabic structure an important feature of its instruction.

The first manual I studied, said: "Use the stroke form of S when it is required to place a vowel to S or Z." There were two or three *ors* that went with this statement, and it was somewhat vague. It would have been entirely so had there not been illustrations designed to convey an idea of the mechanical requirements of the situation.

Another hand-book, under the head: "Rules for representing S at the beginning of the word," said: "The small circle should usually be employed to represent S at the beginning of the word, except (1) when two vowels follow, as in *Science*; (2) when another S follows, as in *Cease*. CAUTION: S following an initial vowel should be denoted by a stroke, as in *Ask*."

Then under "Rules for representing S at the end of the word," "small s should be used, except (1) when two vowels precede it, as in *Chaos*; (2) when another S precedes it, as in *Access*. CAUTION: The sound of S preceding a final vowel should be denoted by a stroke, as in *Rosy*."

I submit that this is cumbersome. There is too much machinery about it; too much to learn by rote.

The first time I remember to have noted a mention of the syllable in this connection is in Allen's *Universal Phonography* (1883), and his rule reads: "Use the stroke-S (1) when it is the only consonant sound in a syllable, and (2) when it is the first consonant in a syllable preceded by a vowel sound."

This last recommends no different practice from that expected by every other author since 1837, but it is concise where they are verbose; it is clear where they are muddy; and it lends encouragement to the student fresh from language lessons in the schools, because it hints of a word structure familiar to him.

In developing my method of instruction, I have adopted a modification of the rule last given, namely:

Employ stroke—S (or Z) when S is the only consonant sound in an initial or final syllable. Stroke-S might appropriately be termed, Syllabic-S. (I. P. S. § 119).

Plate A—(line 1). Asbestos, aspect, associate, acid, assassin, escape, escalade, asparagus, assimilate, esculent. (1. 2) Ascetic, ossify, Easter, Eskimo, Quincy, sirocco, escutcheon, racy syringa. (1. 3) Simoon, Israel, Isis, eastern, isolate, asterisk, secant, assort, aspersion, currency, ecstasy. (1. 4) aspirant, esquire, asteroid, sequence, assent, assume, astute, saucy, serum, syenite, eso-

teric. (1. 5) Sozodont, sorosis, estrange, Lucy, ostracize, astral, silo, seduce, sapient, Osman, siesta, fancy, fussy. (1. 6) satrap, osprey, heresy, sedate, salute, espousal, ostler, assuage, ascent, *esprit*, sojourn, Suez, assign. (1. 7) assets, espionage, espy, ostrich, sodality, suet, astound, esplanade.

Note that the syllable is very much in evidence, and strange to say, the procedure is almost up to the plane of a science. At any rate, the student can stand on solid ground, undazed—confident!

It is neither necessary nor expedient to employ the Stroke-S for medial syllables, except in very rare cases like—*Eczema* (exc. to Ks-M-Custom), *isoseeles*, *Osiris*, *resume*, etc. Then, too, the second clause of the Allen statement hardly deserves the name of Rule, because the examples are so few. One may search carefully, and not find more than: *Ask*, *asp*, *east*, *used*, *eased*, and the combinations, *est*, *ist*, *ost*, which may be classed with arbitrary forms by the unthinking; though the reasoner will find sufficient satisfaction in the fact that Syllabic-S is a vowel implier *par excellence*, while the small circle has no such influence—hence the outlines of Plate B.

Much the same may be said of the words of Plate C, namely, *Cicily*, *Ceserea*, *sausage*, *sesame*, *saucer*, *sister*, *incisor*, *systole*, *season*, *ancestor* (P), which can be so made because no vowel implication is needed (Ses having none), and because the execution of a facile outline makes no sacrifice of legibility. On the contrary, when legibility may be in jeopardy, the small s joined to Syllabic-S in the same stroke makes a readable form.

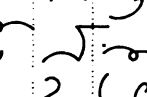
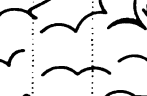
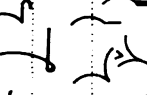
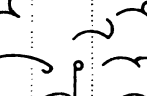
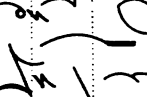

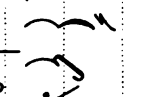

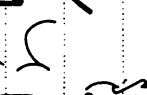
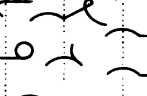

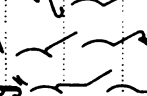
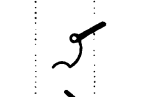
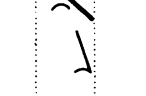
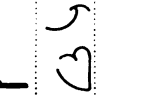
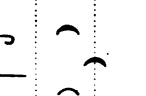
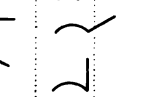
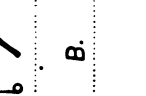
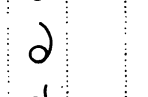
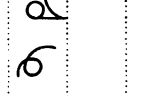
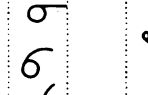
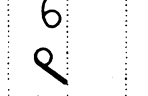
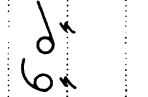
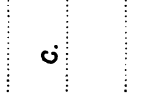

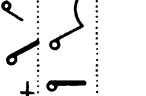

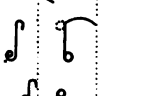
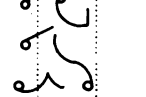
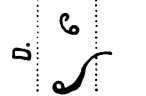
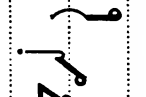


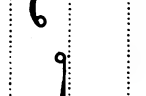
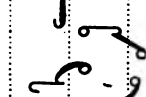

So much for the science (?); now for the contingent art of it. For the sake of convenience (which covers many reasons) in swift writing, a circle-s takes the place of initial Syllabic-S of theory, and facile forms result for words like: *Asphalt*, *aspire*, *consequent*, *cyclone*, *eschew*, *esthetic*, *escort*, *sober*, *escheat*, *secure*, *superb*, *solicit*. (1. 2) *Severe*, *silent*, *social*, *select*, *secrecy*, *cycle*, *cedar*, *supreme*. (See Plate D.)

Final Syllabic-S is likewise waived for the sake of convenience in words like: *Contravary*, *galaxy*, *sumptuous*, *obvious*, *Poughkeepsie*, *gorgeous*, *contingency*, *assiduous*, *courteous*, *serious*, *previous*, *stringency*.—(Plate E).

* * *

MR. FRANK GERBETH, Newark, New Jersey, who is stenographer with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has sent in the first and best transcript of Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, which appeared in the December number, and we have been pleased to forward him a copy of "Instruction in Practical Shorthand," according to the offer.

[Handwritten musical notation]

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 36. 

Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

*Views of Andrew D. White, formerly
President of Cornell University, on Spelling
Reform.*

Two main reasons for the reform strike my mind very forcibly. These are:

First—The fearful waste of time on the part of millions of our children, in learning the most illogical mode of spelling, probably, that this world has ever seen; the only real result being to weary them of books and to blunt their reasoning faculties.

Secondly—The barrier which our present system establishes against the most important agent in the rapid civilization and Christianization of the world. The grammar of our English tongue is probably the simplest and easiest known among civilized nations; so much so, indeed, that for a long time it was accepted as a truth that the English language had no grammar. Our language is spreading among the cultured classes in all parts of the world; but, what is more important, it is beginning to take possession of the vast semi-civilized or barbarous nations of the East—China, Japan, India, and the islands of the Pacific.

I have no doubt that, were English orthography simplified, the English language would within a generation or two become the business language of the more active part of all these great nations. The effect of sending out 100,000 missionaries would be but slight when compared with what would be accomplished if our language were thus spread among those nations, and they were thus opened to the treasures of Christianizing and civilizing thought contained in it. These are the two things which I see in the matter, and I rejoice that the leading philologists, as well as all thoughtful practical men, are all ranged on one side.

Let me urge you to give yourself as much as possible to the movement. It is really one of the things to which it is really worth while to devote one's self in this world.

Reporting Style.

THE EMANCIPATION OF MAN.

An oration delivered at the Forty-seventh Annual Banquet of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, by PROF. ERNEST W. HUFFCUT, Cornell.

We have just witnessed the superb celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of a new continent. It was a significant and impressive event. From every part of the new world, from every country of the old, from the land of the Aztecs and from the fabled realm of the great Khubla Khan, from the jewelled isles of the Pacific and from out of the heart of the Dark Continent itself, there were gathered on the shores of our vast inland sea the material evidences of the ceaseless activity of man. From the Thames, parent home of Anglo-Saxon freedom; from the Tiber, rich with the memories of Roman achievements; from the Baltic, the possible cradle of all human adventure; from the Nile, teeming with the legends of antiquity; and from the Ganges, peopled with the traditions of Oriental story, there floated on to this new world the accumulated treasures and wonders of the ages. Beneath those domes met, in peaceful and fruitful concord, the followers of Christ and Confucius; of Brahma and Buddha; of Mohammed and Moses. There, in the wide air of universal freedom, mingled the voices of kingly homage, of ecclesiastical deference and of republican equality. There in one common acclaim went up the applause of mankind for the man, the event, and the nation in whose honor that ceaseless concourse sought the temples of the world's supremest effort. And not there alone; for wherever man has suffered and wrought, and achieved, ascended the chorus of thanksgiving that out of the travail of the ages, there had come this untold blessing and benediction upon mankind.

(To be continued).

Gabelsberger Shorthand.

Long Style *h m s p l m e i p s o*

p o f a n k i n p t i n k u s a e r l e x p e n d a r s
z i g l e t u e l i m e l e o p e

a e o w l y b t g t e g f l i g z e o *h o a o p n a n d*
h e c u a g o b m e e g n a s d e p u k t a n o d r g
h i n p i n s e g g e p l o o r p t a i c a n g f l y k e
e b a e s m a n g a e t l i f e o o s e p

s e d i n g r e g g a n g e d e o l i m a l u p e s a e
u d p m o g n e p l u s e i o p t a t e l a n g o e a g g i n
a i o y r e a n g i a i o y g h a n d h o e e l t h i m b l e
d i l o d e p u l e e l y m a n g a n d

l i b t a g g e z z l i m e l l i e u e l l i e u e

Rep. Style *o t h e r m a n e t e 47 a n d e d e l a p t*

u p a e l y p t o m

o f h o o p a n 40 e l e u a n t l i o n t q s p e t a e p e u

p o b i p p e l p a n p h e e p i p e t e l e z m a g n a s e o

p o o r e u e p h p t z m a e p l i o o u e l h p l i g

a m e a p a n t a d h t p z g f e t u o t u e p u b a e o

a p i t h e o e d e p i t m a n o b g p h i e m i l e e

u e u n o p m e d e l f u m t e u a n o t o e y

u e g g a n d o o u a t h p e p t e m p u e p i l t h e o m e

d e f e l e o l e u o e u

Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

Adherents would prove themselves unprogressive were they to adhere to difficult and wrist-breaking forms, even though sustained by the sanction of the author.

To reduce the labor of reporting is to increase speed, which, if legibility is not impaired, should be sought after by every author and reporter. The legibility of scientific forms is unquestionable; even to students, they are the fruitful basis in the desert of shorthand, and to reporters must be invaluable, as, like speedy phrases, they permit their users to leap and bound, instead of laboriously trudging along.

Perhaps Mr. Dement has succeeded in reducing shorthand to a finer scientific point than any other author. His reputation as a reporter and rapid writer, would make appear absurd the statement that only theorists labor to reduce the effort of reporting to a minimum. Many of Mr. Dement's "short cuts" and speedy phrases can be formed by the carrying out of the Munson principles, and not only securing speed thereby, but also legibility, thus reducing the labor of reporting and adding greater value to the system by demonstrating its adaptability for more rapid work, and its equality to any unadulterated system now in use.

A system of shorthand is adapted to rapid writing in proportion to its brevity. A long drawn-out system is seldom found where a high rate of speed is attained. The effort to record spoken thought is too great. It cannot be done in an attempt to "photograph a phonetic cyclone." These facts ought to force the idea upon authors, that a system of shorthand, to become in high favor with the better class of reporters, must be as brief as is consistent with perfect legibility. Principles should not be given except to be used and to be carried out to their legitimate conclusion. Brevity in shorthand, unless secured by the carrying out of principles has not found favor among reporters. To reduce shorthand to its finest scientific point—that is to carry out the principles logically—is not only conducive to speed but adds interest to the subject, creates enthusiasm, thus robbing, of its sharpest pang, the labor of gaining proficiency.

The Munson system is capable of reaching a fine scientific point, and thus greatly reducing the labor of its adherents. But for some incomprehensible reason cumbersome outlines and unscientific forms have been preferred by its author to a scientific application of his own principles.

CHICAGO, January 14, 1893.

MR. HENRY FITZGERALD,

Monroe, Mich.

MY DEAR SIR: We will ship you within a few days the bill of goods which we promised we would send you a week or two ago, but which, owing to the late strike, we were unable to do.

There will be a discount of a dollar or two allowed you on account of the delay.

In order that you may receive it as soon as possible and earlier than you would otherwise, we will ship the goods by express, and at our expense, instead of by freight, as heretofore.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE A. ATKINS,

Business Manager Coate's Thread Co.

SUNNY BANK, VA., Nov. 12, 1892.

L. C. HAMNOCK,

Tarrytown, S. C.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: We are ready at all times to satisfy our customers if their demands are not unreasonable, but we think it is somewhat astonishing that you should expect us to delay collection for another year or two, in order to retain your future patronage. At any rate, we are not willing to do it.

We have been working on all over-due bills for the last week, and it will take another week before we finish. You can thus see that such bills are a source of considerable aggravation to us, and after next week our attorney will take charge of them. I should think it was inconsistent for you to expect more from us. Something or other must be done at once to balance all outstanding accounts, and you should not ask for further time or favors.

Your trade was sought after with the hopes that our business relationship would be extremely pleasant and satisfactory; that it is not is a matter of regret, on our part.

Very respectfully yours,

E. HOUTZ.

P. S. Should you not be able to settle with our attorney, you may expect our dealings with you to be closed, for we cannot do business with a man whose past business relationship has been unpleasant, or whose account is as difficult to collect as yours.

E. H.

Munson Shorthand.

L C G 14,94.

[illegible]

ex. 6.9.2 12, 94

A page of handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is written in black ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, clefs, and bar lines. The handwriting is somewhat stylized and appears to be a personal or working draft. The staves are numbered 1 through 10 on the left side. The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. The overall style is that of a composer's sketch or a student's exercise.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and symbols, including a large 'x' at the top right and a large 'x' at the bottom left.

Faint box

THE STENOGRAPHER

FRED IRELAND recently returned from a two months' hunting trip in northern New Brunswick, in time to resume his duties as reporter for the House of Representatives.

J. BENTON WHITMAN, stenographer in the law offices of Senator Green and Herbert R. Green, is a Democratic candidate for alderman in the Eighth ward of Reading, Pa. There are about half a dozen candidates, and the contest will be lively.

"WANTED—Young lady, double-entry, bookkeeper, stenographer and typewriter, owning her own machine; \$5 per week salary to competent person."

In answer to this advertisement, which appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper a few day ago, a bright Roxborough girl wrote as follows:

"DEAR SIR: I would very much like to have the position, and think I can fill the bill. I was educated at Vassar, have had experience as bookkeeper in a large city house, as inclosed testimonials in regard to fitness and honesty verify. Can correspond or speak in French, German, Spanish, Italian and Greek, with a smattering of Latin and Hebrew, and have had a supplementary course in a business college. If there are any leisure moments, would be willing to teach your offspring cheerfully. I own a good machine, which will suit you. I guarantee to keep it in repair at my own expense. Being of an artistic nature, could be used in home-social circles as pianist. Can amuse babies or help in the kitchen if needed. Will come on trial one month. If not suitable, no charge."—*Times Democrat*.

Publishers' Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas. Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

WE can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

If any of our readers have copies of THE STENOGRAPHER, volumes 1 and 2 to sell, or exchange, we would be pleased to hear from them.

Patents.

Patents issued from November 20th, 1894 to December 11th, 1894, inclusive.

November 20th, 1894.

529,442. B. I. Gilman, of Brakline, Mass. Book-holder.

529,366. R. L. Crampton, of Oak Park, Ills. Holder for Memorandum Calendars.

529,534. E. A. Sharp, of Rogers Park, Ills. Paper File.

529,522. T. J. Downing, of Lincoln, Ills. Typewriting Machine.

529,410. R. W. Roberts, of Chicago, Ills. Typewriting Machine.

529,571. W. B. Wait, of New York. Writing Machine.

November 27th, 1894.

529,979. C. E. Vawter, of Crozet, Va. Perpetual Calendar.

530,018. R. D. Cady, of Winona, Minn. Pencil Sharpener.

529,810. J. W. Schuckers, of Belleville, N. J. Typewriting Machine.

December 4th, 1894.

530,454. B. Ramsey, of New York. Pencil Sharpener.

530,307. R. G. Hopkins, of Somerville, Mass. Ribbon Case for Typewriting Machines.

530,680. H. Cole, of Columbus, Ohio. Drawing Instrument.

December 11th, 1894.

530,796. W. B. Pratt, Rahway, N. J. Ink Well.

530,913. J. H. Cook, Homer, Michigan. Knife.

530,789. J. T. Mundy, Newark, N. J. Pencil Sharpener and Point Protector.

530,603. W. T. Rightmyer, of Meriden, Conn. Pen Holder.

530,604. G. Schagen Eschweiler, Germany. Writing Pen.

530,611. D. P. Wolhauper, of Washington, D. C. Typewriting Key Cap.

The above list of patents is furnished to us by Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Attorney, Atlantic Building, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C., to whom applicants for information are referred.

The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VII.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1895.

NUMBER 2.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER IX.

APPERCEPTION.

THERE was an apparent lull in mercantile hostilities, as we partook of our noonday meal at the Merchants dining rooms, in the great metropolis, and, while body and brain were relieved from the pressure of the commercial warfare, as we discussed the dainties of the dinner-table to satisfy our temporal wants, so did we discourse upon "embalmed minds" to gratify our mental appetites, for we are all three fond of *books*—Mr. Calvert, cashier of the renowned The H. B. Claflin Company; Mr. Crane, confidential clerk of the Republican National Committee, and the writer.

Suddenly Mr. Calvert accosted me thus: "Mr. Hill, how do you read?"

Somewhat startled by the marked emphasis given to the question, I hesitated, while he added slowly, by way of explaining his enquiry: "*One, two, three, or six lines at a time?*"

Still I hesitated to make reply, waiting for his own answer to the question.

Mr. Crane interpolated suggestively: "Apperception—taking in, or drinking in, at a glance."

Mr. Calvert proceeded:

"There have been many great readers among scholars, who, running their fingers down the page, as an accountant runs his pencil down a column of figures (and he ran his index finger down the lines of an imaginary printed page), drank in *at a glance* the contents and meaning thereof. Thus did Lord Macaulay read, devouring a big book

in an afternoon's sitting, and knowing by heart what it contained when he had finished it. Yes, it is *apperception* of which I spoke enquiringly of you. Do you *thus* read?"

And he recited to us a classic poem, which he had read that morning on the train for the first time, as evidence that he read thus, for Mr. Calvert is a *scholar*, with emphasis on the word.

* * *

No need to pursue the noonday narrative further; but, upon reflection, it has seemed to me fitting to suggest a lesson therefrom applicable to *the stenographer*.

SHORTHAND APPERCEPTION.

Are you, in the sense alluded to above, a *scholarly stenographer*?

In reading back or transcribing your shorthand notes, do you drink them in—*one, two, three, perhaps six lines at a momentary glance?*

If *so*, 'tis well; if *no*, 'tis to be regretted, but there remains the consolation that this shorthand shortcoming is not beyond remedy.

Mr. Amanuensis, add to good character, education; to education, experience; to experience, skill as a shorthand writer and typewriter; to that shorthand and typewriting skill, *apperception* as a shorthand reader, both in reading back your notes and in transcribing them on the typewriter.

Shorthand apperception is the great seal of your stenographic executive ability.

Executive ability! Have you not seen men famed therefor, who could drink in the contents of a perplexing printed or written page or problem at one swift glance, with unerring accuracy. Such a man, *e. g.*, is Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, in whose service I get my living. Thus do these great men devour with despatch huge volumes of business; and in the shorthand sphere, *steno-*

graphic-executive ability makes its possessors no less marked in their calling, no less successful in pursuing it.

* * *

But few who court the companionship of books are blessed with the gift of *apperception*, by nature or training. It is not absolutely essential that the student and scholar should thus read, for there are many methods of learning the lesson laid down in books by the great instructors who penned them. But *apperception* is the *indispensable gift* of the expert stenographer-typewriter. It is the secret of that skill which enables him to turn out his work in that extraordinary manner, which entitles him to the courteous consideration of the commercial community and the special salary which his employers confer upon him.

Stenographic apperception, i. e., swift skill in shorthand reading—and that alone—paves the way of the stenographer-typewriter to shorthand success and glory. No amount of art in *writing* shorthand, no extent of expertness in fingering the typewriter, combined together, ever made one sure and swift typewritten transcript of stenographic notes. As with "Friendship, Love and Truth," there are *three* links, and the center link is *shorthand apperception*.

My dear amanuensis friend, think seriously upon this, I pray you, striving from day to day to so grow in the grace of this great gift of stenographers, which is the dividing line between the proficient and the poor of the profession, that, if you are not already, you may soon be classed with the former, and, if already proficient that you may become even more so.

Mr. Stenographer Typewriter, how do you read—*your notes*? *One, two, three, or six lines at a time*?

WE are informed that the Ayres Stenographic Institute, of 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, is the largest special shorthand institute on the Pacific Coast.

MR. CHARLES T. PLATT has recently assumed the position of teacher of shorthand with the Peirce school of shorthand and typewriting, of Philadelphia. Mr. Platt is a thoroughly competent and satisfactory shorthand teacher.

Social Intercourse.

From the German by JNO. WATSON.

One day a blind man chanced to meet
A clever cripple on the street;
The former hoped at last he'd found,
The prospect to be lead around.

To stay by you? well, hardly—no,
For I, poor man, myself can't go;
Yet for a burden nicely weighted,
Your shoulders surely were created.

Resolve me constantly to carry,
And 'bout rough roads you need not worry
Your sturdy limbs will then be mine,
And my clear sight shall then be thine.

Now man and crutch, as on a rack,
Hang on the sightless brother's back,
And thus the pair between them gain
What neither singly could attain.

Thou hast not what thy friend possesses,
And others lack thy gifts and graces;
This incompleteness is the source
Of all our social intercourse.

THE Yonkers Stenographers' Association continues to flourish.

The Book-keeper, of Detroit, Michigan, monthly, fifty cents a year, is well worth all it costs.

COURT Stenographer Standish is the champion checker player of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Pernin's Monthly Stenographer reaches us regularly, and is full of interesting practical points.

COURT Stenographer John N. Marton, of Watertown, N. Y., has just recovered from a serious illness. He will spend the winter in Albany, where he has obtained a position in the Senate Chamber.

THE OXFORD SHORTHAND COMPANY, of Dover, England, favor us with a general idea of the twelfth edition. This company is very active in the propagation of its form of shorthand. Mr. P. E. Kingsford, M. J. I., is the secretary and manager of the company.

THE Christmas number of *Pitman's Short-hand Weekly* is, as usual, a double number, printed with red borders, and blue and red illustrations. There are from one to three artistic sketches on every page, and the whole number is full of interesting reading matter.



PUBLISHED BY

THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, \$1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, \$1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Free Copies of The Stenographer.

WE are frequently receiving applications something like the following:

To the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER:

At the regular meeting of — the matter of obtaining for our club free copies of the leading shorthand magazines was discussed. The — of this city has placed us upon its free list, and we anticipate that some other journals will do the same. I therefore take the liberty of addressing you and asking you whether you will not do something for us. As our membership is upwards of — we think your magazine would be benefited to some extent by being circulated in our club rooms, and we trust our request will meet with favorable consideration.

(Signed) Secretary.

To this our reply is that little value is attached by any one to that which costs nothing. Unearned money and privileges which come without cost are always enjoyed with little thanks to any one, and are always undervalued. We feel that our magazine is worth twice what it costs, at the very least, to any one to whom it is worth anything at all. Why, therefore, should we send it for

nothing? Why should not the members of this club each pay a dollar and each enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that he or she has paid for what they are getting, and is also helping to support a magazine which is doing its best to help them support themselves in their profession? There is too much disposition to get something for nothing, and we feel that this idea of asking for a free copy to put upon the tables of a club has about reached the point when it should be discouraged. We are always willing to send a sample copy, but we cannot afford sending it from month to month as free reading matter to the members of any organization, the members of which should subscribe for it individually.

Our Appreciative Friends.

WE receive very many kind letters from subscribers saying such interesting and kind words, that we cannot but feel grateful to them and encouraged in caring for our work for the future. As a sample of the letters recently received, we print the following from the well-known Parliamentary Canadian reporter, Alphonse Desjardins:

LEVIS, CANADA, December 31, 1894.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, ESQ.,

Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER,
Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR: Your holiday number just read, and I feel it my duty to write you in order to express my profound satisfaction at your very able and most interesting review. It is almost a marvel to me to see the large quantity of reading matter you give every month for such a paltry sum as one dollar a year.

Moreover, the variety and the very apparent care and caution with which the articles are prepared, the ability of your contributors and the wise and skillful supervision you exercise, the sound judgment of your editorship, all combine to produce a first-class magazine, as most undoubtedly yours is. I beg to congratulate you on such a success, and to assure you that you may be sure to have the patronage of all enlightened members of our profession who know your review.

To-morrow being New Year's day, I beg you to accept my best wishes for you, personally, and for your review, of which I am a most devoted admirer and reader.

Your very devoted friend,
ALPHONSE DESJARDINS.

Sir Francis Bacon's Cipher Writings.

THE fifth book by Dr. Orville W. Owen, extracted from the Shakespeare plays and other works according to a cipher discovered by him, is a play in five acts, known as "The Tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots." It details the trial and beheading of the unfortunate queen, and discloses, what the latter historians have been led to believe was the truth, that the warrant for Mary's death was a forgery.

Let anyone select three hundred lines from Shakespeare and, by setting them down without the addition of any words of his own, undertake to make a complete progressive poem or narrative that shall tell an entirely new story. The probabilities are that such a one would fail of any considerable result, even if given twenty years in which to perform the task. Yet Dr. Owen and his assistants are doing this sort of thing as rapidly as a typewriter can print sentences, read off from a backward-and-forward moving wheel, at the rate of from five to fifteen pages a day. Either Dr. Owen has found a real cipher by which he unravels the continuous thread of these wonderful new stories which have been mysteriously woven into the text of the old books, or else he is a more wonderful creator than was either Shakespeare or Bacon.

Write to the Howard Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich., for circulars giving you full description of the remarkable achievements of Dr. Owen.

Worth Having, Worth Paying For.

WE are in receipt of a postal card from a gentleman on the other side of the big water, who has been favored by having communications relating to his own personal interest presented in THE STENOGRAPHER, who asks that we send him, free, a copy of the magazine which may contain his communication. Without mentioning his name we take the liberty of inserting a portion of our reply, which we do in order to point the moral with which we head this article.

"I must ask your pardon for calling your attention to the fact that the publication of a magazine like THE STENOGRAPHER can only

be accomplished by an expenditure, not only of labor and thought, but also of a great deal of money, and while the price of a single copy of it is a small matter, yet it seems to me that gentlemen, like yourself, who take advantage of the opportunity afforded by its columns to secure a hearing throughout the world, should have sufficient appreciation of its value to enroll themselves among its subscribers. I am moved to make these remarks because of the feeling which arises in me, upon reading your closing sentence on your postal card, in which you say, you should be glad to know if I am publishing your last letter on the subject.

"I feel very much inclined to say to you that a copy of THE STENOGRAPHER will cost you ten cents, but I cannot harden my heart to that extent, and, therefore, I send you a copy of the December number free, in the hope that you will realize that it is your business as well as mine to help pay for the privileges, which we all enjoy, in connection with the only magazine in the world in which you could have the hearing you have had."

The Stenographer Dictation Book.

THE school department of Hyde Park, Mass., has just ordered a large number of copies of "The Stenographer Dictation Book," for use in the schools. We have not said much about this book, but as it contains a large number of letters written in the very best and most advanced corresponding style, with longhand keys to the same, counted off for dictation practice, we feel sure that every business amanuensis would be benefited by procuring a copy and writing the letters in it from dictation, and revising their notes by the shorthand in the book. In fact, we know of a young lady who increased her speed over fifty words a minute in three weeks, by this practice, and also made her notes much more legible.

WE regret that the shorthand departments of John Watson and Elias Longley were crowded out of our holiday number, but we present them to our readers this month.

"Be sure you are right and then go ahead." We have recently received several orders from subscribers to discontinue THE STENOGRAPHER, and then, a month thereafter, they write again saying they cannot do without the magazine, and ask to have it sent to them as heretofore. Moral: *Don't stop the magazine until you are sure you can do without it.*

WE earnestly urge upon every reader of THE STENOGRAPHER the duty of doing something to interest someone in learning shorthand. Do not forget that for \$2.00 we will send a \$2.00 text-book and THE STENOGRAPHER for one year to any new subscriber, and, by the use of the text book and THE STENOGRAPHER, any one of ordinary ability can learn to read and write shorthand at home.

WE were favored with a call, at our editorial sanctum, from Mrs. Eliza B. Burnz, who came over to Philadelphia to attend the Spelling Reform meetings at the great gathering of the language professors at the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Burnz is bright, cheerful and enthusiastic. She speaks very flatteringly of THE STENOGRAPHER, especially the holiday number, and seems to feel very proud of the great success of Mr. McLaughlin in his court reporting, as she regards him as one of her shorthand "children." We trust Mrs. Burnz will live many years and see the desires of her heart fully realized.

WE were recently favored with a very pleasant call at our office by Julius Ensign Rockwell, who is looking well, and we are glad to know he is also doing well professionally.

Miss P. R. HUSTON, Room 543, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, will be glad to open a shorthand correspondence (Benn Pitman, as taught at the Drexel Institute) with some one for the purpose of mutual improvement.

In *Business*, for December, there is quite an able and interesting review of *Celestial Writing*. Professional men wishing to use shorthand as a practical substitute for long-hand are becoming interested in this Normal Script system, called by its author *Celestial Writing*.

In the last paragraph of the article by Mr. Jean P. Lacour, on page 23 of the January STENOGRAPHER, the carelessness of the compositor and proof reader destroyed the meaning of the writer. The paragraph should have read: "Concerted action of this kind might kindle fires of genius in many breasts; but, however that might be, interest in the magazine and the systems represented would be awakened and all crowned with success."

NEW YORK, January 1, 1895.

MR. EDITOR :

There is a growing monstrosity in the use of the words "legal" and "law." Let not the English language be perverted. All Cap paper is legal, but a certain form is Law Cap. The professions of Law, Astronomy, Medicine, Botany, *ad infinitum*, are legal; but a lawyer, with the proper degree, is a professor of law, and not a "legal" professor, which latter term is indefinite; he is a member of the Profession of Law, of which he may be a light—a law light; while a legal light may be an oil lamp or an Edison fixed star, if not contrary to law. To clutch a shorthand writer by the throat and demand "Can you write 350 words a minute?"—a strange dementia quite prevalent out West, would be a legal question with an illegal act. But what should be done with the offender would be a law question.

The wrong use of the two words has been "giving me a pain" for a long time, and the above suggestion is my New Year gift to the community at large.

ALBERT E. COCHRAN.

MR. H. L. ANDREWS, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been appointed official stenographer to the Allegheny County Medical Society.

L. D. UNDERWOOD, of the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. says: "After having taken THE STENOGRAPHER for one year I can say, without hesitation, that I think it is the best periodical published relating to the profession of shorthand."

MR. JOHN WATSON, sends us, "to start a Stenographic Museum," a pencil three and one-quarter inches long, which he says has been used continuously by a very industrious all-day lady pupil, for two and a half months during which time matter equivalent to at least a thousand average business letters has been written. Mr. Watson says the pencil is neither better nor worse than other good pencils, and the credit is altogether due to the pupil's careful handling of tools. He adds. "We like a slim pencil here; would not have a thick one however good. Dr. Watson starts out to report with only two pencils sharpened; says he never, to his knowledge, broke a pencil point in his life."



BATES TORREY, *Editor.*

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, Mass.

WHILE the employer is often brought face to face with the fact that the amanuensis as a creation of the schools is not perfect, the stenographer likewise comes to realize that the average business man is far from perfect when he figures as the offhand dictator of correspondence.

Forgetting for the nonce our position, we would like to make this confession—that we do not understand how it is so many budding stenographers manage to give satisfaction in the first situation. Certainly it speaks well for the magnanimity and endurance of the employer, and means that there is more charity in the business world than many have dreamed of.

But recovering our identity and dignity we may continue by remarking that it is the special duty of the teacher to be critical, and the business man has little time or inclination for that. The work which should not pass muster in the school, sometimes escapes the eye of the employer, and, happily, the stenographer of but feeble attainments is given that lease of life which enables him (or her) to survive the shocks of a poor apprenticeship, and reach that fuller fruition which comes to those who not only live, but live to learn. In the foregoing we have made the benevolence of the employer stand out to pleasant advantage alongside the struggles of his amanuensis, but the principal is not always perfect. He has his faults, and sometimes glaring ones.

We like to occasionally give an illustration of this in the school-room, as a counterpoise to the continual harping upon what the subordinate should be. It is not difficult to ape the manner and matter of the office dictator, and thereby give the student a sample of what he may expect to undergo in his future career. Like any dictator, we are prone to

entanglement, and can juggle the queen's English in a way recognizable by experts—and that without half trying.

The reader may as well know that it is only rarely that a student assumes any independence, and ventures to make straight the crooked places of a dictation. It is my repeated advice for them to prepare themselves to do that, but it seems such a presumptuous act that the generality hesitate to begin. Here is a case in point from a letter given the other day—a letter presented without premeditation, and as such, serving as a fair example of what might occur in an office. As we warmed up to the work the clothing of the idea received less thought than the idea itself, and the second paragraph was found—Was found? When? Well, when the work came in for correction, a remarkable unanimity of error convinced us that the said second paragraph was about as weak in construction as we could have made it had we aimed to confound. It appeared in the transcripts generally as follows :

“Between you and ourselves we would say, however, that the flour we refer to is an excellent article, and it has the characteristics of our product, so that you could substitute such flour as coming from our mill, for the other that you have been having, with more safety than you could, perhaps, to accept the output of an entirely different mill.”

Now, we were not aware of wandering in this maze. We thought we had gotten off a fair letter. Even here it was not hard to feel ourselves standing in the boots of the business man, and felicitating ourselves on the style of our effort. At first blush, we were fain to repudiate (like any business man) the sickly renderings that came to notice. But, no ; former experiences of that character had taught an indelible lesson. Such

repudiation of old, and the mortifications, indignations and other *ations* involved, came flooding recollection, and we concluded that we were probably wrong, and the innocent students right. Now, that is a magnanimous frame of mind to get into, and we commend it to the business world, asking for it, and such as it, a place in the galaxy of business virtues. Resuming a more direct discourse, we are happy to record that one or two made bold to remedy the faults of our style, and succeeded very well indeed; but the majority seemed to be either unnoting or indifferent.

Next day the paragraph was discussed and straightened, and it made a good text for a lecture; both upon grammatical constructions and upon independence of action on the part of the amanuensis. The same lecture had been given before, and will be given periodically while we last. The substance of it is this:

Young stenographer sitting before abstracted business man. A dictation begins, and proceeds as usual. Note: Ask old practitioner what "as usual" means. Stenographers not all perfect. (Confidentially, none are). Few business men care much for state of health of stenographer, or for condition of dictation as it issues forth. Expectation of stenographer is that work will be ended so to take five o'clock train, and then some skating. Expectation of the busy man, that stenographer will do his duty. Conflict of ideas as to that duty. A murky feeling of dissatisfaction accompanies daily operations conducted after this plan, until one day the stenographer wakes up to the idea that he can write such letters almost alone. Then also his employer decides to let him, or practically that. Then "joy and rapture," as the libretto hath it, and everybody lives to a good old age, and retires on a pension.

And the conclusion to be arrived at is this—that there are teachers and teachers, but experience is the *best* teacher!

AMERICAN inventions and labor-saving devices are winning their way rather slowly among business men across the water. The Paris representatives of the Caligraph, under the circumstances, rightly consider that it is a very funny state of things when Messrs. Blanz, Poure & Company, the largest

manufacturers of pens, in France, have overcome their prejudices to the extent of purchasing a Caligraph for their own use.

THE Daugherty Typewriter Company, 21 Sixth Street, Pittsburg, Pa., write: "We think we have done very well in the face of the opposition we have met with." The "Daugherty" is another of the "visible" writers that is making a bid for favor.

This machine is simple in construction, and looks well to the casual eye. The type action consists of two pieces—the type-bar and the key-lever. The bar and lever are in direct engagement by means of a peculiar cam lever joint. The construction gives the bar an accelerated motion; the farther it moves, the faster it travels until the imprint is made. The movement is similar to that of piano action. There is a central guide which performs the double office of holding the type to true alignment, and moving the ribbon to and from the point of writing. As the type-bar rises, the point of writing is covered by the ribbon, which retires the instant the type starts on its return, and so every character is exposed to view. Mr. Daugherty, the inventor, is an able writer on the subject of typewriters, and we hope to receive an article from him at an early day.

THE Remington people are making the new No. 6 the banner machine for 1895; and their vast advertising system seems—as far as we have been able to observe—to be almost wholly devoted to booming this particular model. It is indeed an excellent type of the familiar "Standard," and users of the old Remington everywhere will glory to see a few of the less desirable features relegated to the limbo of the past, and in their places find appliances that will do the same thing, but accomplish it quicker and better.

"To settle a dispute of long-standing (so writes a former pupil) among the stenographers and others in this office, will you kindly advise me the correct way to address a business letter to a young, unmarried lady? That is, whether

| | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| Miss A. B. CDE, | or | Miss A. B. CDE, |
| Boston, Mass. | | Boston, Mass. |
| Dear Madam: | | Dear Miss: " |

THE STENOGRAPHER

While not presuming to speak in a manner wholly oracular, we would say in reply that it has been our custom to write the salutation of such a letter—Dear Miss CDE:—believing that this style of address in no way oversteps the bounds of courtesy and politeness. A letter to a married woman should begin—Dear Madam. In both cases above we should be careful to preface our signature with "Yours respectfully."

The absence of a street number, in the above addresses is a bad omission in a letter directed to a person residing in a city great or small. This is a fatal error, as anyone of experience will readily admit; and the yawning maw of the Dead Letter Office stands waiting for all such communications. We are constantly called upon to remind our students that a street address is indispensable to a city letter.

* * *

IN a pleasant letter from the Smith Premier Company, they say: "Business opens up very nicely with us, and there seems to be a better feeling throughout the country among business men, to the extent that many operators who have been out of employment are resuming their old positions; and further, we find in connection with our many offices, that our managers are having calls for operators and, as a rule, experienced operators."

* * *

IN relation to the matter of employment, we can report from Comer's Commercial College that we are, and have always been unable to keep up with the demand for wholesome, well-behaved and competent young men in amanuensis positions. Frequently we are in a quandary what to do when a good situation stands ready for a young man of the right sort. This statement of fact ought to serve as a pointer to the boy of good breeding and good intentions, if such as he is on the lookout for an occupation in life. Study shorthand and typewriting, my young friend. Never mind the statement that the girls are overcrowding the profession. Ten girls, and every one good and good-looking, will not be able to side-track one young man of the kind we favor and now address. The young ladies have their forte, but their sex and attainments do not appeal to every business man.

Now and then there is a loud call for a male stenographer, and nothing else will fill the schedule. At Comer's we want young men. Assuredly we provide for all the ladies, and would not have one less accept shorthand and typewriting as her vocation—but the boys are shy about putting their best talents into such work. We could begin in employment more than we can induce to learn this trade.

* * *

THE most popular model of the Caligraph for 1895 will undoubtedly be the No. 4, which was fully described in the December STENOGRAPHER. The new devices are certainly attractive, and above all are of practical benefit to the operator. There will be no sacrifice in the well-known ability of the Caligraph to stand up under long years of hard usage. As one of the most thoroughly posted writing machine manufacturers recently said: "It outlasts them all."

* * *

IF there is one thing more aggravating than another, it is to open an envelope and find thirty or forty cents worth of postage stamps firmly stuck to the letter, just where the reading matter promises to become interesting. Very likely this union of stamp and letter came about from enclosing the batch of stamps within a letter copied by a very wet process. Of course, under such circumstances, the two could not help blending, in the most affectionate manner, and later on influence the receiver to condemn the lack of foresight of the sender with the most fervid language. On the other hand, every well-appointed office should have a supply of oiled paper, with which to wrap stamps for enclosure, or which to place under the flap of an envelope, if one be sent abroad in humid weather. Trifles such as these make up the sum of good office procedure, and contribute to commercial happiness.

* * *

THIS is Mr. James Payn's dictum about the typewriter: "It is not too much to say that in literary matters this ingenious invention has been as great a blessing as the sewing machine in the domestic world. To the common intelligence, it seems inconceivable that anyone could have aught but praise for an invention that saves one's temper and one's time; duplicates the matter of which we wish to keep a copy, and changes that

'running hand,' which the poet has likened to 'the field that bows its ears before the roaring east,' into something that we can 'run and read.'"—*Phonetic Journal*, London.

Mr. Payn has been for many years a Caligraph user and enthusiast. He is now an almost helpless invalid, and one of his daughters does all his work for him on the Caligraph.

* * *

THE unofficial statement of last month, that the John P. Lovell Arms Co., were to take the agency of the "Williams" typewriter, has been verified. We just had a call from Mr. Washburn, who represents the typewriter department of this Company.

Mr. Washburn was formerly at the head of the shorthand department of the Lovell's, and he brings to the new business considerable sagacity, and unbounded enthusiasm. He thinks he will not have much difficulty in convincing the public that the "Williams" is an exceedingly good machine, and if anything is going to sell, the "Williams" will. At any rate, he declares himself perfectly willing to place any number of them in competition with the best the earth affords, and abide by the results which the merits of each shall win.

Visible writing will be the shibboleth of this new warfare in the New England trade, and visible writing as exhibited by the "Williams" must be the envy of every dealer in typewriters. It is an accomplished fact, and there is no gainsaying it.

It is also an easy machine to see into; there is so little machinery upon the upper deck that the inexperienced navigator can handle the craft daintily at first trial. Mr. Washburn reports that he took two operators out of their general office, and in two hours one of them was using the "Williams" as if it had always been her favorite machine.

Another feature that the bluffest sceptic will have to yield to, is the economy of the pad over the ribbon. Instances are multiplying where the machine has been run two or three years at the expense of not exceeding one dollar for the item of ink.

Visible writing linked with simplicity of construction, which means an easy unravelling by the veriest beginner; with portability, which is of advantage to travelers the world over, whether on the railway train or ship-

board—to the regular globe trotter, in fact; with excellent manifold capacity, and speed equal to the best; all these appearing in a device weighing only fifteen pounds, having only twenty-eight keys, and which writes its characters so visibly that anyone within seeing distance can read them. Why! after hearing all this declared by Mr. Washburn, who is an acquaintance we have perfect confidence in, makes the editor almost believe that the ideal in typewriters has at last arrived. Of course it has not, and never will; but it is some satisfaction for a few moments to dream expectant, and feel that one is treading on the borderland of a great achievement.

All the above and more did Mr. Washburn hasten to say at the first sitting, but we will spare the reader further excitement.

* * *

EVER since we have been interested in typewriting the call for a machine that would write more than one letter at a time, or groups of letters, has been heard periodically. We have not seen the new DUPLEX, which writes two letters at once, but judge from the statements of those who have seen it, that the ability to do even this must be of advantage to the operator. There are so many common letter sequences, like *th, fl, tr, pl, st, wh, gr*, and the common words—*to, in, as, am, do, be, by, of, or, so, on, it*, etc., it stands to reason that the easy disposition of them must facilitate speed of writing.

The keyboard of the DUPLEX is specially arranged, but its peculiarity is that it has two alphabets of small letters, one for each hand, while there is an alphabet of capitals for the left hand. A court stenographer, who furnished daily transcripts, and who felt the necessity for greater speed, conceived the idea of arranging the types in two semi-circles, so separated that there would be two printing points. This idea has been successfully carried out in the DUPLEX, and a handsome machine in appearance has likewise resulted.

* * *

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER COMPANY have in the field a splendid calendar, full of cupebs (?) and that sort of thing, but most of all calling attention to the product of the ingenious artisans in that Springfield workshop.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

THIS is an example of the debilitated condition in which the "cat came back," the other day. The creature went forth (from a dictation, we may as well say): "Niggards of praise; prodigals of censure," but it came back: "Niggers of praise; periodicals of censure." MEOW!!

BATES TORREY.

Remarks.

JOHN H. GOULD,

Stenographer to Adjutant General's Office,
Boston, Mass.

Familiarize yourself with those words which your line of business will probably call for.

Be ready for and with those expressions, terms and phrases which are characteristic of that business.

If a railroad, a bank, an attorney, police, dry goods; all these will have the same general familiar form of ordinary business letter, but the railroad, the bank, the attorney, police or dry goods office will have each its particular vocabulary for the bulk of its work and in the interior transaction of its business.

And so, if a position offers, try to procure a book of phrases and words, suited as nearly as possible to that business.

Take this book and train the ear, hand and eye to instantly recognize and produce all these signs.

This may sound like a theoretical lecture, but there is no reason why every stenographer in his (or her) work, should not strive to excel as well as men and women in other vocations.

THE venerable Thomas Towndrow, author of a practical system of shorthand, published before that of Isaac Pitman, writes us from his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., renewing his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, saying he "has no intention of discontinuing such an interesting and valuable journal." We regret to hear that Mr. Towndrow has met with an accident, by reason of an attack of vertigo while climbing the long stairs leading from the railroad platform to the street surface above, whereby he fell to the bottom of the flight and received some severe bruises, from which we trust he may soon recover, and enjoy his usual health.

Shall I Get a Shorthand Dictionary.

BATES TORREY.

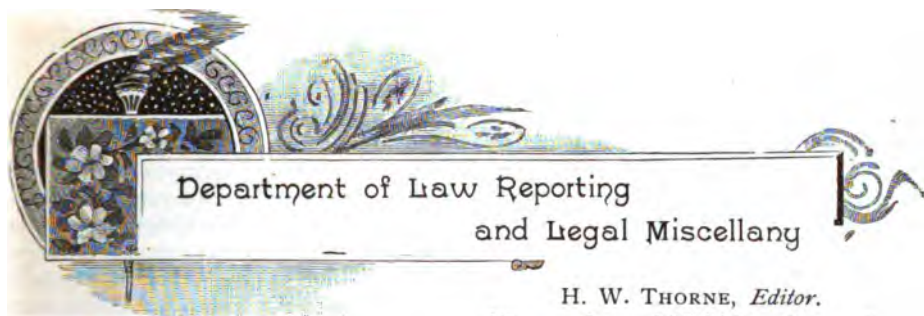
QUESTION.—I would like to ask you if you consider it necessary, in regular reportorial work, to have a wide knowledge of the contracted outlines and best forms of the many thousand words in our language? Do you think it necessary, in order to do verbatim reporting, to get a shorthand dictionary and depend on that for your outlines, or would you, as occasion requires, when you come across a strange word, make a note of it and at the first opportunity invent your outlines for it, depending on yourself instead of burdening the mind with the outlines of the vast number of words which the reporter is liable to meet in his work?

ANSWER.—The best equipment a shorthand writer can have for reportorial work or any other is a wide knowledge of language, men and events. Then, of course, he should have such a knowledge of the principles of his system, that he can write any word, no matter what it is. The writing of words consists in building up shorthand outlines out of the several steps which apply to the said words. You must know the steps and principles, the underlying relations of structure, and then no matter what the word is, as I said above, you will be able to write it. Of course, you will sometimes fall short of the best form at the first trial, but experience will bring you through all right in that regard.

From the above you will infer that I have a very poor opinion of a shorthand dictionary. In 1876 I got out a plan of instruction in shorthand, and this is what I had to say in it about the shorthand dictionary.

"A shorthand dictionary is interesting as being often corroborative of one's own investigation, but more permanent good results if the student reasons out his word-forms according to certain established rules of procedure."

In my opinion a practical shorthand writer does not need to burden his mind with ten thousand outlines. He has only to *nourish* his mind with the fundamental principles, of word structure, and then practice enough to enable him to apply these principles quickly when the need for rapid writing comes.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department
should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

To Court and Law Stenographers.

EARNESTLY request the attention of every official stenographic court reporter, and of every law stenographer on the American continent, to the important question which is now agitating, with increased vigor, the minds of so many young persons, viz: "Does the field of stenographic law reporting now offer sufficient inducement to young persons to qualify as stenographic law reporters?"

It must be apparent to any observant person, who keeps as closely in touch with embryos and full-fledged shorthanders of the country as the writer, that within the past two years an unusual number of persons have begun and completed the study of phonography and are now using it as a means of livelihood. Such an observer could not fail to discover the additional trenchant fact that the majority of these latter-day shorthand writers have fixed their eyes, and hope soon to get their hands upon at least a part of the law reporting of the country. Some of these expect to finally succeed the present official stenographic reporters, either in the natural course of events, or by pushing the present incumbents out of the way of their ambition.

The writer has no self-interest to protect. His dependence upon the tenure of his official position is so insignificant that its destruction would scarcely be noticed by him.

It is desirable, however, to examine the situation from a philosophical and economic standpoint, with a sincere intention of arriving at the best solution of the problem. It has been charged in some quarters that this universal tendency of shorthanders to gravitate towards law reporting is, in a large degree, due to the wide publication of the

writer's book, *Practical Court Reporting*. A more preposterous statement could not be made. Possibly the reading of the book may, in isolated cases, have determined a few individuals toward law reporting; but that the work has had any appreciable effect along the line indicated upon the mass of phonographers, no sane person, conversant with the facts, will believe.

This general movement toward law reporting is the result of the inexorable laws of competition, and demand and supply. Young persons, believing they had discovered in stenography and typewriting a genteel means of earning a livelihood, press forward by thousands to secure the coveted prizes. The demand filled, the surplus unfortunates tender their services at a less rate than the employed were receiving, with the result that those who had mastered the details of amanuensis work were confronted with the alternative of no work or a cut in wages. For a time they heroically accept the inevitable reduction, meantime casting about for a more lucrative field. Naturally, their heads are turned by the glowing accounts of the fabulous incomes of law reporters, and the better class of amanuenses, impelled by the law of self-preservation, are tendering to the law stenographers the same wager of battle that has been so disastrously projected against them, as amanuenses. In other words, the experienced amanuensis is offering to perform the law stenographer's work at reduced compensation, and it will not be long ere his offer will be accepted. Because, once the movement of a class of individuals sets in toward an objective point, under favorable circumstances, it cannot be quelled. This movement has begun, and the ranks of its adherents are being daily

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augmented. The circumstances favoring this movement are, among others, the widespread ignorance, in the public, of the character of the law stenographer's work, embracing even his employers—the judges, lawyers and litigant—the popular belief that law stenographers' charges are exorbitant; the tacit acquiescence in the assumption by the public that their work is clerical; the lack of united and intelligent action among law stenographers to teach their employers the difference between clerical and amanuensis work, and skilled law reporting.

The threatened evil is the influx of incompetent practitioners through the gateway of competition, and the progressive decrease in compensation which has set in, and which is now heard throughout the country. What is the remedy? It must be of an educational nature. It must be such as shall demonstrate to the employers of competent law stenographers that they are not overpaid. That involves the necessity of teaching the employing class the elements which enter into the law stenographer's work so that class may, *themselves*, reason to a logical conclusion whether the fees are proportioned to the character of the work.

How shall this remedy be applied? How shall the employing class be taught these truths? It must be done by the law stenographers acting in concert through channels that will lead *directly* to their employers. State Stenographic Associations do not seem to provide the remedy. Universal Associations have been tried and found wanting. Careful consideration convinces the writer that the most practicable method is through the medium of cold type, regularly bringing to the attention of our judges, lawyers and legislators the indisputable facts which arise in the work of law stenographers and in daily human experience; by the collection and publication of these, with suitable comment to enforce the truth wrapped in them.

Each law stenographer should annually contribute at least five dollars to a fund to defray the additional expense to this magazine of taking charge of this work and disseminating this information among the judges, lawyers and legislators of the country.

* * *

AFTER reading the foregoing, and while you are now in a reflective mood, I want to

ask every stenographic court reporter and law stenographer to write and send this magazine a reply to this question: Could you have known when about to become a professional law reporter the experience it would entail and the returns it would yield you, would you have changed your mind and entered some other vocation? Come, now! "honor bright." That is practically the question that I shall be asked many, many times during the current year, and I want the benefit of your answers.

* * *

To Refresh Your Memory.

Following are a few abbreviations which law stenographers and law office amanuenses may be reasonably sure of meeting:

Def't.—Defendant; meaning one who defends.

Plff.—Plaintiff; meaning one who prosecutes.

Vs.—*Versus*; meaning, against.

Applt.—Appellant; meaning one who appeals.

Respdt.—Respondent; meaning one who responds to an appeal by defending whatever judgment he may have previously obtained.

Viz.—Contraction of *Videlicet*; meaning to wit; namely.

Id.—*Idem*; Latin word meaning the same.

Complt.—Complaint; meaning that document by which a plaintiff sets forth the grounds upon which he predicates his right of recovery against a defendant.

Sum and Complt.—Summons and complaint.

Judgt.—Judgment.

Exec.—Execution; meaning a writ which empowers or commands a sheriff to seize and sell the goods of a judgment debtor, or to arrest him.

Ackgd., ackgt.—Acknowledged—ment, in one sense, the public declaration before a notary public of the execution of a written instrument.

Imp., inc. Improper, incompetent. *Imm., irr.*—Immaterial, irrelevant. *Inad.*—Inadmissible. Words frequently used in objections to questions.

Obj.—Objection.

Admr.—Administrator; a man appointed to administer a decedent's estate.

Admx.—Administratrix; woman appointed for same purpose.

Exr.—Executor; man nominated in a will to execute its provisions.

Extrx.—Executrix; woman nominated by same, for same purpose.

Decd.—Deceased; a dead person.

Comr.—Commissioner.

Atty.—Attorney.

Aff.—Affidavit; meaning a written statement sworn to by person making it before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

Code Civ. Pro.—Code of Civil Procedure. The codified laws of the State of New York regulating the practice and procedure in the courts of that State.

Ex.—Examination.

X or Cr X.—Cross-examination.

Sup. Ct.—Supreme Court.

Corp.—Corporation.

Mortg.—Mortgage.

Amendt.—Amendment.

Affd.—Affirmed; meaning the confirmation by a higher, of the decision of a lower court.

Revsd.—Reversed; reversal of a decision by a higher, of that of a lower court.

Rep.—Report.

Supp. proc.—Supplementary proceedings.

Supra.—Above.

Post.—After or below.

Sub.—Under or below.

So that if your dictator says *supra.* page 12 or *post.* 25, you will understand him to refer, in the first instance, to a previous page; and by the latter, to a subsequent page. Suppose that on page 12 the dictator has cited the case of Jones *versus* Higgins, 120 N. Y., and on page 20 desires to renew the citation; he dictates (at page 20) Jones *versus* Higgins, *supra.* p. 20, instead of repeating the reference to volume and page.

* * *

How to Become a Law Stenographer.

I receive many inquiries from young short-handers respecting the necessary preliminary training for law reporting. How long will it take? What are the best aids, books, etc., etc.?

H. S. L., of Ab——n, Mass., a railroad stenographer, whose penmanship, orthography, punctuation, etc., indicate a high degree of general qualifications, wants to be a law stenographer, and asks "the best way to begin to be the same"; and whether it would be well for him "to go into the court room a few hours each day?"

ANSWER. Assuming the would-be law stenographer to possess at least a good com-

mon school education, then, in addition, three general classes of qualifications are needed, viz:

First.—An elementary knowledge of the forms, procedure and phraseology peculiar to the law.

Second.—A normal speed of 150 words per minute, written in longhand or shorthand, *a la* Graham, Pitman, Osgoodby or anybody else, with a spurring speed of 175 words per minute. Some will put this as high as 200 words normal and 225 spurring. But I think the average demand on the law stenographer is from 150 to 175.

Third.—The ability to read notes, when cold, at sight.

Now, it is manifest that you cannot learn much of the topics covered in the first class in the office of a ship chandler, a railroad, or a newspaper. The place to acquire it is in a law office, a law school or a law stenographer's office. Some progress can be made by studying alone, from books. For that reason the feature of legal miscellany, as evidenced in the articles on "Common Sense and Law," was introduced in this department. Daily attendance upon the sittings of courts suggested by this correspondent is certainly profitable to the student, but usually it is impracticable. Works upon elementary law, contracts, real property, torts, evidence and many others which lack of space forbids even suggesting may be read. In short, to acquire this qualification one must seek it where the information out of which it springs may be found, and having found it make it one's own. So that, on the whole, a position as law office amanuensis is the best gateway for the average aspirant to get into the golden city. With the qualification first assumed plus a shorthand speed of 75 to 100 words per minute a bright young man ought to get into a good law office position in the city.

It is scarcely necessary for me to attempt to advise in the matter of gaining the speed specified in subdivision second above, except it refers to a speed *in law work*. While one may have a speed of 150 words on sermon reporting, it would not follow that the same person could respond at that rate on law work. So that, all matter dictated for speed should be such as the law stenographer meets in actual work. Now, here is where a liberal education cuts a great

figure. The cross-examination of an expert may range from the subject of handwriting through biology, ornithology, astronomy, ornamented with classical allusions, surgery, mechanics—the diversified and multi-form modifications, combinations and applications of the simple pulley and wheel—and so on through every field of science, theology, art, *belles lettres*, *ad infinitum*. Well, what are you going to do about it? Do the best you can, of course, by having much of this sort of information dictated to you, graduating the quantity of each according to its relative value. You can't hope to accomplish it in three months. No sane specimen of mankind or womankind ever became a competent court reporter in one year or in two or three years.

The third qualification is the most important of the three, because no matter how easily you may have put your notes on paper, unless they are readable, they are valueless. The facility with which notes are read depends much more than is popularly believed upon the *general* intellectual make-up of the individual, and upon his knowledge of the *particular* subject-matter of the notes. If it relate to the anatomy of the thorax, it ought not to take a very smart Aleck to perceive that the better acquainted the stenographer with the names and functions of the bones, muscles, tendons, ligaments and articulations of the bones of the chest, the easier and more accurately will he decipher his notes. It has ever seemed to me a waste of precious time to attempt the demonstration of this self-evident truth; but the omnipresent ignorance, and perennial stupidity of not only the general public, but many so-called stenographers respecting this subject, compels it.

I trust that I shall not be charged with egotism, conceit or self-assurance in recommending to law reporting students my book, *Practical Court Reporting*, which is now used as a text-book on that subject, where it is taught. Its price is \$1.00, and I will undertake to secure anyone a copy of it on receipt of that sum.

F. W. B., of Ab——n, Mass., eighteen years of age, "studied shorthand at home, mastering it in three months," immediately obtained his present position of stenographer in a Boston commission house, seeking information pertaining to law reporting, and particularly wants to know:

First. Whether the law reporting field offers a good inducement to young men, and what salary a good court stenographer can generally command?

ANSWER. It does to bright, hard-working, persistent young men. Salaries of *official* court stenographers vary, say from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per year. This, of course, does not include the extra income which, in some cases, equals the salary.

Second. "By utilizing all spare moments outside business hours, can I, by hard study and lots of practice, become a competent" (please note that word) "court stenographer by the time I attain my majority?"

ANSWER. So much depends upon the individuality of the student that great difficulty is experienced in advising on this subject. The general appearance of your letter indicates carefulness; your self-instruction shows intelligent methods of study and perseverance, and your fondness of shorthand and its practical application, joined with your ambition—are all potent and favorable factors in considering your case. I should advise you to follow along the same general line mapped out in my answers to a similar question of H. L. S's, above. Were you to do so and also to enter a law office now, and carry into execution your suggestion of hard study and lots of practice, I think you ought to be able to commence on your own account the business of a law stenographer when you become twenty-one years of age.

Second.—"Would you advise me to study for law reporting?"

ANSWER. Upon the conditions above stated, and the proviso that you cannot find anything better; yes. In this connection please read carefully the last paragraph in second column of page 33 of last month's STENOGRAPHER what a court stenographer would do if he had a boy with your aspiration.

Third. "Do you think law reporting offers a good inducement to a young man who likes it and seems adapted for it?"

ANSWER: Yes, either as a business or stepping-stone to something better.

F. W. B. ought to know that a stamp cut from a "stamped envelope" cannot be used upon a letter for postage. That seems to be the rule in these snow-covered regions.

A Chicago stenographer to whom I gave advice and who, upon my recommendation,

recently became a subscriber to this magazine, writes: "I thank you for calling my attention to the article on the Osgooby system, in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER. Same was read with considerable interest, and I was glad to learn that Osgoodby is esteemed so highly. * * * I am much interested in the department of the magazine which you have in charge, * * * and I am satisfied that not only the stenographer interested in law reporting can profit therefrom, but stenographers in the employ of business houses as well. I have received but two numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, so far, and have noticed several items which could be read profitably by several business men I have come in contact with."

* * *

Stenographic Value of German.

In an action recently decided by the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a witness was called upon the trial by the defendant to prove a statement made by the plaintiff. Plaintiff and the witness were Germans. It appeared that plaintiff made the statement in German. The witness gave it in English on the trial. Plaintiff's attorneys claimed a different meaning than that rendered by the witness. On cross-examination, this witness was asked by plaintiff's attorney to give the statement in German, just as plaintiff had made it. From this point I quote the language of the appellate court: "After protesting more than once that he could not give the words of the plaintiff, he finally, in response to a direction of the court, gave what he declared to be in substance, as nearly as he could reproduce it, the statement of the plaintiff as made by her in German, which testimony, in German, *the stenographer was unable to take*. Subsequently, when the plaintiff had the case, to reply, she called to the stand one of her counsel, Mr. J. S., a competent German and English scholar, who testified that he took down in writing, *verbatim*, the German words which the witness, W., by his testimony, attributed to the plaintiff in the conversation testified to by him." These German words were identified by the witness as being the same used by the plaintiff. The court refused, however, to let the plaintiff prove a correct translation of the words,

by her counsel. On appeal the judgment was reversed because the court so refused. The court, on appeal, further remarked: "He (the counsel) was presumably the only person connected with the case who was at the same time interested and competent to recognize and identify with accuracy the German words. * * * Those words were a part of the evidence in the case, and, being such, it was necessary that they should be translated into English * * * in order that the plaintiff should have the benefit of the evidence, if it should prove to be beneficial to her."

A knowledge of German can be made valuable to the lawyer and stenographer. Within the past year, I have found my limited knowledge of that language convenient and worth dollars and cents to me. Having a number of German clients I find it useful, at times, to communicate with them in their native tongue, to translate legal papers to them and for other purposes.

Among the cases which I tried during 1894, was the defense of a German for his life, upon an indictment for murder in the first degree. From the inception of my connection with that case until its close, in court and out, my little knowledge of German stood me well in hand in privately communicating with my client and his friends, and for other purposes. Such as my acquaintance is with German it has not cost me a penny, only time, patience and study. I advise young stenographers, who have the time, to study it. If one has "an ear for language," a few lessons will start him.

* * *

Methods of Legal Reporting.

Stenographer W. Newton Bird, of Floral Park, N. Y., writes:

"Anyone who reads THE STENOGRAPHER is bound to write you sooner or later, and I suppose you take it all in good part, as I have not yet heard of any murders being perpetrated in your section of the country for the sake of getting a job of reporting. I enclose you herewith a few notes. I know a prominent law reporter who uses this form all the time. He writes the questions on the first half of the sheet and reserves the other half for the answers. Objections, etc., are also indented. What do you think of it? * * * There are two disadvantages, I think,

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you waste a great deal of paper and perhaps some time. * * * Is there not danger of getting questions and answers mixed at times when they are very erratic, if written solidly?"

The shorthand notes enclosed by Mr. Bird are written upon a sheet of ordinary ruled letter paper, 5x7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, questions commencing close to left side of sheet; answers commencing on same line as questions and a little to right of center of line; questions and answers running over to next line commencing on second line at same place as on first; objections and rulings commencing on line below questions, about an inch from left side (that, of course, being the meaning of "indented," described by Mr. Bird). The following shows the form?

Q. What is your name? A. Thomas Smith.

Q. Where do you reside? A. In Boston, Mass.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. Thirty-two years.

Q. Do you know what the deceased paid for this property when he bought it ten years ago?

Objected to. Overruled; exception.

A. I think he gave \$4,000 for it.

ANSWER. Personally, I prefer to write the answer on line following that on which question ends, commencing the answer directly (or practically so) below ending of question. In that way, keeping the whole question to the left of the center of page, and answer to the right of center, while objections are commenced a little to left of center of page and kept indented that much, no matter how long they may be. (See *Practical Court Reporting*, pp. 155-156).

Some first-class court reporters use the method described by Mr. Bird. I used it early in my experience, and after getting questions and answers mixed as he suggests, discarded it for my present method, just described, which I believe is the most popular. The waste of paper by any method, from the standpoint of expense, is too insignificant for consideration. But the quantity of paper used is worthy of consideration when, as in this and other States, official stenographers are required to keep their notes for specified periods. The fewer packages of papers one has to file away at the close of a term of court, the more neatly

it may be done; and, ordinarily, the easier and more conveniently may reference be made to them when transcripts are ordered.

* * *

When writing to me for information which you expect by a personal letter, remember that others are doing the same and, that while I gladly respond, yet it takes time, thought and labor to do so. Don't ask me to go down into my pocket and pay postage.

* * *

The Ubiquitous Stenographer.

"The flying rumors gather'd as they roll'd,
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told,
And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargement too;
In every ear it spread, on every tongue it grew.
Thus flying east and west, and north and south,
News travell'd with increase from mouth to mouth."

—Pope: *Temple of Fame*.

AT about the middle of last December the New York Senate "Lexow Committee," which investigated New York city's police system, had taken about 20,000 folios of testimony. The official stenographer received \$1.00 per folio for taking notes and furnishing the members of the committee and their counsel transcripts. So that, up to that time it was estimated that about \$20,000 had been incurred for stenographer's fees!

A WITNESS who was being examined before a referee, in supplementary proceedings, and who was being probed to the quick, regarding some shady transactions in his career, shouted out: "It's an infamous lie, and whoever says so lies! He's a liar, pure and simple!" And after applying a string of offensive epithets to the examining lawyer, said: "I apologize to the lady stenographer for my language, but I don't take back a word to you. You're nothing but a shyster lawyer; a dirty loafer! I'd like to have you outside. This is nothing but blackmail, legalized. I'll take the thing before the grand jury." It is consoling to learn that this witness was afterwards served with papers to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

MR. BION L. BURROWS may now be found at the city hall in New York city, where he is acting as Mayor Strong's confidential

clerk and stenographer, at a \$3,000 salary. Mr. Burrows was born in Columbia County, N. Y., and graduated from Cornell University, and in his senior year served as private secretary to Andrew D. White. He went to New York city in 1892, and since that time has been a newspaper reporter, most of his time being devoted to municipal politics. He is an expert stenographer, and, while he was not an applicant for the appointment, it was asked for by a number of prominent Republicans.

MR. EDWARD J. SHALVEY, who has been stenographer for a long time to the grand jury of New York county, has, at his own request, been relieved from the duties of that position, and may in the future be found in the district attorney's office in New York. A highly instructive article from the pen of Mr. Shalvey, on "Grand Jury Reporting," appeared last year in this magazine. Stenographer Frank Keenan was appointed by District Attorney Fellows to succeed Mr. Shalvey as stenographer to the grand jury.

HARRY S. LOUD, of Abington, Mass., is stenographer to the New England agent of the Savannah and Western Railroad, at 306 Washington Street, Boston. He has his eyes turned towards the court reporter's chair. I recently procured for him a copy of the last edition of *Practical Court Reporting*.

MISS MARY L. DRAKE, of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, is a stenographer for the county judge of that county. She also secured through me a copy of the same book.

A STENOGRAPHER to whom I had given advice respecting the proper form of a transcript, recently wrote as follows: "I take this opportunity to answer your very accommodating letter of the 30th ult. I thank you very much for answering my questions *serialism*, as it cleared many points for me. Of course, I have never had a chance to examine anyone else's transcript, and in making a transcript introducing documentary evidence, I wanted to follow the rule as nearly as possible. By following your directions, and also studying "Court Reporting" pretty thoroughly, I was enabled to make what was, I think, quite an acceptable transcript."

My allusion last month to the death of Mr. L. B. Young, the Canadian court stenographer, has brought from a friend who knew

Mr. Young in his student days, pleasing reminiscence. He writes: "It was with deep regret I read the announcement of the death of Mr. L. B. Young. The mention of the poor fellow's name brings back to my mind very vividly my early struggles to to master shorthand. I took up the study in the fall of 1876, not for the purpose or expectation of making money out of it, but simply to satisfy a longing I had had from early boyhood to be able to take down 'the thoughts that burn' from a speaker's lips. I had not been studying more than a week when I received a letter from Mr. Young. (He had been given my name and requested to write me, by our mutual friend E.) As he was considerably more advanced than I, it took some hard work to make it out, but I eventually succeeded, and I remember how, in answering, I looked up all word-signs I could possibly use in Graham's Handbook (which was the system we both wrote at that time). Perhaps you remember, he was in an insurance office, and how very neat and legibly he wrote. I also corresponded with Nelson Butcher, at the time of which you write, and while he wrote a condensed Graham, still he was a valuable correspondent. I never met Mr. Young, but while in Toronto, in 1883, attending the International Shorthand Writers' Convention, I met Mr. B., than whom I do not know of a more agreeable gentleman. My correspondence with Mr. Young extended over two or three years. I have a photograph of him as he looked at that time. As I look back to those early years of my acquaintance with phonography they seem to be the pleasantest of my life; and as I look at the old text-books and magazines, there comes thronging to mind the names of many old associates, too many, alas! who are gone from our sight here forever. You remember, distinctly, no doubt, when we were boys, of how poor E., yourself and I took the stage to help along the good cause of temperance reform by catching the utterances of the glib Mr. Frost. And that new-fangled, complicated fountain pen you had at that time. Have you it in a glass case?

"Most of the phonographic magazines have a fancy cover for December, which they call Christmas number. With them it is all on the cover. THE STENOGRAPHER is so full of good things, I call it a Christmas number in very truth."

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MR. — EFNER, of Schenectady, N. Y., has a position as stenographer for the New York Central freight agent, at that city. I knew Mr. Efner's father well during his life as a stenographer. Reference to him recalls a joint enterprise in which we figured in reporting a series of camp meeting sermons among the shouting Methodists of the Adirondack Mountains.

I CLIP the following, respecting two graduates of Mr. Patterson's Gloversville Business College from *The Johnstown* (N. Y.) *Daily Republican* :

"Miss Della Brimhall has been duly installed as typewriter and stenographer in the law office of Harwood Dudley.

"The board of supervisors lately in session having voted favorably upon the question of appointing a stenographer to take testimony given before the several grand juries in Fulton county, Judge Keck, upon recommendation of the district attorney, has appointed M. Wade Miller as such stenographer. This is an appointment well merited and meets the approval of the people generally."

STENOGRAPHERS are not anything if not original. Here is one unfortunate, away out in Butte, Mont., by name, J. C. Anderson, who, on taking his life writes that his reason for suicide would never be known.

ISAAC E. JOHNSON, of Media, Pa., who has been stenographer for about a year in Judge Clayton's court, will now be shouting nepotism because that judge has appointed his son, Samuel L., in place of Johnson.

THROUGH defective legislation, Kansas City and Independence (Mo.) criminal court are minus official stenographers. A recent decision in an action brought by Jacob B. Young, of Kansas City, stenographer, for \$70 fees at \$10 per diem, it has been determined that the statute under which Young claimed, conferred no power for his appointment as official stenographer of Jackson county, and hence he cannot recover.

AT the last meeting of the Cincinnati "Queen City Stenographers' Club," at the Y. M. C. A., the newly elected president, David A. McCoy, was warmly greeted, and presented by the members, who were largely represented, with a handsome floral tribute. Several new members were elected, among

them Miss A. R. Campbell, Miss Alice E. Sand, Mr. C. L. Dowd and Miss Lizzie King were appointed an auditing committee. Miss Hannah Abel reported on the social and financial success of the dance given on Thanksgiving night. There was some warm discussion of the dancing feature, without any serious results.

A NEW stenographers' society was recently organized in Cincinnati which will be known as "The Cincinnati Stenographic Society." It is officered as follows: President, Frank Cook; first vice-president, George E. Malsbary; second vice-president, C. H. Reeves; secretary, Louis Traub; treasurer, W. L. Glass; librarian, Albert Mueller. THE STENOGRAPHER welcomes the new organization and wishes it success.

THE Manchester (N. H.) Shorthand Club, although nearly three years old, but recently enjoyed its first annual banquet, at its cozy club room. It was a success, a large attendance of members participating. After more than an hour had been devoted to the *menu*, a feast of reason and flow of wit awaited the gathering, the club's president, Mr. A. J. Smith, presiding over the *past-prandial* exercises, which he introduced by timely references to the object of stenographers' clubs. Mr. Allan E. Herrick responded to "Reminiscences," and pretty thoroughly discussed the club's history, punctuating it with humorous stories. Miss Jessie M. Palmer, in a particularly lively and facetious style, presented the "Ubiquitous Typewriter Girl," in all her varying "moods and tenses." Miss Grace A. Mitchell improved the opportunity to impress upon the assemblage the improvements in and attractive features of "Our New Room." Miss H. E. Daniels exhibited not only courage in essaying such an important and many sided subject as "Shorthand," but acquitted herself in a manner that convinced her auditors that she understood its practical character. I am glad that "Our Honorary Members" fell in such kindly care as Miss Alice M. Stuart exhibited. The little woman did herself proud and brought the exercises to a pleasant termination.

THE National Association of Women Stenographers' of which Miss Netta McLaughlin, of Chicago, is president, is the outgrowth of the World's Fair, having come into exist-

ence largely through the discussion by Mrs. Potter Palmer and prominent women stenographers of the subject of stenographic work among women. Mrs. S. Louise Patteson, a court reporter, of Cleveland, is also closely identified with this new Association, which is soon to be incorporated. As its name implies, the Association is national in character, the intention being to plant branch societies in all cities and large towns. Among the worthy features is the payment of sick and death benefits to members during sickness, the amount paid being proportioned to the amount of monthly dues paid by members. The principal object of the Association is mutual assistance and protection in securing and performing work, and for the moral, social and general benefit of its members. The Chicago Association will send five delegates this month to the meeting in Washington. D. C., of the National Council of Women.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, a recent graduate of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Business College has become stenographer for the General Electric Company of that city.

ROBERT C. CHAPIN, having been chosen stenographer of the Assembly, the lower house of the Legislature of New York State, his address for this winter will be Albany, New York. E. W. THORNE.

Practice For Odd Minutes.

A SUGGESTION TO TYPEWRITER LEARNERS AND OPERATORS.

There is a bit of practice—fancy work, you might call it—which will lend itself to future use if you value nicety of workmanship. Take a fine pen and see how close an imitation you can make of the print of your machine. Various points as to the shape of letters will thus be brought to your notice. The *o* is not round but oblong; the loops of the *b*, *d*, etc., are not exactly half-circles, but are curved back toward the stem of the letter; the bar of the *f* is set high, etc., etc.; almost every letter or figure has some slight distinctive peculiarity of the sort.

The purpose to be subserved relates to erasures. It is often better to insert the correct character by pen than to return the sheet to the machine even when the latter method is practicable. Any such character that has a legible outline will pass muster,

no doubt, yet, if the pen-work corresponds closely with the typewriting, the appearance of the page is much improved, and there are some documents in which this point will be regarded as of considerable consequence. Now, you will have no time, come to case in hand, to study and compare the shapes of letters, but the details of outline that have been already familiarized will be readily brought to mind and imitated.

Also, I notice that you ask, in the November number, for combination signs for the pound sterling. Now, I worked out one such, once upon a time, for the Smith machine, which seemed to be a fair imitation and which I have used on commercial work since. It is slow, and, as it depends on an underscore set high, I presume it is not applicable to other machines—certainly not to the Remington.

This is the combination—four characters :
— f j — You are welcome to the idea if you care for it. E. G. FOWLER.

WE earnestly urge every one to read Mr. Thorne's remarks addressed to the court reporters in this number of THE STENOGRAPHER. They are very pertinent.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS WHO DESIRE EMPLOYMENT.—Send a two cent stamp to THE STENOGRAPHER for full information of the plan by which we hope to help you, at no cost to yourselves.

THE Cleveland Shorthand College, 64 and 66 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, ranks as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Professor Alfred Day, the well-known author of Day's Graham, has been secured as principal of the institution.

MARTIN FISHER, an employee of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, in Philadelphia, is a remarkable man. The *Record*, of that city, says, that while he lost his right arm below the elbow, and has but the thumb and two fingers of his left hand, he is one of the most expert telegraphers and typewriters in the employ of the company. He is about thirty-five years old and has been in the telegraph business for about twenty years. He handles newspaper specials, which require accuracy and speed, and the letters on many of the keys of his typewriter have been rubbed off by the rapid manipulation of his thumb and two fingers.

Shorthand as a Stepping-stone to Higher Things.

A successful man whose course has ever been upwards, is Dana A. Rose, of New York city. Born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1845, and educated in Trumansburgh and Waverly, in 1863, he, like many others during those troublesome times, enlisted in the army, serving with credit until the close of the war.

After a business education in the Commercial College of Binghamton, N. Y., he

phy by mail, being the first to successfully exemplify that method.

Later on Mr. Rose was appointed stenographer to Mr. C. P. Huntington and to Mr. I. E. Gates, vice-president Southern Pacific Railroad, and in 1885 he was made private secretary to Mr. Charles Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, of California, serving in that capacity until the death of Mr. Crocker, in 1891.

He is now employed as tax attorney, by the Southern Pacific Company, and also looks after several large estates in the same



DANA A. ROSE.

was employed by the Erie Railroad, as telegraph operator and ticket agent, at Adison, and while thus engaged, sowed the seeds which brought him prosperity and position later in life, by mastering the Graham system of phonography.

Beginning as instructor of phonography and telegraphy at the Phonographic Institute of Wyckoff & Rose, Ithaca, his work advanced to the larger cities and court reporting in the sixth judicial district. In 1873 he completed a system of teaching phonogra-

capacity, in the city of New York, earning an income which can only be attained by advancement as a result of careful work, an opportunity for which is presented in the very best form by stenography.

During these years of toil, Mr. Rose has found time to take an active part in Grand Army matters, and his interest in the veterans has been in a measure rewarded by his appointment as aid-de camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief. He is a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, in New York city.

Key to Notes of Dana A. Rose.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

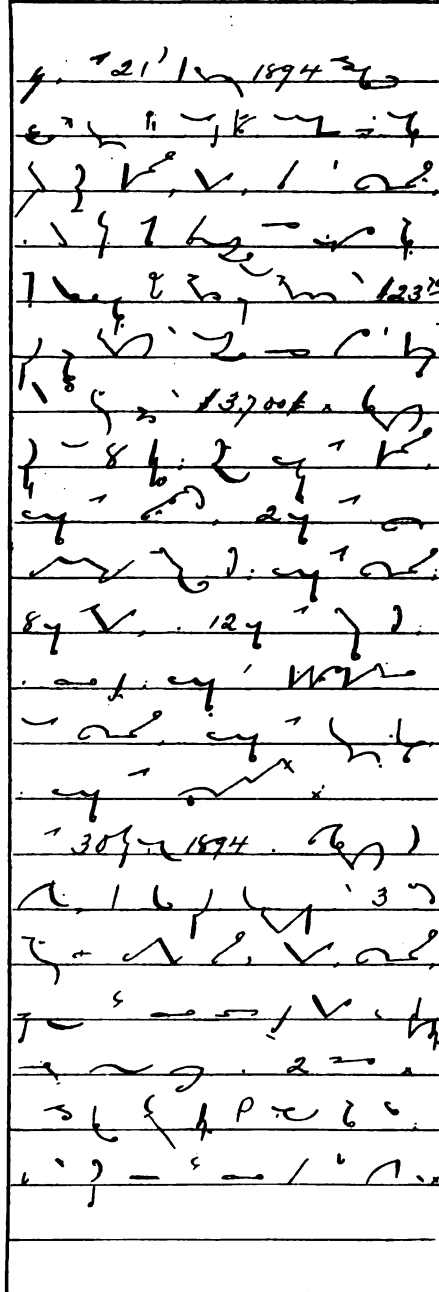
On the twenty-first day of September, 1894, the plaintiffs in this action were the owners of a farm situated in the town of Tully, Onondaga county, in this State; and upon which there was a dwelling house, a barn, a cheese or milk house; and upon that day the defendant, which is an Insurance Company organized under the laws of this State, and doing business in this State, in consideration of the payment to it of a premium of \$23.70 issued to these plaintiffs a policy of insurance against loss or damage by fire, to the amount of \$3,700.

This policy was divided in eight (8) different divisions, there being \$1,000 on the dwelling house; \$100 on the household furniture; \$200 on the family wearing apparel and provisions therein; \$100 on the milk house; \$800 on the barn, and \$1,200 on the produce therein, and stacks adjoining; \$100 on dairy tools and dairy products in the milk house; \$100 on the farming utensils, and \$100 on the mower and reaper.

On the thirtieth day of November, 1894, and while this policy was alive (it having been issued for a period of three years), a fire occurred whereby the house, barn, milk house and the contents, along with the stacks and grain adjoining the barn, were totally destroyed, excepting the mowing machines, three feather beds, and two wagons. The plaintiffs testifies that the property destroyed consisted not only of these buildings, but of all their contents, together with the stacks which I have alluded to.

BETHANY College, Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets, Philadelphia, has provided for instruction in stenography, either in the Cross Eclectic, Wesley A. Looney, instructor; or to Isaac Pitman, conducted by Spencer R. Weston. Tuition, nominal; one dollar for three months, three sessions of two hours each, per week.

We are under obligations to Mr. Aaron Cove, superintendent of the public schools of Denver, Colo., for a copy of the twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Education, District No. 1, Denver, Colo.



Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue, Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

THE Nashua, N. H., Business College has fallen into line with the large number of reliable schools which have recently introduced the Isaac Pitman phonography to their pupils.

* * *

SINCE last reported the certificate of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman phonography, in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidate: Mr. Watkin Davies, 272 Market Street, Stockton, California.

* * *

WE are pleased to hear that the Brooklyn, Y. W. C. A., is organizing day classes for instruction in phonography under the efficient tutelage of Miss M. E. Dunbar, a most excellent teacher of the Isaac Pitman phonography. Last winter, evening classes only were conducted, and these were found so successful that day classes have just been formed.

* * *

ENCOURAGED by the success of the free classes in phonography, for New York public school teachers, now being held at the City College under the auspices of Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, that firm are now arranging similar classes for the teachers in the Brooklyn public schools. The same will be held at the Burrill Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand, 591 Lafayette Avenue (near Nostrand) Brooklyn, commencing Friday, January 25th, at 8 p. m. Teachers in the Brooklyn schools, wishing to take advantage of this unusual appointment, should communicate immediately, personally or by letter, with Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, giving the name of school in which they are teaching. The instruction will be entirely free.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

* BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

41.

MESSRS. SHELDON & CLARK,
Quincy, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We have received the case of Men's Calf Goodyear Welt Congress from you, and will put in new goring, re-tree the shoes, pack in new cartons, and return to you freight paid. With regard to the Men's French Calf Hand Welt Bals, we have instructed our factory to rush these through, and also to change the last of the Women's Polish from Opera to Common Sense. We

will also send you the Kip goods packed "flat," not "standing," as you have had them before. Trusting that you will have good business this season, we are,
Yours respectfully.

42.

MESSRS. FERRIS & Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: We send you to-day, per order of Mr. H. J. R., one pair of Women's Dongola Patent Tip Cloth Top Button, returned by the B. H. Chapman Co. They complain about the button flies, that the button holes open out and the cloth gives way. Please examine this pair carefully, report on it, and return the shoes to us at the store. Yours respectfully.

43.

MESSRS. P. HOARE & Co.,
Troy, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your favor of the 16th inst., we would say in respect to the boot and shoe industry, that comparatively few establishments are now running full time, while many are altogether stopped. The shipments from Boston last week, according to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, were only 53,253 cases, against 83,772 for the same week last year, a decrease of 36 per cent. Since the end of June, the shipments have been 516,100 cases, against 656,117 last year, a decrease of 21.3 per cent. Occasional orders are received, but it is stated that countermands fully offset them, and collections are very unsatisfactory. Yours respectfully.

44.

MR. J. H. COBB,
Detroit, Mich.

DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of the 5th inst., with reference to your countermanding the twelve pairs Men's Calf Machine Sewed Bals, we would say that were they regular goods, such as we carry in stock, we would cheerfully accept your countermand, but as this is a case of special sizes that you ordered on a width and last that we do not carry regularly in stock, it will make an odd lot of goods on our hands. Under these circumstances, we hope you will not insist on our accepting the countermand.

Yours respectfully.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2" containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system: 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

75

(Specially Engraved for THE STENOGRAPHER.)

16

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.



41

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49

[illegible]

43


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44

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*.Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Hints To Shorthand Students.

Conducted by BATES TORREY,

Author of *Practical Typewriting and Instruction in Practical Shorthand.*

Alternatives of Shorthand Writing.

A striking peculiarity of Pitmanic shorthand is that of alternate procedure. This peculiarity might be called a weakness were we expecting perfection of theory, but under the circumstances, rather than regard it an evil, it is perhaps the salvation of the profession; for it may as well be admitted that the great genius of our fraternity, instead of being exerted to demonstrate a theory, has, on the contrary, bent all its energies towards making tolerable practice out of that theory; though in so doing it may have erected a Chinese wall of difficulty as a barrier against the universal acquirement of the system. This has been unwittingly done, being more the result of the exigencies of business shorthand than of a prohibitive intent.

The astonishing frequency of Alternative Procedure is a prolific source of difficulty, and I call the attention of teacher and student to some I have classified:

Alternatives of Position, as in the words *Absolute, obsolete; Theist, atheist; Promise, premise; Oldest, eldest; Till, until; Infliction, infliction; Auditor, debtor; Adopt, adapt; Greatly, gradually; Dissolute, desolate.* (Plate A).

These are not wholly arbitrary, but many of the tenets of position are, and we think of two or three things to establish one.

Alternatives of distinguishable outlines as—*Proceed, pursued; Fiscal, physical; Pattern; patron; Poor, pure; Property, propriety; Probation, prohibition; Prefer, proffer; Decease, disease; Abundant, abandoned.* (Plate B).

Alternatives, for improved Angular Junction—*Deficit, denial; Continue, Agent, Pink, Mink, Melton, Putnam, Intimation, Mantel.* (Plate C).

Alternatives of Prefix indication—*Unsullied, unsanitary; Forgive, forewarn, forego; Almost, Always, Unrelenting, Unrepining, Unlatch, Enliven, Unlady-like, Withheld, Withdraw, Without.* (Plate D).

Alternatives of Affix indication—*Pliable, visible; Recipient, respondent; Toughest, neatest, interest; Inward, outward; Native, creative; Require, acquire, inquire; And-of, hereof, whereof, thereof; Darkness, kindness; Endowment, ornament; Wherever, whichever; Wherefore, thereto, unto, onto; Observance, radiance; Peeping, seeing; Bountiful, doubtful, careful.* (Plate E).

Alternatives of Brevity vs. Syllabic Consistency—*Redeem, Affidavit, Retail, Anticipate, Predict, Indicate, Indent, Indignity, Intent.* (Plate F).

A doubtful gain in speed does not compensate for an involved mental operation. (I. P. S. 433)

Then there are Alternatives caused by sometimes halving, or sometimes not; sometimes the Con-dot, or sometimes not; sometimes Lengthening, or sometimes not; Prefixes sometimes joined, or sometimes not; Affixes ditto; Strokes sometimes employed, or sometimes not; sometimes the H-stroke, sometimes the H-tick; sometimes neither; sometimes the hook to denote coalescence, sometimes not, etc., etc.

Enter, entertain; Selfish, selfwill; Fundamental, regimental; Moulded, needed; Physiology, phrenology; Commiserate, commerce; Term, trim; Governorship, courtship; Hark, hist; Wisp, whisk; Obstacle, refaction. (Plate G).

Thus are mentioned and illustrated some of the Alternatives of shorthand writing, and the subject is not exhausted. It goes without saying that two ways of doing the same thing (even for a reason) occasion some hesitancy, and that is the difficulty the learner suffers.

The expert on the other hand, figures as such because he has by a varied experience acquired the practical way to form outlines. He is an expert because he has gotten beyond reasoning out the forms when writing, but draws them forth from an established vocabulary.

Why is shorthand so hard to acquire, is the common question; and after considering the above, will anyone hesitate to give at least a partial answer? While preparing this exhibit of Alternatives I have been reminded of the trait of character called by the phrenologists "Continuity," which seems to have a bearing here. "The function of Continuity is to give connectedness to thought and feeling, and thoroughness in the elaboration of ideas or the working out of the details of any plan. It enables us to keep the other faculties concentrated upon a single object, and to follow a train of thought uninterruptedly through all its phases till we reach the legitimate conclusion. It gives unity and completeness to mental operations." It is further stated that the too strong development of Continuity leads to excessive amplification and tedious prolixity.

Too many lack the versatility to pass easily from one thing to another, and while the lack of Continuity may be generally considered a defect of character, we are of the opinion that only moderate Continuity is of advantage to the shorthand writer. These Alternatives of procedure would prove less troublesome to such a temperament.

BATES TORREY.

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Key to John Watson's Shorthand Notes.

By JOHN WATSON, Baltimore, Md.

Repetition and plenty of it is the great stand-by of most teachers of shorthand. It is recommended for three purposes—to promote speed in shorthand, to facilitate reading, and to secure clean typewritten transcripts. But experience has shown that all of these objects can be attained just as well and quite as quickly without repetition as with it. This I have proved time and again, not only to my own satisfaction, but to that of all persons interested in shorthand with whom I have come in contact.

Indeed, this is but putting it mildly, for the pupil who is relieved from repetitious practice is thereby given the opportunity to acquire the largest stock of word-outlines in the least time, which is the end and aim of shorthand instruction. Where, then, to the learner, are the supposed advantages of repetition? It seems to me that they are unmistakably mostly in favor of the teacher, who, by ordering repetition whenever he thinks proper, is saved much extra work; and is also enabled to instruct a given number of pupils, with less dispatch, it is true, but also with less help than would otherwise be required.

With me it has always been a matter of conscience not to spare myself in the work of teaching; and knowing full well that a resort to repetition as generally conducted would be simply saving myself at the pupil's expense, I have usually gone to the other extreme and shunned it altogether. But I confess that I have sometimes envied those teachers who can, without a blush, ask their pupils to re-read, re-write and re-transcribe their notes "many, many times," as the phrase goes, and begin to think that in some

few cases repetition may be justifiable, as, for instance, where the pupil is a very slow penman or has a poor memory. But I cannot allow myself to be guilty of the hypocrisy—for such it would be in *my* case—of giving learners the impression that repetition itself is a good thing, expressly designed for their own benefit. It would be simply an exceptional expedient, temporarily applied to such pupils as would, from their natural slowness of motion, require a disproportionate amount of the time of the dictator.

But, as a rule, I am not much disturbed by slow writing or unclear transcripts; it is enough that I see from day to day steady and painstaking improvement. When at length a pupil has made a good record, in all the essentials of stenography and typewriting, I try to impress upon his mind a realizing sense of what he has escaped by his exemption from the rigors of the three "Re's." This I can readily do by showing him the regular routine of repetitious teachers, as described by Mr. Wm. H. Brown, in his excellent book of "Business Correspondence," a description which I use as an "awful example," and for that purpose is worth to me the price of the book, for it never fails to excite astonishment that such unreasonable things should be required of thinking men. Most amazing and amusing is the direction given to be "particular" (with a letter that is to be written fifty to one hundred times)—itself a good day's work, one would suppose—"to read it back from the notes every time," as if one correct reading was not as good and sufficient as a thousand.

I pause for a reply.

B. B. ALLEN, a stenographer, who boards at 553 Oak St., Columbus, O., was recently attacked by highwaymen and barely escaped with his life.

MR. James A. McKibben, stenographer to the late mayor of Boston, has been retained in the same position by the incoming mayor, Edwin U. Curtis.

THE Holiday number of *The Southern Stenographer* is a very interesting one. It contains the photographs, with sketches, of Cornelius Irvine Walker, Jr., J. A. Baker, Miss Grace E. Towndrow, Wm. Duetharin and Samuel Clark Dunham. Mr. Walker is the publisher and capable Editor of *The Southern Stenographer*.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation is dense and appears to be a single melodic line. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some longer rests. The bar lines are clearly marked, dividing the music into measures. The handwriting is somewhat stylized, typical of early 20th-century musical notation.

Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIRs: We wrote you some time ago regarding a lot of samples shipped to us by your Mr. Peters from Kansas City. We note that you have drawn on us for the amount to-day, and we have allowed draft to go back as we are not in receipt of your advice as to what to do with the samples.

We stated to Mr. Peters that he could ship the goods to us, but we found that they would be an entire loss to us, as a great many of the goods we do not handle and they are in such small quantities that we could not realize much on them. We prefer to ship them to you and handle only regular stocks in the line. We inclose invoice and will ask you to credit same to our account.

We regret that you have had no one in this section for some time past at work among the retailers. It seems necessary, in the line of business in which you are engaged, that active work among the retailers should be kept up. Other dealers are doing it and with fair success. We hope that our business with you this fall will be very heavy, to make up for the small amount of business we have sent this spring.

With best wishes of the writer, we are,
Very truly yours.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt, this morning, of the silk bandage which you have returned to us. You are, perhaps, aware that goods of this kind are not carried in stock by wholesale druggists. This particular bandage was made to order for you, and, of course, is of no use to us, and the party who made it refuses to receive it, it being of no use to him. We cannot understand why you throw it back on our hands, as it is a dead loss to us. Please advise us what disposition to make of the article.

We certainly think that we are in no way to blame in this matter, simply following your instructions and sending you the article desired. Where wholesale druggists go out of their way to purchase from outside parties and pay for an article, it does seem to us that the customer should recognize our standing in the matter and appreciate our desire to serve him.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES McINTOSH.

A. M. FOGG & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

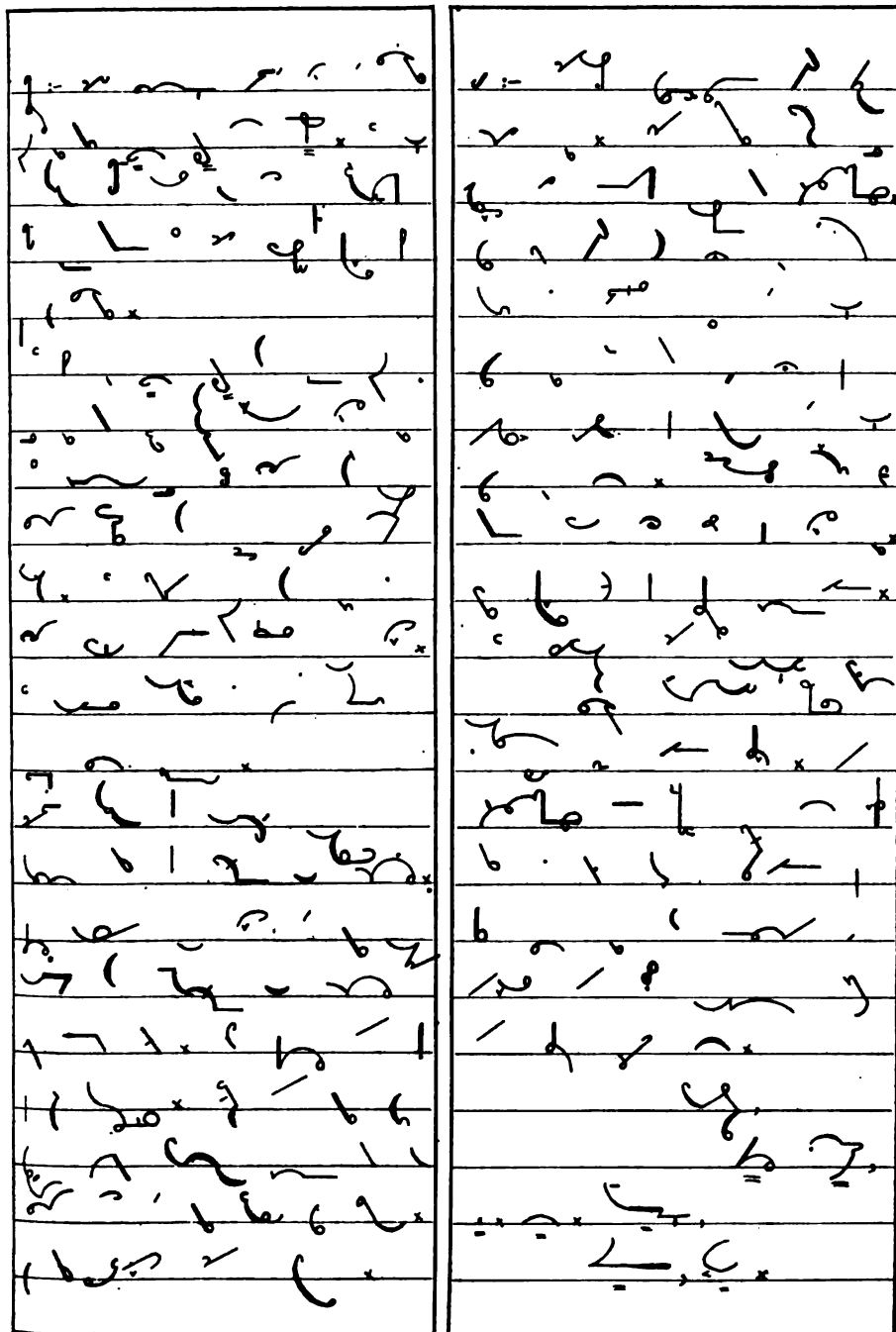
THE *American School and College Journal*, published at 100½ North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo., is most beautifully illustrated and full of interesting matter for readers of all classes, especially teachers and students. The editor, Mr. H. H. Stendel, appears to thoroughly understand the requirements of his position.

MR. W. R. SMITH, of the Ferris Industrial School, says: "You ask if I can suggest anything that will be of service to me in my work. I would like very much to see a department in THE STENOGRAPHER for teachers—a department where teachers might exchange views as to the best methods of presenting work to students, etc. A department that would be open to teachers of all systems."

MISS ETTIE H. PARMELEE, of Muscatine, Iowa, takes an active interest in THE STENOGRAPHER. We are under obligations to her for a list of names of persons who are likely to become subscribers.

BARNES' *Shorthand and Typewriting Magazine*, for December, copies our "Rates for Hotel Work," giving due credit for the same; it also copies "Advice to Students," Mr. Kendrick C. Hill's recommendations to beginners in regard to fingering the typewriter, and Miss E. G. Fowler's article on "How Much? How Long?" all of which are properly credited, and to which Brother Barnes is therefore most heartily welcome. The shorthand notes in his magazine are beautifully executed and about as legible as shorthand can well be made.

Munson Shorthand.



Osgoodby Department.

W. W. OSGOODBY, *Editor*.

Changing Systems.

Since the publication of the illustrations of the M-hook, in the November STENOGRAPHER, we have received several letters of inquiry from stenographers, with respect to the best manner of making the change from one system to another, and we take the opportunity of answering them in this department, as the subject may be of interest to others of our readers.

One of the most important considerations, to one who wishes to change his system of writing, is whether it is possible to do so without serious loss of speed. We can answer, without qualification, that this can be done, and that it has been done a great many times. Mr. Munson has said that when he determined to change from the old style of shorthand to his present style, he made all the most important changes in a single day, while engaged in reporting a case in court. This was of course done after he had carefully studied upon and become thoroughly familiar, theoretically, with the new style. Even then, he says, it was a trying ordeal, and very much like wearing a vessel about in a high wind; but the change was successfully made. We do not think the attempt to make the entire change in so brief a time should be attempted by a young stenographer; but we do think that the only way to make the change is to do it while engaged in actual work. The better way would be, to change but one or two principles at a time, and to make no further change until those are thoroughly adopted into one's system of writing. If a person wishes to adopt the M-hook only, as one of our correspondents wishes, he must of course change his Tion-hook in order to leave the other hook free for the use desired. There is no serious danger of conflict, even if the one hook were used for both, but there is *some* danger, and if the attempt be made to change both hooks at once, one may find himself in difficulty if suddenly called upon to read what he has written. If the Tion-hook be first adopted there can be no such difficulty, because, in the cases where the old hook has been automatically used for Tion, it will still be entirely legible. After two or three

days' work with this hook, the M-hook may be worked in without trouble. In those systems in which the Tion-hook is written on either side of a straight stem, the adoption of these two hooks will leave one of the old hooks without employment, and it may be utilized for Ter, Der, or Ther.

If the writer is engaged in law reporting, and wishes to make an entire change of system, the first and most important change would be the adoption of the large initial hooks for W and Y on all straight stems, and the adoption of full length word-signs. The latter change would not involve much trouble, as there are comparatively few to change. These changes would at once give an immense power of phrasing which is wholly wanting in those systems in which these hooks are not used. Then would naturally follow the adoption of the large initial hook for L, on curves, the R-hook being written small, and without reversing the stems for F, V, Th, and Dh, and the old W-hook abandoned. This change ought to be made in a single day of reporting work. The adoption of the lengthened final hook for F and V, on curved stems should follow, the use of which will nearly treble the value of the F-hook as used in other systems. After these principal changes have been thoroughly worked into one's system, the work is substantially done. The Manual may then be taken up *seriatim*, and each of the minor variations in turn adopted.

As to the benefits to be derived from such a change of system as is here outlined, we prefer to leave our readers to judge for themselves. Those who carefully study our engraved illustrations, from month to month, and who take the trouble to write the same matter in their own systems and compare with respect to both brevity and legibility, will have no trouble in forming a correct judgment. One important benefit we may mention—and this is true, whatever system be adopted. The attention required in changing from one system to another, is sure to result in a more legible style of writing, if the writer has before been careless; and if no other benefit be derived, this is ample compensation for the trouble of changing.

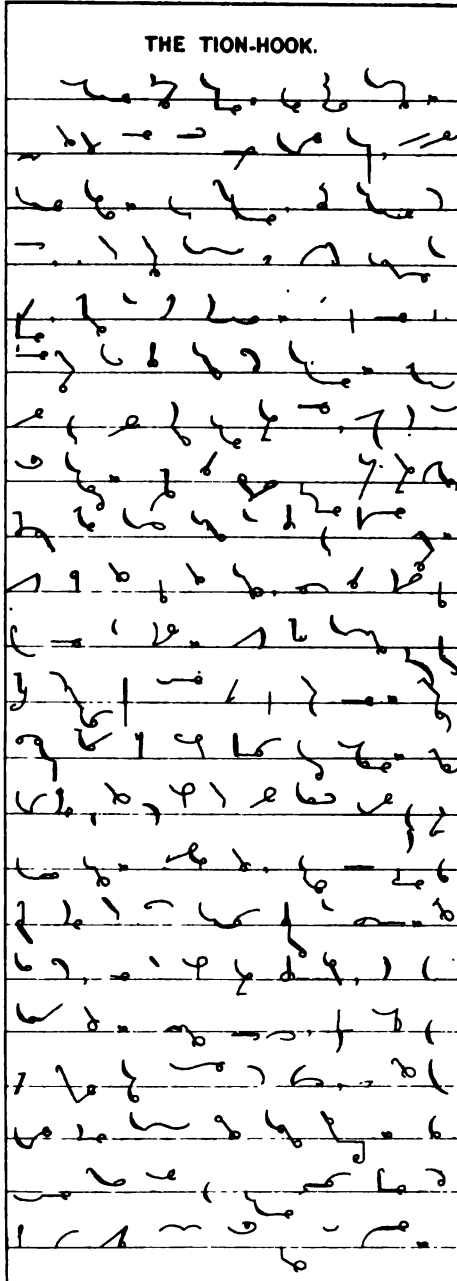
The Tion-hook.

We give a column of illustrations of the Tion-hook, this month, in sentences taken from the Speed-book (copyright, 1890). They illustrate not only the simple termination Tion, but the same syllable when preceded by the sound of S or N, or when occurring between other syllables. Among the illustrations will be found words ending in *-ed* preceded by Tion, as in *fashioned*, *pensioned*. This use of the Tion-hook was criticized by Mr. Edmunds, in the January STENOGRAPHER, and it is curious that he should have happened upon the only exception to principle to be found in the system. We do not dispute the justice of the criticism, but we think a single exception may be excused, if by means of it more easily written outlines may be formed for these important classes of words, especially as there can be no possible conflict between these and other outlines.

The key to the illustrations is given below:

Invention is the magician of education; fashion is the science of imitation. He had the option to observe the caution given him against such violations of duty, or to resign the functions of his office. After a brief vacation, the sessions of the convention were continued, and upon a petition of many who were laboring for the promotion of general education, the adoption of the measure was announced. He took occasion, at the auction, to purchase fine editions of the best work of fiction. I have no recollection that a resolution was passed for the formation of such an organization, or that there was any nomination of officers. An additional objection has been raised to the erection of the church upon such an elevation, and it seems to be the conviction of most of the members of the denomination that a different location should be chosen. There was considerable opposition to his occupation of the position, and some objection was raised to his further connection with the association. There was a division of impression as to whether there had been a deviation from professional duty in the action which he took upon that occasion. The petitioner seems to have had a visionary idea in respect to educational affairs in that section. The passionate fellow was cautioned that the opposition would insist upon a rescission of his commission, for the reason that he was too much of a factionist for the position. He receives a pension, though the physicians came to the conclusion that his trouble was occasioned by a mere functional disturbance of the stomach. The precision of his work, occasioned by the necessity for such a condensation of the subject, was worthy of greater compensation. When the procession began to move, it was noticed that a large proportion of those in motion were young men, and the precision of their evolutions was the occasion of many expressions of surprise by the spectators. This communication brings the information that after the vacation, the Congressional delegation from his State will urge his immediate nomination to the position in the legation.

THE TION-HOOK.



"Exact Phonography" Department.

Illustrating its Method and Treatment.

By GEORGE R. BISHOP, New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

Author and Publisher. Copyrighted and all Rights Reserved.

Reference has heretofore been made to the importance of selecting those forms that are most easily and rapidly written, for the representing of the most frequently occurring sounds. This, as a principle, should not be limited in application to alphabetic or elementary sounds merely; but should be extended to the whole category of stenographic signs, whether prefix, affix, or any other. The principle would apply to detached signs, as well as to those that are connected in an unbroken outline.

The syllables or particles represented by the detached signs shown in this and the preceding number occurred often. Had not the combinations or groups of sounds represented, *occurred often*, in speech, there would have been no justification for so using material. In the ordinary phonography, we continually meet the injunction to *learn to avoid the use of vowel-signs*. Except in the rare instances in the old phonography, they remain unused; are mere waste material, although there are numerous combinations of sounds, frequently occurring, for which they might be employed to advantage, especially for such combinations as are not easily written by the ordinary signs, or are not susceptible of being so written, with the needed rapidity.

It is obvious that there is greater reason and common sense in securing, by a *detached* sign, representation of a *number* of sounds. It is in consonance with practical ideas to represent the simple sounds by *connectible* signs (inasmuch as extra time is consumed in writing *detached* ones), rather than by detached ones; reserving the latter, which take the longer in the writing, for a larger representation—as we have illustrated.

This was the idea of Towndrow, whose vowels were also connectible strokes, and who seems to have been the pioneer, among phonographic authors writing in English, in *distinguishing signs for vowels* (which, of course, were not distributed and applied as were those in *Exact Phonography*), *similar in form to some of the signs for consonants, from those used for consonants, in a clear manner*. He was, in a strict sense, a *phonographer*, preceding Mr. Pitman by a number of years. He represented the vowel sounds, in place of the vowels themselves, and in the *Phonographic Reporter* for Oc-

tober, 1855, Mr. Benn Pitman gives this vowel alphabet of Towndrow's, as of the date 1831. As to the representing, by connectible strokes, of the simple vowel and diphthongal sounds, he was thus early in the field, and is entitled to great credit for having led the way in putting into practice what is becoming a leading idea in shorthand, in different civilized countries. His ordinary alphabetic signs were constructed on the English or geometrical model, not on the script or German, nor on the French.

The importance of confining the constructing of special or specially abbreviated forms to combinations that occur often, was rather humorously illustrated by Mr. A. P. Little, at a New York State Stenographers' Association meeting some years ago, in a remark that when he was learning shorthand, he was at considerable pains to memorize a form given by the author he studied, "plen-met," for *pleni-potentiary of the Almighty*, and that in a practice of twenty years, though he had waited for an opportunity to use this sign, the phrase had never been used by any speaker, in all his long and busy practice; and this he evidently regarded as a sufficiently severe commentary on the folly of constructing a special sign for such an infrequent phrase. No doubt the consensus of opinion among all practical shorthand writers would be similar to this, if the question could be presented to them simply, unencumbered by any reference to systems; and it is merely this common sense view that I have attempted to apply in the construction of the vowel forms and special devices of *Exact Phonography*. I have persistently argued in favor of *combining*, with use of, in the main, the Pitman *consonant* system, a vowel system wholly different from the Pitman, but which harmonized with the Pitman *consonant* treatment and could be used in connection with those consonants, and it has not seemed needful to continue to state that my *consonants*, with a few exceptions, are like the Pitman, or to repeat that that part of the Pitman, with a few modifications, seems to me to be the best *consonant system yet devised*; though its *vowel* system is so different from its *consonant*, that the two might well have been emanations from different planetary systems.

Key.

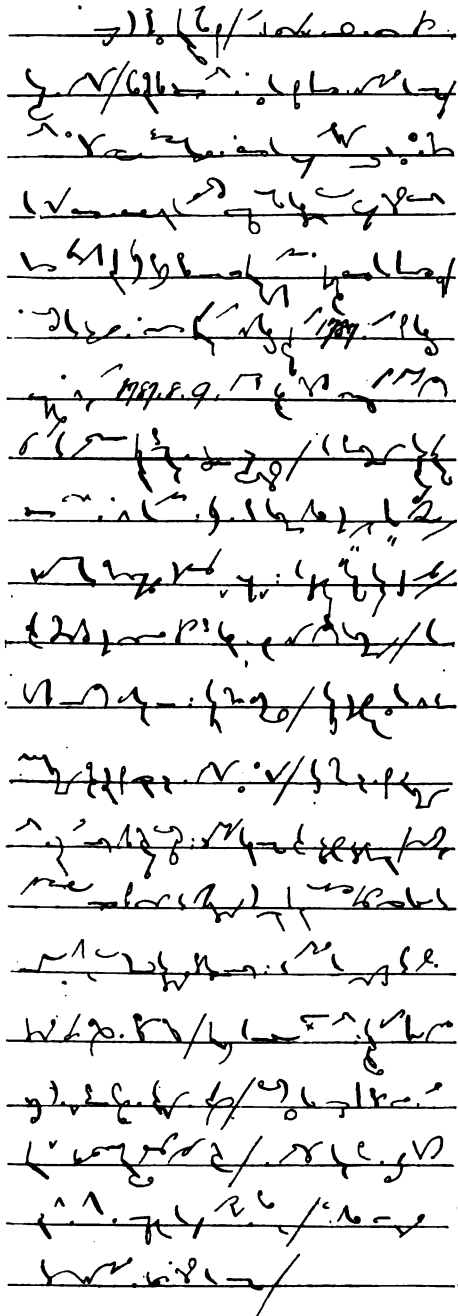
The question was, what was the construction to be placed on this statute? It contained some restrictive clauses, and some which seemed very general and liberal. There is considerable difference between the *interpretation* and the *construction* of statutes, documents and constitutional charters of government. *Interpretation* is busy mainly with the meaning of words and the significance of language in a particular connection; but *construction* is a term of broader significance and scope, for it involves criticism, often, of a high order; knowledge of principles elaborated by men who have pondered deeply on their special subjects; canons to be followed in getting at the true significance of documents, etc.

The authors of the *Federalist*, and the great men who deliberated in the Constitutional Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1787, and in the State conventions called to ratify the Constitution, held in 1787, '88 and '89, recognized that whatever precedents might exist in English law still, they were required to go to a considerable extent, outside of that, and appeal to general principles.

They spoke freely of the divergencies which would be found between our constitution and the constitution of England; this was a subject of frequent reference, as the *Elliot Debates* will show. But the work of the Supreme Court jurists was legally constructive, not destructive; they had something to build, on the foundation of that which had been removed. They felt their high responsibility as the makers, to some extent, of a new constitutional law for their country. They followed the common law where they could; they departed from it where it was necessary. They determined, as the result of construction of the constitution, that it need not be strictly construed as a statute must be, but that a liberal construction is better. They did not dispute but that a statute should be strictly interpreted, and especially if it conferred rights, privileges or franchises; but in the charter of a government they felt that this rule would be inapplicable.

Marshall held, in *McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland*, that the legislative power was ample to employ all the means which might seem most convenient for the carrying into effect the execution of the powers specifically conferred; that in the words of Hamilton, there were *resulting powers* which were not expressly and explicitly expressed. To be sure, they gave no unrestricted interpretation; they bound themselves within definite limits; but theirs was a constructive political philosophy, and they built broadly and generously. So their constructions have been maintained by subsequent courts; and it is to be expected that in our great tribunals reason will still prevail. A reversal of that safe and judicious policy would be unexpected now, and it would be a catastrophe

of large import and serious effect. We reverence the great expounders of our constitutional charters and fundamental principles of government.



Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and included in the Appendix to Century Dictionary.

Joint Meeting of Learned Societies.

On December 27-29, a joint meeting was held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, of the American Oriental Society, Philological Association, Modern Language Association, Dialect Society, Archeological Institute, Spelling Reform Association and other lerned organizations. It was truly a gathering of the savans who guide, in a measure, the highest literary thought of America.

The meeting of the Spelling Reform Association was held on the afternoon of the 27th inst. Professor Francis A. March, its president, made the opening address, giving a summary of what had been accomplisht by the efforts made for improved spelling since the formation of the Association in 1876. Filologists, both in England and America, hav studied the subject closely and agree that no hindrance to filological reserch or to etymology wil result from revised orthograpy. Teachers and the public hav been won over to a considerable extent, and belief in the sacredness and immutability of the present orthograpy has been shaken. Moreover, fifteen hundred spellings of common words, with from one to three silent letters omitted under definit rules hav been incorporated as authorized spellings into the Century and Standard Dictionaries. The advance, tho slow, has been sure.

Dr. H. W. Wayland gave as reasons why the reform progreest so slowly: First, Sentiment. Peopl ar attacht to the antiquated spelling of their fathers. Second, Ignorance. Sum who profess to be scolars ar stil talking about the argument from etymology, tho this argument was given up long ago by Max Muller, and all filologists wurthy of the name. Third, Cowardice. Only a few brav souls dare to spell *hav* and *tung*. Newspapers fear that the adoption of a rational spelling would cost them a hundred subscribers. Fourth, Selfishness. The father says, "The spelling indeed is irrational, but I lerned it and why should my sun hav an easier time than I did?" These obsticls

may all be sumd up under the name of conservatism.

Dr. James W. Walk urged spelling reform on account of the benefit it would confer upon the poor. He said truly, that a very large part of the short scool life of poor children is taken up in teaching them our illogical and unreasonabl orthograpy. Could we hav a sensibl spelling all this time would be saved, and in addition the child's mind would not be confused by a method which is obnoxious to all the rules of logic and common sense.

J. H. Allen of Massachusetts, and Eliza B. Burns of New York, both of whom wer among the founders of the Association, made addresses. The latter askt, "What shal we individually do to further the reform?" She urged, as a first step, that all persons who favor a revision of orthograpy, make themselves thuroly acquainted with the fifteen hundred revised spellings found in the latest dictionaries, and use more or less of them in their correspondence and publications. While not every one may possess a Century or Standard dictionary, each can send to the Bureau of Education at Washington for a copy of the pamphlet entitled, "Circular of Information, No. 8, 1893," which contains a list of the shorter spellings, and is sent free on application. This list, and the rules which govern the new spellings, should be studied, until they can be freely applied when writing.

As a preparation for the general use of revised spelling, Mrs. Burnz recommended that spelling reformers should in their respectiv districts, see to it that pure fonics—that is, the study of the elements of English speech apart from letters—is thuroly taught in schools. At present the ignorance of elementary sounds is so dense that few persons, even in the teacher's profession, can unhesitatingly separate words into their vocal elements. Yet is more important for a child to speak wel than to spel wel.

Patterson DuBois, of the *Sunday School Times*, made an earnest appeal that our children's intellects shal not be longer stultified by a barbarous orthograpy. Teachers should giv as a reason for lerning the present spelling, not that it is *right*, but that custom requires it; and offer an expectation to the child that sum day it wil be made more reasonabl.

Prof. C. P. G. Scott, editor of Worcester's Dictionary, closed the meeting with an address in which he said: "All the considerations of scholarship and reason ar in favor of the reform."—*N. Y. School Journal*.

THE STENOGRAPHER

87

Burnz Shorthand.

Joint Meeting of Learned Societies, 17 June 1964

Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

LONDON, Sept. 6th, 1887.

DEAR SIR :—

I believe that ever since you first knew me, you will be ready to acknowledge, that no person was ever more bashful in asking favors than myself. Indeed, I have always considered it as more pleasing to an honest mind to confer than to receive a favor; but an unexpected affliction in my family, obliges me to solicit your assistance by the loan of about 50 pounds for six months; but on this condition, that you can spare it without hurting yourself; for I would by no means choose that my friend should suffer in his present circumstances in order to oblige me. •

Indeed, sir, I was some days engaged amongst my acquaintances to raise the money, before I could prevail with myself to ask it from you, and that I have now done it, is from a principle far more noble than any lucrative motive; nor indeed would I have asked it at all, were I not morally certain of paying it at the time promised. I hope this will not give any offence, and, as I said before, if it is in any way inconvenient, let me beg that you will refuse it.

I am, dear sir, yours with the greatest sincerity,

GEORGE NOTICK.

Reporting Style.

And what is the outcome of it all? Tomorrow the magic city of wonders will disappear, and the domes and towers and minarets will vanish beneath the desecrating touch of the Philistine. The visible fabric of the world's achievements will fill a Chicago junk-shop. The fruits of art, and science, and invention will be scattered to the four quarters of the globe. The world will turn its bewildered gaze toward some newer wonder, and the belated traveller from Mashonaland standing on the site of some vanished palace and gazing on some fragment of a demolished goddess, may well exclaim with Byron :

"Gone, glimmering through the dream of things that were."

If that dazzling spectacle was but the apotheosis of material wonders, then it is

indeed gone forever. If it but strengthened the belief in the power of iron and gold; if it merely meant that steam engines and electric dynamos are the outcome of this age-long progress, and that commercialism is to be the gospel of the future, then it was as hollow as its sham art, and as evanescent as its Aladdin palaces.

If, on the other hand, it meant a deeper and fuller sense of the realities of history; a clearer view of the onward trend of thought; a keener appreciation of the triumphs of man over the natural and social forces—then it was as substantial as spirit and as immortal as truth. Then might the thoughtful observer, standing amid the ruins of the temporal and passing show of things exclaim :

"Thou, truth, shalt flourish with immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

For truth is indeed immortal; and the spirit of freedom, which is the out-reach of human endeavor after truth, is the animating force of history. The downfall of all tyranny, natural or social, is the mission of revolution and evolution. The realization of a social order in which all are free and each is free is the golden dream of futurity.

In a word, the emancipation of man is the bright, consummate flower of all human progress.

When modern history began with that brilliant awakening, which we call "Renaissance," the mind and the body of the individual were dominated on the one hand by the unknown forces of nature, and on the other by the arrogant forces of the social order. A passive acquiescence in a false cosmography made nature a fearful tyrant to the mediaeval imagination. An equally passive acquiescence in a false sociology—political, religious and economic—made the prince, the priest and the taskmaster even more terrible tyrants in the actual relations of daily life.

The gains of four centuries are measured by the emancipation of mankind from these subjugating powers.

(To be continued.)

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Dement's Pitmanic Department.

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of
Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

(Testimony.)

Cross-examination by Mr. Larned :

Q. So far as you can now say, are you able to testify that you identify either one of those four? A. I can say this much, that I am pretty sure that Preston is the man that was standing in the street. There was an electric light standing right there, and he stood with his face to me. He was looking at me and I was looking at him.

Q. This was about what time in the evening? A. I should say it was quarter-past seven, or between half-past seven and eight o'clock. I could not say exactly.

Q. The whole thing did not take but a few moments, did it? A. It seemed to me it was a few minutes.

Q. What kind of a night was it? A. It was rather a warm evening—not cold. I did not have on my mitts.

Q. Stormy? A. No, sir.

Q. Snow on the ground? A. Snow on the ground.

Q. When the two came behind and put their arms around you, where were you then?

Demosthenes.

and meaning of what he spoke. So that in the end, being quite disheartened, he forsook the assembly; and as he was walking carelessly and sauntering about the Piræus Eunomus, the Thrasian, then a very old man, seeing him, upbraided him, saying that his diction was very much like that of Pericles, and that he was wanting to himself through cowardice and meanness of spirit, neither bearing up with courage against popular outcry, nor fitting his body for action, but suffering it to languish through mere sloth and negligence.

Another time, when the assembly had refused to hear him, and he was going home with his head muffled up, taking it very heavily, they relate that Satyrus, the actor, followed him, and being his familiar acquaintance entered into conversation with him. To whom, when Demosthenes bemoaned himself, that having been the most industrious of all the pleaders, and having almost spent the whole strength and vigor of his body in that employment, he could not yet find any acceptance with the people; that drunken sots, mariners, and illiterate fellows were heard, and had the hustings for their own, while he himself was despised, "You are true, Demosthenes," replied Satyrus, "but—

GOVERNOR HASTINGS has appointed as private stenographer, Miss Jennie Fauble, from his own home, Bellefonte.

MR. J. CLIFFORD KENNEDY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has taken charge of the Clarke Business College and School of Shorthand, in the Betz Building, Philadelphia. Mr. Kennedy is one of Professor Day's pupils, and we wish him success in his undertaking.

H. K. LEMON, the appreciative stenographer in Division Superintendent McLellan's office, A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, says he cannot get along without THE STENOGRAPHER.

HENRY H. ALEXANDER has been appointed warrant and bond clerk, in the office of Mayor Strong, of New York city, at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Mr. Alexander is an expert stenographer.

MR. FRANK C. PELTON, of Monticello, N. Y., in subscribing for the STENOGRAPHER, says: "I am much pleased with your publication. It has the true ring. It keeps in touch with every detail connected with the profession and that is what we want." Mr. Pelton is an expert reporter, and should be a good judge of a good magazine.

THE STENOGRAPHER

Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrew's Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

In resuming charge of the Graham department of the STENOGRAPHER it may be well for me to say a few words regarding the kind of Graham which I write. In the *Phonographic World* for November, Mr. Edward F. Underhill states that the stenographer never lived who wrote Graham's shorthand according to his Second Reader, who was able to do verbatim work and read his notes. I think this is rather an extreme view of the case. In the *Student's Journal* for December, Mr. William D. Bridge, of Boston, Mass., makes this statement: "If we do not at all time write in the briefest forms given in the Revised Hand-book, we can certainly employ the larger portion of the brevity-providing principles of that marvelous book." I think this is the proper view to take of the Graham system. My exposition of the Graham System is not by any manner of means the exceedingly brief condensed form exhibited in the Second Reader, but I do use reporting word-signs freely and many reporting principles. I believe I write very nearly the character of Graham shorthand which is written by the majority of Graham writers, and it is a style of Graham which is admirably adapted to the needs of the reporter. It is brief enough for a high rate of speed and very legible. I endeavor to make no departures from Graham. I seek not to detract one iota from the honor due the author of the system by which I earn my livelihood, and I publish no text-book or other phonographic material which is designed to interfere in any way with either the honor or the emoluments due the author or publisher of the Graham Hand-book. It is true I publish a book entitled "Andrew's Graded Sentence Book of Graham's Standard Phonography," but this book consists merely of a larger number of sentences systematically arranged giving application of the principles of Graham shorthand as they are enunciated in the Hand-book, and I am pleased to say that this large list of sentences can be used equally well with the Revised Hand-book.

Key.

LETTER NO. 29.

HERBERT CONGER, ESQ.,

Dixmont, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 2d inst. was duly received. I have no specific information relative to the stock of the Southern Electric Co. It has²⁵ fluctuated greatly during the last six months, and there has

not been much market for it. I have known of some selling as low as³⁰ thirty cents on the dollar. Last Monday fifty shares were sold at sixty cents. I am unable to advise you further as to the value of¹⁵ the stock, but if you are willing to sell at about sixty cents I think I can find a purchaser. The Company has not paid¹⁰⁰ any dividends since last July, and it hardly seems possible that it will be able to pay any for some time to come. One thing¹²⁵ is certain, however, and that is the fact that this Company owns several very valuable franchises, and soon as times pick up a little, this¹⁰⁰ stock is bound to advance, and if you can manage to carry it, I believe it would be to your advantage to do so. (174 words).

Very respectfully yours,

* * *

LETTER NO. 30.

CHARLES LEPPER, ESQ.,

City Recorder, Kansas City, Mo.

DEAR SIR: Complying with Section Seven of an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance Authorizing the Construction and Maintenance of a Street Railway²⁵ in the city of Kansas City,'" passed April 1, 1891, by the city council of the city of Kansas City, and approved⁵⁰ April 10, 1891, by Hon. William Goffe Brown, Mayor; all the conditions and provisos, as well as the grant intended to be⁷⁵ conferred, is hereby accepted by the Kansas City Street Railway Co. (87 words).

Very respectfully yours,

Kansas City Street Railway Co.,

Per DAVID B. JOHNS,

Vice-President.

* * *

LETTER NO. 31.

GEORGE D. FOX, ESQ.,

Morganza, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of the 3d inst., I will say that we have not yet made the transfer from horse-power to electricity on the Morganza Street Railway. The contracts are all let for the²⁵ electrical equipment of the road, and we hope to have the electric cars running⁵⁰ this summer. At that time, if you wish to make some arrangement about advertising in the cars, I will be pleased to take the matter⁷⁵ up in detail.

Regretting that I cannot accede to your request at present, I remain, (90 words).

Very respectfully yours.

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/ ~ L. M. H. O. S. P. M. T. K. D.
P. M. H. K. L. G. J. O. E. - W. R.
C. , M. H. - > J. M. - > M. P.
J. M. B. / L. - L. - M. C. H. L.
L. L. - > L. G. J. M. L. R. L. -
M. L. H. T. - / L. L. / M. J. M.
30. J. M. L. P. M. P. M. H. L. M. L.
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WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

THE STENOGRAPHER

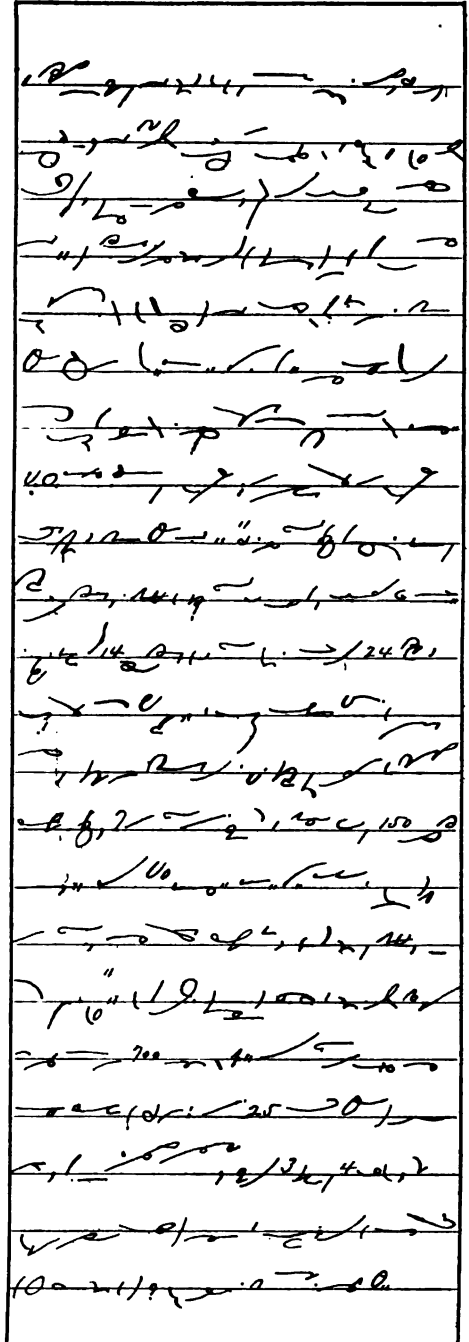
Key to Cross' Eclectic Shorthand.

Written by W. B. Wicks,
No. 700 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To the comparatively few writers of this system in the East, and to the many throughout the West, where it is much better known, this page will be somewhat of a surprise, but, to every true Eclectic, it will be an acceptable visitor, if for no other reason, because we desire to see familiar faces. In comparison with other systems it is an infant, in age, and has, so far, not been taken up by any business school in this section, but has been taught at the Pennsylvania R. R. Branch of the Y. M. C. Association for several years, with marked success, as shown by the following extract from the report (made by Mr. Geo. H. Marcy, Chairman of Educational Committee) of the commencement exercises of the educational department, printed in *The Penn. R. R. Men's News*. "While the other classes accomplished as much as time of patrons would permit, the stenography and typewriting classes did so well as to deserve special mention. The average attendance was fourteen scholars per night, and the class ended the session, with twenty-four participants in the dictation exercises, before the large audience.

"The sight was certainly gratifying and could not fail to impress all present with the growing importance of our work, and the practical results accomplished, seven having written up to the standard speed—150 words per minute. We congratulate Mr. N. C. Davis, the efficient instructor of this class, for the excellent results obtained, and his system of stenography known as the Cross Eclectic." Anyone wishing information in reference to this system I will be pleased to have address me, No. 700 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.

We claim its superiority for several reasons, among which are: Having twenty-five separate letters in its alphabet; has no vertical characters; writes with three instead of four directions; uses connective vowels similar in form to the consonants; with a single exception, a light line system, and in writing every word the pen makes the first letter.



Longley's Style of Pitman's Phonography.

Key.

RICHARDSON, Wash., Oct. 1, 1894.

Elias Longley, Los Angeles, Cal. :

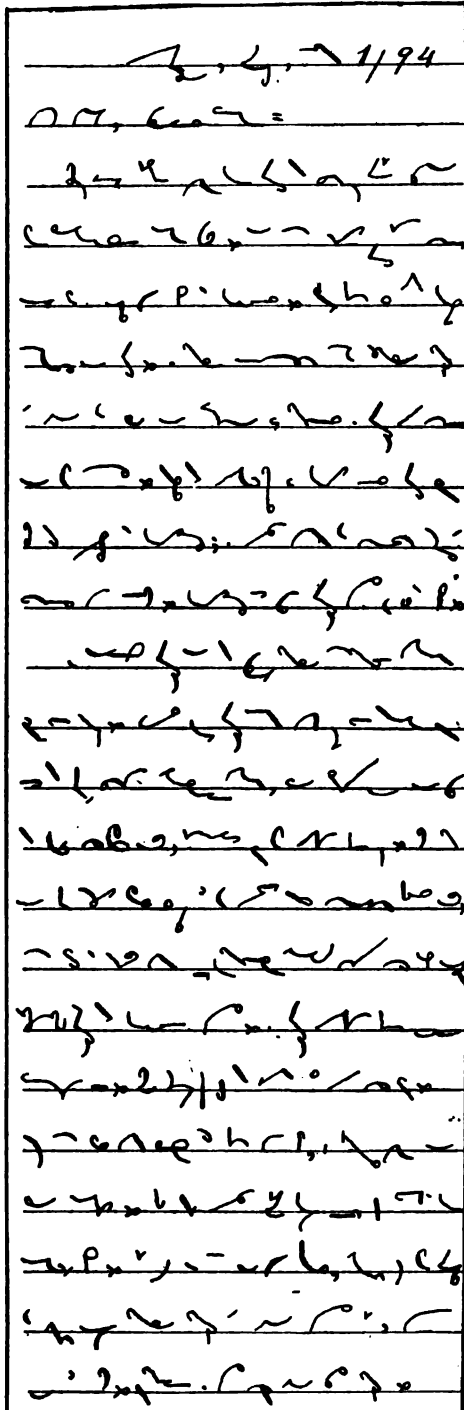
DEAR SIR : I expect to leave for Japan by steamer China, sailing from San Francisco, November 6th. On my return to Japan I will make a new effort to introduce your system of phonetics. I believe the time is ripe for such a movement in Japan. The present cumbersome method of expressing printed and written thoughts is not in harmony with the progress the Japanese are making in other matters. Besides, by the revision of the treaties with foreign countries, Japan is to be thrown open to the residence of foreigners ; the result will be that many more Europeans and Americans will go there. Foreigners cannot use the Japanese letters without years of study.

To Anglicize the Japanese language by using the present imperfect alphabet would be a great pity. Whereas, if the Japanese can be led to see the great benefit to be gained by adopting a simple and philosophical alphabet, one superior to any in use by even the most civilized nations, I am inclined to believe they will readily take to it. Their principle in adopting Western civilization is to choose what they regard the best among the most advanced nations. My plan of operation will be to get a few of the progressive and influential literary men interested in the subject of transliteration of Japanese by the phonetic letters. The Japanese readily take to anything clearly good. They are not so much tied down by habit as are most people.

Whether my efforts will be successful or not time will tell, but I propose to leave no stone unturned. Whatever be the result, I shall not fail to give you due credit for inventing the system. (Rather amending and promoting the system.—E. L.) I wish to act under your advice, and if you see other changes that should be made in your present printed and written letters, I would like to know what they are. To be practical, the letters must be written as well as printed. If you will kindly send me any books, etc., bearing on the subject, I shall return to you their price. I wish to get a list of the modes representing the forty-three sounds of our present letters and their combinations ; also, any other aids that will be needed to present the subject to the Japanese.

Yours truly,

C. CARROTHERS.



Shorthand at Home.

By the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER.

MY DEAR PUPIL: I will imagine that you are working away at home, faithfully, patiently, perseveringly. You have mastered the names of the consonants, so that you can repeat them rapidly and correctly; you can utter the sounds of the vowels and of the diphthongs in their proper order without the slightest hesitation. You can write the consonant stems quickly and accurately. You can place the vowel sounds before and after the consonant stems with certainty and precision.

You are now ready to go ahead. If you are earnestly interested in your study, you will find yourself constantly at work, whenever you have leisure, analyzing words into their elementary sounds and representing to your mind's eye, if you cannot write them down, the proper shorthand signs for these sounds. You will find yourself doing this in odd moments; when you ride upon the street cars you will involuntarily find your fingers tracing the signs upon the palm of your hand or upon the seat by your side, and people who do not know you will look at you and wonder what is the matter with you, and those who do know you, will possibly think you are going out of your mind, until they hear that you are learning shorthand, and then the whole matter will become plain to them.

If you do not have this kind of enthusiasm which knows no obstacles, which rides over all obstructions, and studies and works, waking and sleeping, you will probably not make much of a success.

I add a few more words in longhand and in shorthand. Practice upon these words. Translate the shorthand into longhand and

compare with the longhand key; write from the longhand into shorthand and correct by the shorthand key. Write the words from dictation, vocalizing them carefully and revising and finding out why you have made mistakes.

Oath, ice, add, oar, oats, adz, ox, imp, itch, ate, awed, use, ooze, Owen, thaw, key, mice, toe, pie, joy, raw, show, boil, tile, meek, name, James, peck, pump, pack, pool, fowl, poem, piety, gaiety, peon, ideal.

Sit, soak, sad, chess, rose, gaze, soothe, voice, seem, nice, loose, news, desk, gossip, bask, noisome, massive, music, basis, losses, noses, accessory exhaust, stoop, boast, ghost, amazed, style, last, jester, boaster, vaster, imposter, shyster, Hester, Yule, yoke, young, wood, wag, witch.

MR. W. G. CHAFFEE, of Oswego, N. Y., who is one of the oldest teachers of shorthand and also one of the most successful which the country has produced, has made preparations for first-class instructions in Spanish, so that shorthand students may be able to fit themselves quickly and thoroughly to fill the demand which is now growing for English-Spanish amanuenses.

MR. JAMES M. LINGLE has reassumed personal control of his college of shorthand and typewriting, at No. 1330 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH F. DESMOND, of Philadelphia, has been appointed private stenographer to General Frank Reeder, Secretary of the Commonwealth.



MR. JAMES G. PUGH entered the Watson School, Baltimore, September 4; test made December 30. Mr. Pugh is a model pupil, and has attained his present proficiency "without haste; without rest" and without *repetition*. This was no ordinary test. The pupil was taken completely by surprise, as to the matter to be dictated (except as to the general subject), and was only allowed one chance at each trial. Mr. Pugh read it back instantly; his transcripts are uniformly excellent.

The significance of Mr. Pugh's notes does not lie in the number of words written, for with pencil and room to write he can do much better; but in the *extensive vocabulary* he has acquired in the time named, which enables him to stenograph any ordinary subject with ease and confidence. Within a year I have had several pupils who were quite a match for Mr. Pugh, so that some little credit must be due to the method of teaching. There is no "speeding" indulged in, in this school.

Key.

The reason why our present system of taxation does not operate satisfactorily can be stated in a word; although it is on the face

of it fair and simple, it is found in practice to be an impracticable theory, for a large portion of property escapes taxation, and that the property of those best able to bear the burdens of government, namely, the wealthy residents of cities. On the other hand, it is impossible to find this property, and to force men to make returns under oath, results invariably in perjury and demoralization, without discovery of property; on the other hand, federal laws over which our States—(107 words. Written in one minute, from dictation of new matter).

e r b. p
b b v p r
e z a c b r b
f s o r b u
y j e l l
i n i g z b
s q b b r h
f i o w e
e b e b e
b b q i f o
r r (e
u r g
l e i d n
i e f e g
b

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

No. 5.

The editor of the *Phonographic* reaches, we think, a perilous and giddy altitude of discriminative reply when he attempts, in the December 15, 1894, issue of his "Magazine," to trace Mr. Graham's phrases described in our No. 4, *which-were* and *such-were*—"were" implied by writing in third position—to the old, well-known phrase *as-it-were*.

One wonders whether he accomplished this remarkable achievement in aeronautics "all alone by himself," or whether it required the joint inflatory effort of all the intellectual capital of the Cincinnati establishment to compass this flight into cloud-land. It strikes us as one of the most delicious *non sequiturs* we have encountered for many a day; and we put it in that category partly in vindication of Mr. Benn Pitman himself. It would, indeed, be a startling example of the "irony of fate," if that gentleman were compelled to come to us for the vindication of *his* intellectual soundness and perspicacity.

The coming to *his* rescue was certainly not one of the things we had in contemplation, in beginning this series of articles; least of all that we should be called upon to save him from the unavoidable inferences raised by the contentions of his own collaborator in the Phonographic Institute. But let us see where the editor's contention does place him; and in doing so, let us assume, for the sake of simplicity, that the editor really does believe that the phrases we named were legitimately derivable from, and inevitably or reasonably suggested by, this old phrase *as-it-were*. The editor says Mr. Pitman himself published this old phrase in 1853. Lest it might be thence inferred that Mr. Benn Pitman then *originated* it or first publicly presented it, let us here say that the editor does not go far enough back into phonographic history, for we can show him the same phrase, represented by the same sign, in a phonographic text-book of four years earlier date—a date anterior to that at which Mr. Benn Pitman published anything whatever, so far as the shorthand bibliographies show; so, he had the phrase to work on—had it to extort from it all the lessons and forms and phrases reasonably

derivable from it, for years. Plainly, it we concede what our friend is claiming, we do it at the expense of throwing contumely on Mr. Benn Pitman; for if the phrases we cited as examples of borrowing from Graham, were so necessarily and obviously deducible from the old 1849 phrase, then the phonographic author who did not see this was stupid. So, it is very plain what sort of a category the editor places Mr. Benn Pitman in, if we grant the tenability of his claim.

It strikes us as a little strange that our friend should persist in raising a Fool's Mountain on which to place his venerable associate; but his contention is clear, and the inference from it inevitable. His position must be uncomfortable; escaping Scylla, he encounters and becomes a victim to Charybdis. When he confronts the question of determining whether he will thus inferentially pillory and discredit Mr. Pitman, or will relinquish the contention that *as-it-were* illustrates the same principle that the phrases we cited involve, he is in the presence of a dilemma whose horns are as distinctly defined, if not as painful, as were those in the comic opera, the "Pearl of Pekin," where the unfortunate hero of the piece was told that he could be beheaded or burned; he could have his choice—"chop, or roast!" How much more to his credit it would have been had he manfully *admitted*, what is so clearly obvious, that the phrases mentioned were *not* necessarily derivable from *as-it-were*; that *as-it-were* form was probably thought of because of its involved *as*, the sign for which was a circle on the line, requiring that the phrase be thrown down to third position! And in order that he may do something to atone for his inferential imputations on Mr. Pitman's ability to discover an analogy or to draw an inference, and also that he may withdraw from his untenable position, we suggest to him that, to the best of our knowledge, the lamp still "holds out to burn," for those who duly repent.

In order that we may render him all the aid possible, in coming to the conclusion that he may as well make a clean confession, we take the liberty of suggesting that the phrases legitimately derivable from *as-it-were*, if any were derivable, would not have been *such-are*, *such-were*, two of those cited by us, but *as-which-are*, *as-which-were*. And this is, perhaps, as suitable a place as

any at which to remind him that he has wholly failed, thus far, to notice our observation as to *ought* and *would* phrases, that on Mr. Parkhurst's own suggestion, and his treatment of the F-V-Hook, half-lengthening the attendant strokes, *several of the phrases mentioned could not possibly have been constructed*; that Mr. Graham was obliged to disregard, repudiate, go counter to, that suggestion and that treatment, in order to construct those phrases. And it may be further observed that he would have been equally obliged to go counter to another suggestion as to *ought*, considerably antedating Mr. Parkhurst's; that it would have been impossible to construct some of the phrases in accordance with a certain previously suggested phrase-form. As applicable to the examples *such-are*, *such-were*, *which-are*, *which-were*, it will be interesting to now note whether the editor will repeat the solemn farce—which might possibly pass muster with his student readers, but could not deceive experienced experts—of attributing Mr. Pitman's non-use of these phrases which he claims result from *as-it-were*, to the potent and all-controlling influence of that astonishing "conservatism" that, in imagination, the editor has heretofore endowed his associate with! In the present case the the maintenance of that "conservatism" must have been very painful, for it was persisted in for a dozen long years—1849 to 1861!

Our friend charges us with having re-threshed some old straw, in our December communication. We have no apology to make. We have no doubt any recurrence to any topic touched upon, where he has failed to meet the issue, will strike him in this unpleasant way. We shall not be deterred from occasionally adverting to instances—not necessarily to *all* the instances—in which he has failed to meet our charge. In other words, we shall make a reasonably earnest effort to "hold him up to the rack," however strenuous his efforts, by charging repetitions or anything else, to dodge the points he cannot meet.

He seems to have some doubt as to what we consider a *principle* and what a *device*—a distinction not needed to be explained, but which we think we can make clear to any reader of fair comprehension. Perhaps a concrete illustration will best suffice, and

we recur to the *as-it-were* phrase, as it was published for several years preceding the date the editor gives for Mr. Pitman's presentation of it, and also as it was published in the Pitman & Prosser "*Manual and Vocabulary*," copyrighted in 1853. It appears during that time, and for some years later, as a sort of exceptional, half-arbitrary phrase; though its sign involved two well-known grammalogue forms—S-circle for *as*, and T-stroke for *it*. It stood alone, by itself, unrelated; it was not discovered that it involved any principle that could be applied generally, or in the construction of forms for cognate phrases. It was merely a useful *device* for the one often occurring phrase, which probably every Pitman writer has used many times. We do not see how, as thus used in this special, isolated, unrelated manner, it could be claimed to involve any *principle*, so far as the *were* was concerned. If the phrase *as-it-ARE* would have made sense, probably that would have been the phrase for which the form would have been used. As it is, it is certainly a *device*, and a useful one—for a frequently occurring phrase; and the sign might well be designated merely a *device* for that phrase. The text-books laid down no *principle* as involved in it, and it is safe to say that none as to *were* is involved in it. Perhaps the *which-are*, *which-were*, *such-are*, *such-were* signs might be said to involve a principle—that of distinguishing, by position, between *are* and *were*, uniformly expressed; but, of course, there is nothing of that kind in *as it were*; it is not distinguished from anything, or exhibited as being related to anything else.

We think a principle—of narrow application, to be sure—is involved in the four phrases we have cited; though this is immaterial to our discussion, for the question of borrowing would not be affected by denying that there was any *principle* involved and claiming they were merely *correlated devices*; for our change applies to principles and devices, equally. Evidently, too, all single unrelated word-signs or grammalogues may be classed as *abbreviatory devices*; as in the case of those, a considerable number of which first appeared in the Handbook, now appearing in the new *Companion* and in our friend's *Magazine*, from month to month. It is curious to note the number of word-signs whose key-words are printed

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in the *Companion*, in full-faced type, that are recognizable as having been first shown in the Hand-book, abbreviatory devices—resulting generally from the omitting of strokes that had previously been included.

Some rules have such a broad application that we need have no hesitation in calling them *principles*, and we may as well now illustrate this and give it an application to the present discussion.

We know that early in the history of phonography, though not so much then as later, it was not uncommon, in the use of abbreviated forms, to let one sign stand for different derivations of the same root or fundamental word; as (to take examples from the Pitman & Prosser work before mentioned), for *observe, observed, observation; proficient, proficiency; punish, punishment; temper, temperance, temperate, temperature*. So far as we have discovered, this applied solely to word-signs or grammalogues; not to ordinary outlines where the foundation or root word-form contained all the consonants. Mr. Graham introduced a principle supplementing that which had been previously applied to a small number of grammalogues, applying to *verb forms generally* something new in phonography, expressed in the Hand-book in a passage now to be quoted. It was confined to expressing past tense by present tense form; did not include adding other modifications, as in the single sign for *public, publish, published, publication*. The statement is as follows:

"Past Tense.—It is usually allowable and advantageous for the reporter, when a stroke or more can be saved thereby, to represent the past tense of a verb by the form of the present tense; writing, for instance, Ses-Pend instead of Ses-Pen-Ded, for *suspended*; Stend, instead of Sten-Ded, for *extended*; and depending upon the context for the distinction between the tenses. (b). This principle may be employed in very many cases, in representing the past tense of verbs not belonging to the list of sign-words; as in writing Net-¹Met, for *intimated*; Ent-²End for *intended*; Ter-³Ment, for *tormented*; Ray-²Grd, for *regarded*; Kay-¹Net, for *acquainted*; Rays-Ret, for *resorted*." [Hand-book, first edition, page 168; remark 8].

In its extension to verb forms *generally*—that is, as not confined to grammalogues, it was a Graham principle, and one which the new *Companion* abundantly illustrates the use of; as, in form for *adopted* (page 54); *surrounded* (page 58); *illustrated* (page 58);

questioned (page 58); *neglected* (page 60); *advanced* (page 64, an adjective, written same as *advance*); *debated* (page 65); *attempted* (page 66); *instigated* (page 68); *permitted* (page 68); *provided* (page 70); *established* (page 72, form for *establish*)—not to pursue the reference further. And this is not all; it is only the beginning; for the *Phonographic Magazine*, in its Exercises, is continually exhibiting this adoption of the principle, as to signs *not* grammalogues.

A friend (not a Graham writer) who is keeping track of this discussion, who is one of the best known and admittedly one of the most expert shorthand writers in the country, who thinks our friend's citation of the *as-if were* phrase a "quibble," calls our attention to the use, in pages 373-4 of the *Magazine*, issue of December 15th, extract from Cleveland's message, of present tense forms for past tense verbs as follows: form for *operate*, to represent *operated*; *resort*, for *resorted*; *afford*, for *afforded*; *deplete*, for *depleted*; *provide*, for *provided*; *augment*, for *augmented*; *designate*, for *designated*; *present*, for *presented*.

As we have already pointed out, we are not affected, in this discussion, by the question, arising as to anything, whether certain forms illustrate the application of a principle, or whether they are mere devices, very limited in their scope; because our allegation of borrowing from Graham referred to both principles and devices, and the editor's challenge also referred to both principles and devices. The burthen of proof is on *him* to establish that anything shown to have been borrowed, is *neither* a device *nor* illustrative of a principle. The Hand-book showed many single word-signs considerably more abbreviated than were those that had previously appeared for the same words; they may have involved, strictly speaking, mere *devices*, by the omission of needless strokes that had before been considered needful in the writing of the particular words. The abbreviatory work, in order to be safe and useful, would consist in so studying words and forms as to reach the conclusion that certain strokes or attachments could safely be omitted; the *picking out*—a most important and worthy work—of certain words whose forms were safely susceptible of such abbreviation. This susceptibility might occur in connection with the omission, *after* certain

strokes or hooks, of other attachments that had previously been thought necessary; and if the omission could be applied to *several* words terminating similarly—that is, if a *rule of omission* could be constructed as to those, or could be illustrated by sufficiently numerous examples to impress upon the mind of the learner that after certain syllables certain following syllables could be safely left unrepresented, and to be inferred—so much the better.

This, Mr. Graham did, with reference to a number of words in which SHN and CV followed N-sound; the device of omission of the SHN or CV being particularly conducive to facility where the easiest way of writing the immediately preceding syllables was by use of an N-hook, as in the forms, here taken from the new *Companion* at the pages shown in parenthesis:—*suspension* (pages 75, 85), *consistency* (page 98), *constancy* (page 97), *circumstantial* (page 98, letting *tial* be similarly inferred), *constituency* (page 99). We find, at page 30, of the *Companion*, this in part expressed in paragraph v: “*-tial-ly, tiale, tiation* (omitted after *n*-hook),” illustrative words following; but without the statement of any rule, a learner of ordinary apprehension would, from the examples cited, construct his own rules applicable to similar cases; and would be quite sure to write *apprehension, comprehension, extension*, as Graham does, with the last syllable in each case left unwritten, and to be inferred or understood. We do not know of even *any isolated* case in which the SHN was implied after *n*-hook in this way, before the *Hand-book* appeared; but if there were a *single one* found, it would not deprive Mr. Graham of the credit of having, by the extension of the idea and the number of his examples, first shown by himself, established the principle or rule now so generally followed by writers who have kept up with phonographic improvements. Probably the editor will himself admit that these forms as now shown in the *Companion*, were first shown in the *Hand-book*. We find not one of them in the Pitman & Prossor “*Manual and Vocabulary*,” dated 1855, three years prior to the issuance of the *Hand-book*.

The above shows a device or rule for the omission of actual representation, by signs, of final syllables. We propose to next illustrate a still more important saving as appli-

cable to initial syllables where the *Companion* has very freely adopted forms first shown in the *Hand-book*. There is a single isolated phrase-sign to be found in a publication of several years before Mr. Benn Pitman appeared on the stage as an author, which the editor may claim must inevitably have suggested this principle next to be described, which Mr. Graham has extensively applied, and which the new *Companion* to a considerable extent copies; but it had apparently no suggestiveness to the Pitmans. Having reached our limit of space, we reserve this and other matters to be shown in the March number.

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

Swelled Head.

There is no kind of disease so prevalent on the American continent as that of swelled head. In certain sections, as in certain occupations, it is epidemic; and the laws of common sense and good breeding seem powerless to quarantine the evil. I am sorry to observe some indications that the malady is beginning to gain a foothold even in the shorthand profession. The usual symptoms of the distemper are bad enough, in all conscience, but when they have become complicated, in grown persons, with a virulent type of that form of patriotic hysteria known as Anglophobia, the case is well nigh hopeless.

One of the most prominent of our shorthand publications, under the heading of “Bogus Speed Tests,” has been seeking to justify its right to exist, of late, by boasting of the incomparable skill of American reporters—by issuing windy challenges, after the manner of the patrons of the prize ring, by abusing English reporters and refusing to admit their skill—and by shaking imaginary greenbacks under the noses of our foreign friends. And then, having worked himself into a fury over his fight with this rag baby of his own begetting, the editor exultingly declares that he does not believe “Johnny Bull will consent to lock horns with Uncle Sam, on this issue.”

Now, it seems to me, that this kind of thing, even in this age of exceeding cheapness, and in so cheap a periodical as that to which I allude, is very cheap talk indeed. I have known people who talk in this way to exhibit marvellous powers of self-restraint in the presence of the foe.

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There is a curious propensity on the part of some otherwise quite sane people to regard other nations than their own as though they were distinct persons or individuals. John Bull, for instance, is spoken of by them as a veritable, and very odious personality, who must needs be chastised for whatsoever deeds have been done by him in the flesh, no matter how long ago. He is a monster of iniquity and guile, who should be wiped off the face of the earth. It never seems to strike these patriotic critics that, after all, the English nation is but an aggregation of human atoms, possessed of the same virtues and vices as the rest of mankind—composed of flesh and blood like ourselves—and who laugh and weep, and feel and think, and toil and suffer just as we do in the great struggle for existence. Had it been the will of an All-wise Providence that our sanguinary editor should be born in smoky London town, he would doubtless have grown up to be a "bloody" Englishman of the deepest dye, and, worse than all, have actually been unable to see a reason why he should be ashamed of it.

Why should it be assumed that the old mother-land, which has given birth to some of the grandest ideas and grandest men that ever figured on the page of history—yea, verily, which even gave birth to our immaculate Uncle Sam himself—should be deemed incapable of bringing forth a first-class stenographer? Is the Anglo-Saxon race deficient in nerve and brain and pluck to do what any other race has ever done? Are the citizens of the United States of English origin inferior to those of any other class?

Permit me to express the humble opinion that our good friend the editor aforesaid (whom I greatly respect for his ability and his efforts in the past to uplift and dignify the shorthand profession), has no sufficient grounds on which to base his claim as to the vast superiority of the American speed champions. There is no more reason for discrediting the record made by Mr. Bunbury (even though it be superior to any record yet made on this side of the water), than that of Mr. Dement. What does this muscular shorthand amount to anyway? Are we not, most of us, a little sick of all this twaddle about record-breaking? Don't we know that the best shorthand work in

this country, or any other, is not done by record-breakers, and that it needs something more than the ability to spill a quart of ink over a ten-acre lot, in sixty seconds, to make a really first-class stenographer?

Then again, why should Mr. Bunbury be threatened with sudden death unless he packs his grip and comes over to America to meet our flyers here? Why should not Mr. Dement be denounced because he does not take a reef in the "sail of his Anti-Christ," and at once set out for England? There is no recognized champion of the world who has the right to dictate terms to all-comers—in fact, there is no recognized champion of America that I have ever heard of. Mr. Dement has only met in public competition, and in five-minute spins, three or four of the vast army of stenographers in the United States. He has proved his capacity to write very fast for a limited space of time upon court testimony, and to read Chinese notes, which nobody else on earth can read; but who knows whether he can stand the pressure of a more extended test? I do not believe Mr. Dement has the cheek (though he has more cheek than the average man) to claim that he can write 250 words a minute for ten minutes, from any kind of original matter.

In all the good words our editor has said of Mr. Irland, of the Congressional staff, I fully concur—especially when they are true. I feel it an honor to be entitled to call him my personal friend. In my judgment he has no superior in this country, as a rapid and finished reporter. I know he showed himself very "rapid" indeed in a speed contest with a bull moose, down here last fall; though the moose was very much more "finished" than Freddy was. I know also that Mr. Irland claims no such speed for "continuous work," as 250 words a minute; that he has long since abandoned the juvenile pastime of twisting the lion's tail; that he has a very high respect, indeed, for some of the English shorthand men, and feels that the issue of a contest with them would be extremely dubious, from the American point of view.

I would like very much, myself, to witness this battle of the knights of Faber, just as I would to see a good, honest dog-fight, but I do not think abuse or boasting are factors that are likely to bring about this result.

Let us permit our English friends to have, like the goat that tackled the grindstone, the courage of their convictions. Let us cease to wave our moss-covered greenbacks in the breeze. Let us remember that kindness and courtesy, even if they suffice not for Heaven, make a man fit to live on earth. Let us eschew the pride that goeth before a fall. Let us try to treat the bumptious Briton as a man and a brother. Let us take heed lest in scooping him we should be scooped. Let us seek to do him up, as we would wish to be done up ourselves. Thus may we escape, perhaps, the full measure of the woe that will otherwise be ours, when we are forced to read this epitaph :

"He buried our Isaac way out in the woods,
In a beautiful hole in the ground,
Where the bumble-bees buzz and the wood-peckers sing,
And the straddle-bugs tumble around."

FRANK H. RISTEEN.

Fredericton, N. B., January 15.

Typewriters for the Blind.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
105 S. Ninth St., Continental Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1895.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, ESQ.,
603 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: On page 28 of the January issue of THE STENOGRAPHER, there is a communication, in Mr. Torrey's department, from Alexander & Brother, San Francisco, agents of the Smith Premier, relative to a machine which they have constructed for the blind. We know how difficult it is for you to keep posted in advance on all subjects regarding typewriters, and we write this letter merely to post you regarding that feature of the business, as the account of Alexander Brothers' efforts in this direction is exceedingly slow reading to those familiar with the typewriter business.

The raised letters for the Remington machine were originated some years ago, and after considerable experience the blind preferred the ordinary keyboard. The theory about raised letters is that operators can pick out the keys easier, but the facts are that they only want this guidance during the time of learning, and there is no question but that it is an advantage to a beginner, but it is quite a nuisance after a blind person

has become familiar with the keyboard. The blind soon and easily learn to operate the machine so fast that the fingers will not rest upon the keys long enough to enable them to distinguish the letters, and raised letters make a very ugly surface for the fingers to strike.

We had the other day, and may perhaps reproduce for advertising purposes, a letter from a blind man which was almost perfectly written. It was a letter written in the ordinary course of business, upon an ordinary machine, and no one could have told from an inspection of it that it was not written by some one possessed with full sight.

With kindest regards and very best wishes for a Happy New Year, we are,

Yours very truly,

WYCKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT.
SOBY.

A Manual of Educational and Business Typewriting.

BY D. KIMBALL, Publisher, 113 Adams Street, Chicago, Ills.

This book of 224 pages, provides instruction and practice drill in spelling, syllabication, and accent upon over 20,000 of the commonest words, including names of persons and places, and over 1,600 frequently occurring business phrases and expressions, with exercises in many kinds of composition showing forms and arrangements of simple, technical and difficult matter pertaining to the various occupations and departments of business, arranged in over 160 progressively graded lessons. The words in the vocabulary are so arranged that the student can, if desired, write in beside them the shorthand form used, and so make it his shorthand dictionary.

It also gives detailed and illustrated directions for the care and operation of several kinds of typewriters, with special lessons arranged for the key-boards of the principal machines. Designed for use in public and private schools, and for home study, as well as a helpful hand-book for reference and use by all students, teachers and writers. Full of useful things. No brief description can do it justice; it must be seen and used to be appreciated.

Sample pages sent on request to Mr. Kimball, as above.

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CHICAGO, January 15th, 1895.

EDITOR STENOGRAPHER :

The January number of THE STENOGRAPHER is at hand, and it is chuck full of good things for stenographers. I was very much pleased with your article on the requirements of the amanuensis; you've hit the nail on the head. Mr. Smith's article on "Read Your Notes," was also good. I think the tendency among shorthand teachers is to put too much stress on writing, and not enough on reading. For my part, I would rather have a stenographer who could write one hundred words per minute, and read his notes rapidly, thus enabling him to transcribe them without hesitation, than one who could write one hundred and thirty words per minute and would waste two thirds of his time in trying to decipher his outlines while at the machine.

Wishing THE STENOGRAPHER continued success, I am,

Yours very truly,

VERN G. STOVER.

(In charge of advanced shorthand work in Byrant's Business College.)

AMONG the prominent applicants for favor is the fountain pen made by the New England Selling Co. They guarantee that it will not leak. See advertisement elsewhere.

THE Hammond Typewriter Co. has been awarded the contract for furnishing the Quartermaster's Depot at New York with 25 typewriters at \$60 each, and \$18.07 for reconstructing. The bids were received in response to circular letter, and this firm was the lowest bidder.

WE are under obligations to Mr. C. E. Hutchings for a marked copy of the *Phonographic World*, containing his excellent paper on "Dangerous Expedients." Mr. Hutchings very wisely discourages the advisability of omitting the ing dot or stroke, or the com dot, which is recommended by many of the Benn Pitman teachers. We remember being much interested in a question by Thomas Allen Reed, some years ago, in reference to the dangerous habit of omitting the con dot and the ing dot from words, when he asked an exponent how he would write *conveying* as, after he omitted the con dot and the ing dot as well as the vowel, there would be nothing left but a letter V to indicate his three-syllable word.

WELCUM, brother Tombo, to the ranks of *practical* orthographic reformers. Such you show yourself to be by having the key to your Gabelsberger notes, on page 48 of THE STENOGRAPHER for January, printed with the shorter spellings of the Century Dictionary. Prbbably most members of the stenographic profession favor, theoretically, a revision of our illogical and unreasonable orthografy, but from one or other of the causes mentioned by Dr. Wayland, they giv no practical help. Who next will assist in educating the compositors in printing offices to an understanding of the shorter spellings? Messrs. Pitman, Longley, Torrey, Hemperley, Bishop, Watson, *et. al.*, fall into line; show your faith by your wurks, or tel us plainly the reason why.

ELIZA B. BURNZ.

Publishers' Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas.

Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

WE can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

If any of our readers have copies of THE STENOGRAPHER, volumes 1 and 2 to sell, or exchange, we would be pleased to hear from them.

1895 Outlook.

Straws shows which way the wind blows, and the number of large orders already placed for supplies indicate that the production of typewriters next season will be fully as large as anticipated by the most sanguine. Cushman & Denison, who make oilers for the leading manufacturers and jobbers, are very much rushed on '95 orders and will carry a larger stock than ever before.

They will make the "Perfect" Pocket Oiler even better than at present. In spite of the tendency to use cheaper material the "Perfect" Oiler will be used with almost all the really high grade typewriters. This firm also make large quantities of excellent medium grade oilers.

The Stereographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VII.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1895.

NUMBER 3.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER X. SUCCESS.

*Didst thou never hear
That things ill got have bad success?*

—Shakespeare.

THE difference between the elements comprising *legitimate* and *illegitimate* success is as wide and marked as that between light and darkness. Over the one hovers the *Star of Peace*, while the other is enveloped by the perils of "danger's troubled night." It is *well* to keep in mind this difference, that we may not be deceived by the disguise worn by illegitimate success, which so often beguiles mortals into false and flimsy paths, causing them to unwittingly lament their own seeming lack of luck, as they erroneously and enviously view the fine plumage with which these shallow-pated pretenders of success bedeck themselves, failing to observe the utter worthlessness and vanity of such ill-gotten dross, and the eventual vexation of spirit which is the unhappy, but not unrequited, lot of the foolish followers of non-substantial and illegitimate success. The ocean of life lying between this visible and the invisible world, is as tempest-tossed and treacherous as the sea that separates the Old World from the New. My dear amanuensis friend, the harbor of youth is the last haven of security where you will touch before you embark upon the long and perilous voyage. Look *well* to the seaworthiness of the life-craft of your choosing, lest later on, when in life's mid-ocean,

"The night is dark, and you are far from home,"

you bitterly bemoan having shipped in the wrong boat, and, tossed in the world's thick weather and the sins of its sea, no opportunity availeth to change, and there is no "kindly light, amid the encircling gloom, to lead you on."

* * *

"It is success that colors all in life ;
Success makes fools admired, makes villains honest.

All the proud virtue of this vaunting world
Fawns on success and power, howe'er acquired."

This is the scow of illegitimate success—gorgeous without and giddy within—and will never reach that serene and shining shore where all tears shall be forever wiped from the eyes. Such success is as fleeting as the flowers, as fickle as fashion, as false as the forger. How manifold the temptations to youth to step aboard this boat.

Don't! *Don't!* DON'T!

* * *

"With consciences satisfied with the discharge of duty, no consequences can harm you. There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disregarded. A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty performed, or duty violated, is still with us, for our happiness or our misery. If we say the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light, our obligations are yet with us. We cannot escape their power nor fly from their presence. They are with us in this life, will be with us at its close ; and in that scene of inconceivable solemnity, which lies yet farther onward, we shall still find ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of duty to pain us wherever it has been violated, and to console us so far as God may have given us grace to perform it."—Webster's Tribute to Duty.

Henry Watterson, a profound writer, speaker and scholar, says this is the grandest utterance ever spoken by mortal lips.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

In "Consciousness of Duty" you may rightly recognize the graceful contour of the ship "Legitimate Success." This is a safe, stanch, seaworthy ship, which will afford you a sure and satisfactory voyage.

September 3, 1879, General McClellan wrote to his friend Barlow: "I fancy, Sam, that we will never reach that 'land where it is always afternoon' in any ship built by mortal hand." How true! And the builder and maker of the ship "Legitimate Success," is God. This is the only safe ship to sail in, and her chart (Webster's Tribute to Duty, based upon the 139th Psalm) is substantially successful to sail by.

All aboard!

* * *

Sir William Blackstone, in that marvelous and mighty chapter on the law (to which the writer has heretofore made reference), fixed the foundation of "Laws in General" on the three immutable attributes of the Creator, viz: *Power, Wisdom, Goodness*.

God was the perfect pattern firmly fixed in the minds of the framers of the constitutions of the two greatest governments in the world—England and the United States. Divinely inspired was their wisdom! Power, Wisdom, Goodness! This is the *perfection* of government! *Power exercised in wisdom for good*—this is God, as the writer sees Him who is invisible.

* * *

"So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him."

—*Holy Bible*.

Therefore, to be Godlike is also the *perfection of manhood*; and the Christ was that *perfect man*, for he, the Son of God, was the earthly exemplification of *power exercised in wisdom for good*.

This is the writer's doctrine of the secret of success—legitimate success, which is the only success worth having. Power, Wisdom, Goodness! To acquire these three great attributes of the Infinite Creator should be the endeavor of every finite creature. Sure and steadfast success is the certain possession of all those thus created in "the image of God." You may call this preaching, if you like, but it is the *only standard* by which to measure men and women—the *only standard* by which to measure success—both now and forever.

In concluding this chapter, we quote what we are pleased to call Blackstone's Guide to life:

"Such, among others, are these principles: That we should live honestly, should hurt nobody, and should render to every one his due; to which three general precepts Justinian reduced the whole doctrine of law."

And we are told, by the learned Christian, in his translation of Justinian's Institutes: "I should presume to think that *honeste vivere* signifies to live *honourably*, and that this precept was intended to comprise that class of duties of which the violations are ruinous to society, as drunkenness, debauchery, profaneness, extravagance, gaming, etc."

* * *

Dear reader, may the truths inscribed in these poorly penned paragraphs be acceptable unto you. Think over them, speak of them, live by them, act on them. They are the way, the truth and the life of legitimate success. However rough and stormy life's sea, your safety is always assured. And then, "*Respite finem*."

"O my soul's joy!

If after every tempest come such calms,
May the winds blow till they have waken'd death!

And let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus-high and duck again as low
As hell's from heaven! If it were now to die,
'Twere now to be most happy; for I fear
My soul hath her content so absolute
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate."—*Shakspeare*.

Juxtaposition.

By ISAAC S. DEMENT.

THIS principle of shorthand system-building is one of the most profitable, as it requires but small mental effort to use it, and adds a very material per cent. of increase to the speed. It has been overloaded by some authors, and almost ignored by others.

The two most desirable applications of it are in reference to the line of writing and a preceding outline or character.

Its general application results in the elision of two words in either case—to the in the first, and of the in the second instance

Some authors have broadened its use to the indication of *to a* and *of a*. It seems that the definite and indefinite article should not be thus left to the intellectual capacity of the reader of the notes, and any doubt in the mind of the writer as to the legibility of the notes he is making, reduces his speed.

The following rules have proved of great value, and destroy all ambiguity or uncertainty.

1. *To the* and *of the* should be indicated by juxtaposition.

2. *To* and *o* may be indicated by juxtaposition, when *to the* or *of the* cannot be read from such indication.

3. In doubtful cases, *to* or *of* should be represented by the word-sign or the f-hook.

The broadened application of this principle is one of the pitfalls into which the writer of "Simon pure" Graham is, at least, liable to fall. The youthful aspirant for honors as a reporter (who, as a rule, follows implicitly the dictation of his author), has often had his ardor dampened and his faith in the legibility of abbreviated shorthand very much shaken by the uncertain statements and rules set forth in the Handbook, in reference to this matter. Thousands of cases may be cited, where the broad use of this principle as there announced has brought upon the head of the unsuspecting and confiding tyro the wrath of an enraged employer. A few instances will suffice for illustration. Our sympathies must be with the anxious witness, who feels indignant at finding an indefinite statement made positive. If he had said: "I went to a house" (not the house in question), and the reporter made him say, "I went to the house" (meaning the house in question, without doubt), we can but feel his anger was justified. And if, in detailing a conversation occurring between himself and two other men, he had said: "He said to him" (meaning the third party), and the reporter had printed in his transcript: "He said to me," we must condole with him.

These instances will readily bring to the mind of the reporter many others of equal importance, which are entirely excusable under the rules as laid down in the book above referred to.

Too many variations or exceptions render a rule, such as the one under discussion, of very little value. This can readily be proven

by an inspection of the notes of our reporters who commenced their experience as disciples of Graham, where it will be discovered that the benefits of this principle of abbreviated shorthand are ignored, because of the uncertainty which has arisen from an attempt at the broadened application of it.

The first rule, as here laid down, should be made imperative, and the second only taken advantage of when the instance comes directly within its provisions. The benefit to be derived from a complete adoption of the first rule, is very easily demonstrated by writing a few pages of notes without applying it, and rewriting the same pages applying it fully. In the reporting of testimony, its usefulness becomes apparent at once, in a very large percentage of time-saving.

In the next issue of THE STENOGRAPHER the prefixing and affixing of oids shall have attention. This will be followed by some remarks upon word-signs and contractions.

Post Graduate Phonographic Study.

By H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburg, Pa.

MANY articles have been written upon the course or courses of study to be pursued by the student of phonography.

Many and devious are the ways leading to the desired goal of competency in shorthand and typewriting.

My purpose in this article is to deal with the stenographer *after* he has acquired his first position.

We all know that an inexperienced stenographer accepting employment for the first time, very often accepts with it, as a natural concomitant, a small compensation. To state a very bare fact, in a very bare manner, primarily speaking, money is what we are all after. The stenographer is not different from other human beings, in this respect, and it is but natural that he should wish to receive a liberal remuneration for his services.

What course of study, then, can be pursued to increase the wage-earning abilities of the stenographer who is now occupying his first position?

First, it may frankly be stated, that there is not one stenographer, employed as such to-day, but would cheerfully accept an in-

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crease of salary if it were thrust upon him. But it is also true that there are comparatively few who are willing to put in the hard work and study necessary to obtain the increased competency, upon which the increased remuneration must depend.

A writer speaking from his own experience must necessarily draw upon that experience for the facts from which to adduce his conclusions, and hence my readers will kindly pardon any appearance of egotism which may follow hereafter. The suggestions which I am about to offer have been controlling elements governing my actions in every position which I ever held, and, in my own case, have always resulted in increased remuneration. The plan of study involves night work, and the phonographer who is not willing to spend a portion of his time each evening in study, may just as well stop here and turn to more interesting, though perhaps less instructive, reading.

We will base our suggestions upon the general hypothesis that every dictator has a vocabulary more or less circumscribed and peculiar to himself; and that every profession or mercantile pursuit has also its distinctive vocabulary. The stenographer should select from the letters or the dictation of his first day's work, the matter which is, in his judgment, the most technical, and take it home with him that night. First peruse this matter carefully and note the outlines, to be sure all are written properly. If you meet with a long, awkward outline, search your dictionary for a reporting word-sign to take its place. When you have rewritten the matter in this manner, being sure that every outline is written according to principle, then see if you cannot join some of the words in neat, legible phrases, but do not go to the extreme of trying to phrase everything. Let the phrasing come naturally, with a grammatical basis if possible. When you have thus prepared a correct copy of a portion of the matter dictated to you that day, then commence your practice for speed, writing each word, each phrase, and each sentence, many, many times. Then select a second and a third portion, and when you have acquired a perfect command of this amount of matter, you may retire to rest well satisfied that you are far more fully equipped for the coming day's work than you would have been had not this

course of study been pursued. The next day arrives. Your dictator commences. You are more familiar with the terms of the business, and you are more familiar with some of the characteristic phrases and expressions of the dictator; your work is performed with less fatigue and your notes are better written and more legible. As a natural sequence, your transcripts on the typewriter are furnished more quickly than the day before, with an increased satisfaction on the part of your employer.

This plan followed carefully, courageously, and honestly for two or three months, will probably give you a speed in excess of the ability of your employer to dictate. You have mastered his vocabulary and you have mastered the vocabulary of the business, and you are master of your situation. There can only be one result. Your employer must acknowledge your increased ability, and that acknowledgment must be accompanied by increased remuneration. He need not know of your evenings spent in practice; and above all, it is none of his business to know that your speed is limited, to a great extent, to *his* vocabulary and the technicalities of his business. He will very naturally think if you can take dictation as fast as *he* can talk, that you can take the dictation of any one at the same rate of speed. How erroneous that belief is, only we who have been through the mill know.

It may be that in a year's time you will have reached the limit of salary in that position; and let it thoroughly be understood that every position has its salary limit. A merchant is willing to pay a certain sum for a certain amount of work, but if the amount of work is limited, he will not ordinarily increase the compensation simply because the stenographer possesses a capacity to do more work than the position demands. The next point, then, is to seek another situation where greater demands are made upon the stenographer, and when one is obtained, go through the same course of study and practice, until you reach the salary limit of that position.

I fully understand that to follow the plan outlined above, one must deny himself many pleasures, and yet he need not make himself entirely a slave. He can reserve one or two evenings a week for judicious recreation. For my part, I cannot understand how some

stenographers are willing to work ploddingly along for a meager salary and spend their evenings entirely for pleasure, or in absolute idleness, and not in any degree for profit. They must realize that by self-denial and study for a year, the next year they would receive a larger salary and be able to purchase, as far as money can purchase, double the pleasures. As a general rule, the more money a man earns, the more comfortably he lives, and the more he enjoys life. A man working for an extremely small salary cannot afford to go anywhere, if it costs money to go; yet if he be a stenographer, the possibilities for increased remuneration, and increased ability to secure recreation, lie before him if he is willing to pay the inevitable price of hard work.

The gist of the matter is right here. In shorthand, as in everything else, in nine cases out of ten, the only way a man can advance his business interests is by working overtime. To paraphrase a well-known quotation: "Some men may be born great; some may have greatness thrust upon them; but a stenographer, to achieve greatness, must burn midnight oil to 'git thar.'"

I have used the masculine pronoun throughout the above article, but it is needless to say that the remarks apply with just as great a force to the young woman stenographer, providing her ambition lies above and beyond the ability to earn sufficient money to buy four bonnets a year.

THOMAS SNYDER, the well-known Remington typewriter agent, died at Pottsville, Pa., February 1st.

MR. CHARLES BRIDGERS has accepted a place with the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, at Roanoke, Va.

We are under obligations to Mr. Horace Vallas, of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, for interesting matter, some of which appears in THE STENOGRAPHER this month.

MR. CHARLES H. WHITE, of Syracuse, N. Y., possesses very marked literary ability. He has been writing a series of interesting essays for the Newburgh *Daily News*. We understand he will soon present a stenographic sarcasm, called "Phonotropolis." We congratulate Mr. White upon the earnestness and zeal he displays, and we wish him the success which he deserves.

Which?

BY JOHN WATSON.

Ox and donkey did contest,
As they walked around the field,
Which with wisdom most was blest;
Neither conquered, none would yield.

But at length they did decide,
Would the lion hear their cause,
By his verdict to abide.

What a happy thought it was!

Humbly bowed, they now are seen
By the mighty monarch's lair;
He, amused, with scornful mien
Looks upon the simple pair.

Thus then spoke the lion, cool;
'Tis impossible to say
Which of you's the greater fool.
With gape and yawn they slink away.

The Neglect of Spelling.

"If I get in the School Board again, and I hope to, I shall labor to correct one error which our schools are committing," said a gentleman who takes great interest in educational questions.

"We are neglecting spelling, and are doing pupils a wrong. I believe that there should be spelling every day through the school course, up to the very day of graduating. The president of a big company in this city told me that he had to discharge four stenographers, accurate in their shorthand work, but who spelled so wretchedly that he was ashamed to send their typewritten letters to other business firms. It consumed too much time to correct these errors, and he simply had to keep changing until he secured one who could spell creditably.

"Something similar to this was told me the other day by the head of a Main street business house that has twelve traveling men on the road. He was simply amazed at the spelling in the letters which they wrote back to the house. Eight out of the twelve could not write three lines without incorrectly spelling as many words, and the remaining four were not guiltless of errors. He said that some of these young men had taken a commercial course, wrote an excellent hand, and were pushing, hustling business men, but that their poor spelling was always a drawback, and made an unfavorable impression upon the older business men who were taught under a system that made correct spelling the mark of highest distinction."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.



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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Shorthand at Home.

ONE of the greatest advantages of phonetic shorthand, as written by the various Pitmanic systems, is its power of expressing different combinations of consonants in different ways. The old shorthand systems simply had a sign for each letter of the common alphabet. They abbreviate by omitting silent letters and vowels. They did not, however, possess the power of distinguishing, by means of grouping the consonant sounds, such words as *pile* and *ply*, *fire* and *fry*, which is easily done in the modern systems.

Now, let us see what material we have in our shorthand system.

1. We have a simple consonant stem for each consonant sound.

2. We have brief consonant signs for many of the most frequently occurring sounds.

3. We have independent vowel and diphthongal signs which can be written before or after the consonant stems, when necessary, and when omitted the form of the consonant outline is not thereby changed in appearance.

4. We have the power of modifying the simple consonant stems in four different ways:

a. By *initial hooks* to represent an added *l* or *r*, in such words as *play*, *pray*.

b. By *final hooks* to represent the added sounds of *n*, *f* or *v*, *shn*, when these sounds are not followed by a vowel, thereby distinguishing between *pen* and *penny*, *cuff* and *coffee*, *brave* and *bravo*.

c. By *shortening* the simple stems to indicate the added sound of *t* or *d*, when not followed by a vowel, thereby distinguishing between such words as *pale*, *putty*, *bed*, *body*.

d. By *lengthening* the simple stems to indicate the added sounds of *tr*, *dr*, or *thr*.

You can readily see what an immense power of expression we possess in this scheme. It is important that you should thoroughly learn the power of each principle and how to properly apply it.

One of the most perplexing things for a beginner is to get a clear idea of the proper use of the vowels. It appears to me to be very simple, if you will clearly grasp this one rule: a vowel on the left or upper side of a stem is read immediately before the sound of the stem; a vowel on the right or under side of a stem is read immediately after the sound of the stem or any initial hook.

From this it follows that all brief consonant signs at the beginning of stems are read before any vowel and that, therefore, if a word begins with a vowel sound, it cannot begin with a brief consonant sign.

Another rule is that the final hooks are read after the final vowels; the *shortening* is read after the final hooks; the *lengthening* should also be read after the final hooks, but, unfortunately, the Benn Pitman and the Graham systems, make the lengthening take effect before the final hooks.

The final brief sounds are read last of all.

From this it is clear that if a word ends with a vowel sound, it cannot end with a final hook, nor with a shortening or lengthening, nor with a brief consonant sign.

This, then, would be the order of reading:

1. Initial brief consonant signs.
2. Initial vowels.
3. The stem.
4. The initial hook.
5. Final vowels.
6. The final hook.
7. Shortening or lengthening.

8. Final brief consonant signs.

For the sake of uniformity and consistency, we recommend that all the systems adopt the use of the lengthening power *after* the final hooks. Then we would write shortened *len* to represent *lend*, and lengthened *len* to represent *lender*; shortened *fen* to represent *faint*, and lengthened *fen* to represent *fainter*, etc.

Very many of the modern shorthand authors indicate more initial and final hooks than we have named above, but the principle is the same. Those we have named are thoroughly safe and satisfactory as far as they go. It is possible that we will give you some more later on.

"'Tis True, 'tis Pity; Pity 'tis 'tis True."

THE first number of *The Business Journal*, published by the Ames & Rollinson Company, New York city, contains a very interesting description of the experience of the publishers in securing a shorthand amanuensis.

The pitiful fact which is prominent in the whole matter appears in the honest belief of hundreds of graduates applying for the position, that they could write from dictation a hundred words a minute and could transcribe on the typewriter at from forty to seventy-five words a minute, and yet when tried by an experienced dictator at a dictation of from sixty to sixty-five words a minute they took from fifteen to twenty minutes to transcribe a letter of a dozen lines and made mistakes which would be ludicrous, were it not for the fact that these young ladies were engaged in a struggle for life, or for a chance to live, at from four to six dollars a week, with so evident an inability to earn even that much.

These students came from schools that have reputations, bearing diplomas certifying to their ability, and yet ninety-five per cent. of them utterly failed. Surely, the time has arrived when something must be done to put a stop to this "slaughter of the innocents." A shorthand school which takes the money of its students and turns them out certifying to their proficiency, when, in fact, they are absolutely imperfect and unprepared, should be liable to indictment and punishment, exactly as is any other fraudu-

lent concern. Why should the United States prosecute and punish a man who swindles the public through the mails to the amount of twenty-five cents, in connection with some device for beautifying the complexion, while institutions, with high sounding titles, which are robbing and deceiving our young people in such an outrageous manner, as is clearly being done in the hundreds of cases brought to light by this experience of *The Business Journal*, are allowed to go free?

Pitfalls.

UNDER this heading Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, a good many years ago, wrote a very interesting article concerning the dangers which lie in the path of a shorthand reporter not properly equipped for his work.

Mr. Dement, in the present number of THE STENOGRAPHER, calls attention to a couple of pitfalls into which it is easy to drop by following rules which are of too general application.

Mr. Dunham, in his work entitled "The Missing Link," indicates a number of others.

We shall be glad to have those of our readers who have had experience in this direction, give us illustrations of other pitfalls, whereby they may help some of their followers to avoid them. We have found that the use of the old Benn Pitman and Graham outline of Tel³ for *until* and *at all*, sometimes leads to confusion. We have also known the outline N-V, written for *November*, to be transcribed *never*.

It is often said that the context will decide. But the trouble is that, in taking testimony in court, where the witness is liable to be interrupted, the context is very often left out.

A Mathematical Problem.

BROTHER Howard advertises that out of all the shorthand teachers in the United States, as reported by the Bureau of Education, thirty-four per cent. teach Benn Pitman and only sixteen per cent. teach Graham.

Brother Sexton declares that out of 581 official court reporters in the United States, 50½ per cent. write Graham, and only 12½ per cent. write Benn Pitman.

QUESTION. If thirty-four per cent. of Benn Pitman teachers turn out $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the court reporters, while sixteen per cent. of Graham teachers turn out $50\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the court reporters, what is the court reporting value of one Graham teacher in Benn Pitman-teacher terms? Who'll solve it?

THE *Student's Journal*, for February, says the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER gives good advice in saying that the Benn Pitman style is much improved by using some of the Graham expedients.

We believe that nearly all of the successful reporters of the country will admit that some of the Graham features may be employed to advantage. Even the teachers of Munson find it desirable and advantageous to make use of some of them.

If the publishers of the Pitman-Howard text-books would recommend their books, without prejudice, to the growing enlightenment of the on-coming, shorthand-studying, generation, they should not take such great pains to deny that there is anything Grahamic in them. So far as we can see, a little of the Graham salt would be generally regarded as improving their flavor.

CHAFFER'S *School News*, speaks in the following terms of our Mr. Kendrick C. Hill:

"Kendrick C. Hill, a cut of whom appears in the April, 1894, issue of the *National Stenographer*, is one of our most energetic and enthusiastic students, and no one is doing more for the profession than he. That issue contains a number of good things from his pen, the first being '*The Phonographers' Professional Character*.' We also find a transcription from his notes, perusal of which soon convinces any one that he adheres strictly to Graham. A number of interesting articles have also appeared from time to time in THE STENOGRAPHER, which are well worth the attention of all earnest stenographers. He is an ardent advocate of State Stenographers' Associations, and at the New York State Stenographers' Association which convened at West Point, August 23d and 24th, he was elected Secretary, and we can certainly congratulate the Association on selecting one who will prove a most efficient worker."

The Osgoodby and Watson Tion Hooks.

The Osgoodby curl is a most alluring one; it is neat and facile, and I have sometimes all I can do to keep unreflecting pupils from dropping naturally into it. Of course I use it, as we Pitmanites have always done, in such words as *physician*, *position*, *pension* and the like, and also take full advantage of its phrase-use, but in other respects I do not think it is at all comparable in value to the one I use, which may be described as the Osgoodby hook with the circle omitted. Some of its advantages are the following: (1). As a *tion*-hook it can be written on either side of most stems, and, with rare exceptions, is excellent in the middle of words. (2). It makes an admirable *in*, *en*, *un*-hook of great value in the middle of difficult words. (3). I have all the phrase-value of the Osgoodby hook and that of my own besides, which I judge to be equally great. (4). It is (like something of the same nature used by Mrs. Burnz) *new material* in the Pitman system, and is in itself very striking and legible. To crown all, this identical hinged-hook is of as much value at the beginning of hundreds of words as at the end, to express the prefixes, *in*, *en*, *un* and *an*, better than they can be written in any other way.

JOHN WATSON.

W. N. BIRD, of Floral Park, N. Y., says: "I like THE STENOGRAPHER because it is shorthand and typewriting 'through and through.'"

THE Diagram, represented by Messrs. Stackhouse & Krumbhaar, 301 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, is giving remarkable satisfaction. We understand that it is used for printing special newspapers.

GEORGE T. CHURCHILL, of Constantine, Mich., says: "We think THE STENOGRAPHER is doing a good work along the line of shorthand, in fact, no magazine is doing better." Mr. Churchill is a zealous advocate of the Benn Pitman system, and thinks we ought to do a little more in THE STENOGRAPHER to encourage the Benn Pitman writers. To this we take pleasure in saying, we use the Benn Pitman system, ourselves, slightly modified so as to make it somewhat more legible.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Legislative Meddling.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of this State (N. Y.), which should meet with prompt defeat, if the integrity of the court reporting system of New York is to be maintained. The bill is intended to legislate out of office the present official stenographers, Wm. Anderson, Frank S. Beard and Peter P. McLoughlin, of the Court of General Sessions of New York, and reduce the salaries of the incumbents from the present amount, \$2500, to \$2000 *per annum*. The apparent object of the proposed change is to provide places for partisan applicants. Neither of the present incumbents were appointed because of political reasons. Neither of them, so far as known, are identified with any political organization. Anderson has acted in that court for nearly thirty-three years, while Beard has served ten, and McLoughlin eight years. If long and efficient service were not a sufficient guarantee of the tenure of the stenographer's office, then certainly the peculiar fitness of these gentlemen for the unusually exacting and difficult work of the most important criminal court in New York ought to be an ample reason for their retention. Whatever may be asserted as to the wisdom of rotation in offices, the duties of which are merely clerical, no tenable reason can be advanced for the application of that doctrine to offices wherein special, peculiar and technical skill are required.

To the mind of the writer, it would be as wise to substitute some unheard of weather prophet for "Farmer" Dunn, of the Signal Service Station in New York city, because of some sentimental reason, as to cast aside Anderson, Beard and McLoughlin, who have shown the skill and ability to report such trials as that of Dr. Buchanan and Carlyle

Harris. The work of the General Sessions involves more than dollars and cents; it deals with the momentous questions of the life or death, liberty or incarceration of people. The subject matter of the testimony elicited, ranges over a wide scientific field, abounding in technical matter. To report this correctly, and thereby for the State to render to the subject its full duty not only in his prosecution, but protection from persecution and the visitation of injustice, skilled and competent court reporters must be provided. Mere shorthand writers won't do. Brain, education and experience are indispensable. These gentlemen possess all these qualifications. They have demonstrated their fitness to properly and satisfactorily meet the exacting duties of the office; they stand high in their profession; their integrity and honesty—very necessary characteristics indeed for the stenographer—are unquestionable. Then, why should they be ousted?

But, even if they be put aside, that cannot affect the question of salary. Anyone at all familiar with the class of work of that court knows that it is far more exacting than the average work of the Supreme Court, in which throughout the State a salary of \$2500 and expenses is paid. Besides, if the work of these stenographers has been worth \$2500 in the past, there can be no reason given that the same work is now worth less. True, men may be found to attempt to perform it at a \$500 per year cut; but it is doubtful if *competent*, experienced court reporters can be secured on those terms. An attempt to economize by those who do not understand the subject of the economy has proven disastrous in the stenographic profession. It may turn out that way in this instance, should the bill go through.

THE STENOGRAPHER

The bill should not become a law. It will not only work injustice to the persons particularly interested in it, but the profession throughout the State will be injuriously affected. It will furnish a precedent that may be cited in future on the advisability of other similar changes.

Again is emphasized the necessity of unity of action of court reporters throughout the country, to which I called special attention in the February STENOGRAPHER. Educate your employers, the people, judges, lawyers and litigants up to the character of the labor of the law stenographer. Do it by the only rational means—the medium of cold type. Not spasmodically, but ceaselessly; month after month bringing to the attention of these classes the different phases of the subject, by illustrative instances of the necessity of skillful work, general all-around qualifications, personal experience, and in such other ways as may be suggested. Thus by dropping, dropping, dropping particles of truth upon the tympanum and optics of the dear public, we may, like the constant falling of drops of water, wear a hole through the dense ignorance that now envelops that animal's intelligence, through which the sunlight of comprehension may shine, and thereby result a proper realization of the character of the law stenographer and his arduous labor.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. P. S., of Edenton, N. C., writes as follows: "Reading your article in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER, under the heading of 'Medicine,' causes me to write to you, in the hope that you may be able to give me some advice in the matter of gaining speed in shorthand. When I entered my present position, about eight months ago, I wrote on an average of from 100 to 125 words per minute; but I have had so little writing to do here, and the dictation has been so slow, that I have fallen far below that rate.

"What shall I do to acquire a good rate of stenographic speed to enable me to secure a better position than that which I now occupy?"

ANSWER.—I assume that seventy-five words per minute suffices for your present position.

First.—Dictation practice you must have, even if your time is limited for that purpose. Get as much as you can. Having no one to read to you, I assume to be because you do not care to go to the expense of employing a reader. "That's all right." But, there must be young people in your part of the country who either want to learn shorthand, or improve their knowledge of it. Get one or more pupils of that sort and give them instruction in return for reading to you. If you have relatives, insist upon them reading to you.

Second.—Never fail to attend and report or try to report, verbatim, *every* public meeting at which speaking, or human utterance, *in any form*, occurs—prayer meetings, your common council or trustees' meetings, sermons, lectures, *anything* and *everything* in the line of human speech.

Third.—Report conversations—even with your "best girl," or better, have her read to you. But conversations may be reported, on paper with pen and ink or pencil, or on your knee with your finger, by tracing the outlines.

Fourth.—Mental reporting. Follow, mentally (whenever actual writing would be out of place) any form of human utterance—the Lord's prayer, the invocation of a blessing, or anything else.

Fifth.—If possible get out of your present position. Get as good a position as you can in a large city. Go where first-class work may be had. It will seldom come to one. Ordinarily, the larger the municipality, the better are the opportunities for improvement in shorthand, and the compensation for it. But do not forget that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and that securing a position before leaving your present one would be wise.

Sixth.—Remember that one cannot expect to get something for nothing. Therefore, if you would obtain that which you seek, you must render a fair equivalent for it. That fair equivalent is, lots of hard work, perseverance, and a general development of your talents.

Am glad to know you write "Osgoodby." It's a good system.

LAW stenographer I. F. Craig, of Walla Walla, Washington, asks an opinion on the following proposition: "A referee is duly

appointed to take testimony in a certain case; the parties to the action, desiring to have the testimony taken in shorthand, make him two propositions: (1) That they will allow him \$10 per day for his services, and they will employ a stenographer to take the testimony before him; or (2) they will allow him \$5 per day and twenty cents per folio (the statutory fee), and he furnish a stenographer, making his own arrangements. He accepts the latter proposition. The case goes to trial, notes are taken for three days, and on the fourth day one of the parties to the suit desires to compromise the matter; * * * * at the end of the fifth day case is settled satisfactorily to the parties. The question now is, how should the referee be paid?"

ANSWER.—By the terms of the agreement with the referee, he was not bound to provide a transcript of the stenographic notes. He might decide the case by having the stenographer read the original notes to him. In my opinion, the referee was entitled to \$5 per day for every day necessarily spent in the business of the reference, and, in addition, to twenty cents for every folio of testimony taken by the stenographer. Under this agreement, I am of opinion that neither party to the action could legally compel either the referee or the stenographer to furnish a transcript. It is an express contract. Rules and customs and statutory provisions, relating to transcripts, cannot affect the subject-matter of this agreement, or the rights of the parties to it.

Mr. Craig continues as follows: "I was recently employed in a case where the conditions were substantially as set out above. The settlement was on condition that the defendant pay all taxable costs of the action. I estimated the amount of matter taken, made oath as to the amount, and turned the affidavit in to the referee. The referee charged twenty cents per folio, based on my estimate for testimony taken, filed his bill with the court and same was allowed. Defendant objected to paying for the record as it was not transcribed, claiming that it was not a taxable cost. A motion for retaxing the costs was allowed. On the day set there was considerable argument on each side of the case, the defendant's attorneys claiming that it was inequitable, since the greater part of the work was still unper-

formed—namely, the transcription. * * * * It was decided in the end by the court allowing the referee's bill, in toto, as far as the shorthand was concerned. * * * * Do you know of a case of this nature being carried up? And if so, where can it be found in the reports? Counsel for defendant stated that they had looked in vain for a similar case. Our leading lawyers were of the opinion that it was properly taxable. What is your opinion?"

ANSWER.—On the facts last herein above stated, the amount of the referee's fees would be taxable under the statute of this State. The referees fees in this case include the amount paid out by him for stenographer's services. On that theory, I should think the item taxable. I know of no case on "all fours" with this one. There are many cases in New York State holding that the sums paid *unofficial* stenographers for per diem and transcript fees are not taxable, unless an agreement providing for their taxation has been made. In your case the defendant agreed to pay all *taxable* costs—quite a different proposition. Under our statute, fees paid an official stenographer for transcript to enable a party to make a case and exceptions, or to make and serve amendments to a case, are a taxable disbursement.

F. W. P., of Bath, N. Y., asks: "Does the rate of ten cents per folio for cases in Surrogate's Court include reporting and transcript, or is it just for transcript, and if so what is the rate to be charged for reporting?"

ANSWER: That rate is for transcripts in the Surrogate's Courts of N. Y. State. The *per diem* fee varies. I have always received \$10 and expenses, except when no testimony was taken, when \$5 for attendance and expenses should be charged and paid. This is the usual rate. It is cut in some instances.

A. N. S., of Albany, N. Y., writes: "I have just accepted a position as stenographer in a district attorney's office in one of the counties of this State. If my office work proves satisfactory, I have his promise to assist me in securing the position of county court stenographer. What speed ought I to write at to do good work? And could I work up in the place? My present speed is about one hundred and thirty words (130), and

could "speed up" for a few minutes at a time. Now, can you give me any suggestions that will help me gain speed; also, any hints that you may think would be of benefit to me in securing and holding court stenographer's position?"

ANSWER.—Your present speed of 130 words per minute is not sufficient to do the work of a county court. One hundred and fifty words normal speed is nearer the mark, but there are many times when a court stenographer is crowded to the 200 point. Court reporting is harder, in all respects, than outside law reporting, and there is very little, if any, difference in the speed requirement between county court and Supreme Court work. Practically, there is none. Don't attempt to fill the position of court reporter until you have at least 150, normal, and 175 spurring speed. Remember that with such qualification, you will not be a finished and thoroughly competent court reporter. Even in the matter of speed, you will be at the initial point only. This speed you can get by no other way than practice. Your handwriting—upon the beauty of which permit me to compliment you—indicates manual possibilities with the pen that ought to hasten the acquisition of speed. Dictation practice is the conventional way to obtain speed. But while you train the eye and hand, you must not forget that the mental qualifications for law reporting are to be observed. The office of a district attorney ought to furnish you with the right sort of experience and opportunity to acquire knowledge of legal phraseology, which, of course, you know you *must* have to report and transcribe. I think you could "work up in the place," no matter whether you refer to the office or to the position of county court reporter. There are few positions in which young men cannot "work up." And I mean now, so far as increased proficiency and compensation are concerned. Read carefully the article in the December, 1894, *STENOGRAPHER*, "Medicine," the replies to correspondents in this department, last month and this. Beside, you ought to keep in touch with other stenographers who are working along the same lines as yourself, and by asking questions and taking part in discussions in your shorthand magazine about such matters as are now engaging your attention, many valuable suggestions will result to you and others. This department of *THE STENOGRAPHER* is open to all, for this purpose. If you accept the position in the law office referred to, you will have just the opportunity that I recommend young people to seek who, like you, are considering the matter of entering law reporting. There you find an atmosphere of law similar to what you will find in the court room; you hear daily the jargon of the law, in the form of conversation, dictation of matter to you, discussion of questions of law among the

law-office people; you have access to law books, which you should read, and you have chances to work up speed for law reporting that you cannot get elsewhere. I hope I have helped you.

A CORRESPONDENT near one of the large cities, writes a letter which excites my sympathy. Here it is: "I have been employed as stenographer by a publishing house for over three years, and filled this position to entire satisfaction, until * * * I was obliged to leave their employ through no fault of mine. I have been unable to obtain a position, either by advertising or replying to advertisements, many of which I find are inserted by agencies, who request you to call in regard to advertisements, and will then inform you (after raising false hopes and paying your car fare to town) that they are agencies, and will secure positions upon payment of certain fees; and, in my case, have received neither position nor refunded fees. If you can advise me in what other ways I can bring my services before the public, when above means have failed, or if you know of any reliable bureaus, where positions are guaranteed, I will be extremely grateful for the information, as others are dependent upon me for support, and it is imperative that I should obtain speedy employment."

ANSWER.—It is almost impossible to give a satisfactory reply to this correspondent, who, from other facts within my knowledge, has been very conscientious in efforts to become fitted to do good work. This stenographer's experience with employment bureaus is exasperating. Can any one help my correspondent?

H. T. T——, of Lynchburg, Va., asks for a personal reply to the following question, but failing to enclose postage therefor, will have to await the receipt of this issue of *THE STENOGRAPHER*. "I have read with much interest the department of law reporting in *THE STENOGRAPHER*, of which you are editor, and have taken the liberty of writing you for information concerning the Pernin system of shorthand. If it is not asking too much of you, please give me your opinion of the system. Do you know of many Pernin writers holding government positions? Mr. H. M. Pernin, the author, claims that it is the best system of shorthand, but I would like to know what you think of

this system, and any information you may give me will be appreciated."

ANSWER.—The expression of my opinion upon the merits, does not come within the scope of my duties in this department. I am not retained for that purpose, and have no authority in the premises. I have no doubt that the editor-in-chief will be glad to give place to any communication from any one on the subject. I know of no Pernin writers holding government positions. I do not assert there are none. I think my correspondent is mistaken. I think *Mrs.*, but not *Mr.* Pernin makes the claim of superiority of system.

Notes.

MR. CLAUDE J. WILKINSON, formerly stenographer in the law office of Judge R. P. Anibal, of this village, is now located at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., with District Attorney Paddock. Mr. Wilkinson acted as stenographer for the district attorney in the trial of a murder case at that point, a short time ago.

MISS ELIZABETH KEELER is stenographer in the office of Littaner Bros., at Gloversville, N. Y.

MR. E. H. MOWEN, is stenographer for H. F. Burtch, insurance agent, at Big Rapids, Mich.

MISS E. SHEALDS, stenographer, of 42 Avenue E, New Rochelle, N. Y., judging from the penmanship and phraseology of her letters, must be a painstaking short-hander.

MESSRS. BUFORD DUKE & Co., court reporters, 13 Gale Building, Nashville, Tenn., are a wide-awake concern. They are admirers of THE STENOGRAPHER. This firm has been active in the matter of stenographic legislation in Tennessee, during the present winter.

STENOGRAPHER John E. Heddenberg, of No. 739 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., has commenced the study of law.

MR. PATRICK J. SWEENEY, stenographer and law student, has recently become connected with the law firm of Tyler, Pratt and Hibbard, 111 Broadway, New York city.

AMONG the news items from this State, I note the resignation of John P. Martin, of Watertown, as stenographer to the county

court and grand jury of Jefferson county' Miss Annetta Conkling, of the same place, succeeding him. Mr. Martin has been appointed stenographer to one of the New York legislative committees.

CHESTER BABCOCK, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., has been made stenographer of the Surrogate's Court of that county.

MR. PHILANDER DEMING, ex-official stenographer of the third judicial district of New York State, and probably the first appointee of that district, is still living in Albany, N. Y., and amusing himself and winning fame in literary pursuits. He has published two or three volumes of short stories that first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He has the distinction of having had a Brooklyn literary club, composed of newspaper writers, named after him.

O. W. JACKSON, formerly of the fifth Iowa district, but now and for some time past of Denver, Col., has been appointed stenographer of the Arapahoe county court. He reported a Senate impeachment trial in Iowa which ran three months.

The Woodstock Standard says: "The laugh is on Capt. John H. Mimms, the genial official stenographer who was engaged to furnish court reports for *The Standard*. *The Standard* went to press while the jury was out in the Bancroft intoxication case, and Mimms, having a very clear idea of the verdict that should be, from the evidence, wrote up for *The Standard* a red-hot-from-the-grid-dle report of how the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, as was suspected from the evidence. The jury wrestled with the case over night and next day brought in a verdict of guilty."

THE South Carolina Supreme Court has promulgated the following rule to go into effect June 1st, next:

"All original pleadings and other proceedings shall be written on each side of legal cap paper, or printed with a margin of one and a half inches on the left."

WILL S. PREWITT, of Fairfield, Iowa, has been appointed official court reporter of Judge M. A. Robbins, Ottumwa, that State.

MRS. MINNIE P. JONES, of Bismark, N. D., formerly in the Governor's office in that city, has accepted a position in the office of attorney Burke Corbett, of Grand Forks, N. D.

AT the mid-winter meeting of the Michigan Law Stenographers, held at Kalamazoo, President Herschel Witaker, of Detroit, presided. The following members were present: James J. Atkinson, Chas. H. Bender, Joseph Brewer, C. H. Strawleeker, Henry F. Walch, Grand Rapids; Allister Cockrane, Detroit; E. P. Goodrich, Ypsilanti; James E. Henderson, Cadillac; James W. King, Three Rivers; James T. Langley, Saginaw; Rudolph Loomis, Lansing; Chas. H. McGurkin, Kalamazoo. The time was principally occupied in the discussion of a proposed amendment to the constitution, to change the time of the annual meeting of the association from mid-summer to mid-winter, to meet the convenience of some of the members. It was finally decided to bring the matter up at the annual meeting next Summer. Some grievances between the members were discussed, and that formed the balance of the program with the exception of the social features.

H. W. THORNE.

Don't We Know?

Progress! Don't we know the word is so ancient it retards anything to which it is attached! Progress! What does this much vaunted progress amount too, anyway? Are we not, *most of us*, a little sick of all this twaddle about progress? Don't we know the best work in this country, or in any other, is not done by men who have made any particular art, science or profession a life study? for the ability to accomplish a task with facility and accuracy amounts to nothing, if the utility of "influence" is unshaken.

Don't we know it seems foolish to assert a truth, so long as abuse and selfishness and envy may bury it under a shower of abandoned adjectives?

Don't we know Mr. Bunbury or Fred. Irland, or any other finished reporter, couldn't report, word for word, or one word for two words, a drunken Nez Perces Indian for four hours, at 250 words per minute, and deliver 250 copies of the transcript by eight o'clock of the same day? Of course we do, brothers and sisters—of course we do. And don't we know, ah, yes, don't we know no other person on the face of the "round yarth" could read a line of their notes if

they did? And say, don't we know there isn't one reporter in a thousand can read another's "fast" notes, no matter if they had studied under the same teacher and from the same book?

Then again, and once more, don't we know these speed tests amount to nothing, anyway? for not one reporter in a thousand or two would give the snap of his finger to enter. Why, say, they wouldn't go near them—it'd be a frost; and the contestants wouldn't get an *encore*! And still again, don't we know the outside personal friends of the winner (especially if it happens to be an American), would cut his acquaintance, because he no longer belonged to their set?

Yes, don't we know it's a good deal more downright fun to see an honest dog-fight or kill an unoffending moose than it is to have a fellow show us how a knowledge of the art and science of a thing makes dead easy what we've been bungling and perspiring over for years? Of course we do. Of course we do!

And, lastly, don't we know we'd hate to go home after looking over the heads of the crowd at one of "themair" speed-tests, and say:

"Our Frankie was dazed, for the speed seemed so great—

To his system too abject a slave;

And he wandered afield, where the jimson weeds grow,

And the sexton-bug digged him a grave."

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

THE stenographers of Duluth, Minn., have recently organized and elected the following officers: President, Allan A. Brackenreed; first Vice-President, Miss Lydia Grieser; second Vice-President, E. H. Bochner; Recording Secretary, Agnes M. Stebbins; Financial Secretary, Louise K. Meining; Treasurer, A. E. Watts.

AT the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Stenographers' Association, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: Charles S. Findley, President; Edmund Wright, first Vice-President; Guy Terry, second Vice-President; D. A. Simmis, Secretary; Miss Anita M. Lambert, Assistant Secretary; Miss Annie M. Oliver, Recording Secretary; E. M. Martin, Treasurer; George S. Brown, Financial Secretary; and Miss Florence E. Bishop, Librarian.

Speed and Legibility.

By H. L. ANDREWS.

Speed and legibility are two things which every stenographer desires, or should desire, to possess. Many articles, and even books, have been written setting forth various and sundry ways for their acquirement. It is not my purpose at the present time to enter into any extensive discussion of this subject; but simply to state a method which I have pursued in times past myself; and which I pursue daily with my scholars at the present time.

I have christened this method "Blocks of Five." First select rather wide paper for practice; at least six or eight inches in width. Write one line of the matter upon which you are working for speed, across the page. Write it slowly and carefully, making the characters the proper size, and the writing as compact as may be desirable. Then read this line, which will probably consist of from thirty-five to forty-five words, preferably out loud, until you can read it fluently, and the outline suggests the word as rapidly as the eye can take in the outline. You are then ready for practice. Write the second line immediately under the first, in copy-book style, at a moderate rate of speed. Write the third line much faster. Accelerate the speed still more on the fourth line and let the fifth writing be as fast as you can possibly make the hand form the characters without their degenerating into scrawls. It is needless to say that it is advisable to pronounce each word to yourself as you write it, as this insures your not following the copy blindly.

Now, of what specific benefit is this "Blocks of Five" arrangement? First. It keeps the characters down to the proper size. As your line of copy is filled, you cannot enlarge the size of the characters and get the copy all in the required space; second, it preserves the compactness of your writing, as you must preserve the proper distance between the characters. The great danger of speed practice, without a governing element such as the "Blocks of Five" gives you, is that your writing is extremely liable to become spread out, and so irregular as to be almost, if not entirely, illegible.

Stenographers who wish to increase their speed should give this plan a trial, and they will be surprised to find a very satisfactory augmentation in speed, as well as an increase in the neatness and legibility of the characters.

To my brother (and sister), teachers, I would suggest that you follow this plan with your pupils, beginning with simple sentences, such as you find in a limited number, in the "Recreations" of the Revised Graham Hand-book; or in abundance in my Graded Sentence-book of Graham Phonography. These sentences are arranged so that speed practice and simple dictation can commence about the second week of the study; and thus early in their course the pupils may commence a systematic practice for speed; and under the "Blocks of Five" method, they, in the majority of cases, acquire a very creditable and legible shorthand chirography.

COURT stenographer Arthur Head, of Towanda, Pa., was married at Troy, January 31st, to Miss Franc C. Woodruff, by Rev. G. P. Sewall.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP AND TYPEWRITING, with Spelling List of 20,000 Words, by F. M. Payne, author of Business Letter Writer, Law at a Glance, Rules of Order, etc. New York Excelsior Publishing House, Nos. 29 and 31 Beekman Street.

The Construction Report, published at 141 Market Street, Philadelphia, gives a weekly list of the new manufacturing plants of all kinds, in all parts of the country. Our old friend, Henry T. Wise, is one of the publishers. The interesting feature to us is that the paper is printed on the Diagraph, which has been so extensively advertised in our columns, and which is proving one of the most successful affairs of the kind, which modern science has produced.

MR. CHARLES A. GROMMET, of Fort Scott, Kansas, says: "If you keep up the present high standard of THE STENOGRAPHER, I shall recommend it above all others to my pupils." We are happy to say that a large number of teachers in the various shorthand schools, find it advantageous to recommend it to their shorthand students at the very beginning of their studies, because of the enthusiasm it helps to develop in the work in which they are engaged.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue, Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

SPEAKING of the progress which the Isaac Pitman phonography has made during the past three years, *The Business Journal* of New York, says ;

"Not only are the public schools alive to the merits of the Isaac Pitman system, but it is making great headway in the American Business Colleges. And in this connection we might add that another prominent commercial school, the Mower Commercial College of Denver, Col., has recently adopted this system."

* * *

SINCE last reported, the certificate of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman phonography, in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidate: Mr. Alfred Colenso Kessell, of Austen's Business College, Winnipeg, Man., Can.

* * *

APROPOS of this certificate, the Rev. Owen Jones, a recent successful candidate, remarks, on receipt of same: "I received my diploma safely, and am proud of it. It is very beautiful."

* * *

ANY one interested in the organization of an association of Isaac Pitman writers in Philadelphia, should address Mr. Wm. C. Evans, Box 240, Burlington, N. J., who will send full particulars.

* * *

DAHL'S College, of this city, has recently substituted the Isaac Pitman system, in place of the Gregg Light Line system.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

* BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

45.

MESSRS. S. L. ROBB & Co.,
Jamestown, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: We delivered hickory wood for open fires and kindling wood for furnace and range to you last season, on the order of Townsend & Co. They have discontinued their retail coal and wood busi-

ness, and they inform us that we are at liberty to address you directly. We have an exceptionally fine stock of wood this year, and we are confident that we can fill your order satisfactorily.

Yours very truly.

46.

MESSRS. W. C. DUNN & SONS,

Lynn, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: On the 18th of this month we shipped you car No. 164, consigned to Lynn, to stop over at Lynton, loaded with 4 in. spruce plank, and hope the same will be safely received.

Respecting the lumber about which we recently wrote you, as being shipped wrong, we discover that it was an error of our shipping clerk in copying the wrong check, and that the car was correctly shipped.

Yours respectfully.

47.

THE JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,

Fayette, West Virginia.

GENTLEMEN: We have yours of the 11th inst., and note same fully. We would say that we deal very largely in yellow poplar, dressed sheathing, casing, ceiling, etc., as well as in 1, 2, 3, and 4 in. wide stock. We should be pleased to have you quote us your lowest prices on everything of this kind, both dressed and rough, delivered Boston rates of freight, subject to 5 per cent. commission. We have a very large trade in yellow poplar, and can take a large amount of your stock, provided prices, etc., are satisfactory. We are very particular to have nice grades and nice dressing.

Yours truly.

48.

MR. L. S. EARLE,

Freehold, N. J.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of January 8th, we beg to say that our contracts are all made for the present season, and we are just furnishing the cutting of our next year's supply. We have in times past received Virginia pine wood from the locality you mention, but we do not use second growth. We get our wood from the James River, Va., brought to tide-water by a system of narrow gauge railway.

Yours very truly.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system: 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

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BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

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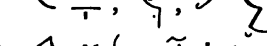
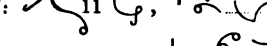




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7. W. E. J. 18, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 8

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*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Dement's Pitmanic Department.

ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

(Testimony).

A. I was right on the corner of Park and Bagg; across within ten feet of Isham's house.

Q. How far is that from Cass Avenue?
A. It would be about 300 feet.

Q. Was it a light or dark night? A. It was not a dark night.

Q. Was there a moon? A. I would not be sure; but there was an electric light tower standing right there within 200 feet of it.

Q. The electric light on Cass Avenue Park on the north side, was how far from you? A. That is, I should think, a block and a half. And then, right on the corner of Charlotte Avenue and Park Street, there is one, not over 250 feet from where we stood. That is the electric light I am speaking of.

Q. Could you see which one put his hand upon your mouth? A. I could not.

Q. Could you say which one took your watch? A. No, sir.

Q. Could you say which one took the revolver? A. I could not; but I had my idea which one.

Demosthenes.

I will quickly remedy the cause of all this if you will repeat to me some passage out of "Euripides or Sophocles." Which, when Demosthenes had pronounced, Satyrus, presently taking it up after him, gave the same passage, in his rendering of it, such a new form, by accompanying it with the proper mien and gesture, that to Demosthenes it seemed quite another thing. By thus being convinced how much grace and ornament language acquires from action, he began to esteem it a small matter and as good as nothing for a man to exercise himself in declaiming, if he neglected enunciation and delivery. Hereupon he built himself a place to study in underground (which was still remaining, in our time), and thither he would come constantly every day to form his action and to exercise his voice; and here he would continue, oftentimes without intermission, two or three months together, shaving one-half of his head that so, for shame he could not go abroad, though he desired it ever so much.

Nor was this all; but he also made his conversation with people abroad, his common speech and his business subservient to his studies, taking from hence occasions and arguments as—

J. LINCOLN FENN has been appointed stenographer to the judiciary committee of the Connecticut legislature.

THE lady stenographers of New Orleans have organized a class for the purpose of developing physical training under the direction of Miss Clara G. Baer, of Newcomb College, at the residence of Miss A. Morales.

B. STANISLAUS CLARKE, Esq., of Austin, Texas, sends us a clipping from the Austin *Daily Statesman* concerning a bill of Senator Bailey, providing for the appointment and compensation of the district court stenographers. We trust that some such bill will be adopted by the legislature.

THE CONDE TYPEWRITER CO., expect to locate their manufacturing plant in Boston, Mass.

WALLACE & SMITH, lawyers, of Jamaica, L. I., advertise that they want a mature woman as a typewriter. The reason given is because they are not so much inclined to flirt as the average young woman.

MR. PAUL COOKSEY, official stenographer of Warren County Courts, has raised the question as to whether the stenographer has a right to demand that his fee be secured before making a transcript for the Court of Appeals. The matter is to be argued before Judge Settle at Bowling Green.

Hints To Shorthand Students.

Conducted by BATES TORREY,

Author of *Practical Typewriting* and *Instruction in Practical Shorthand*.

FOR the easier transference of the sounds of words into the sign language of shorthand, I adopted, previous to 1886 (and published that year), a special "Sound-Name," for a help in teaching. For instance, T was made *Tuh*; D, *Duh*, Chay, *Chuh*; Shay, *Shuh*; Way, *Wuh*, and so on. (I. P. S. pp. 11, 12). Let the student close the mouth before saying B, and then puff the lips apart with the breath. *Buh* will be heard. According to this nomenclature Gay becomes *Guh*; Hay, *Huh*, and so the word HOG, analyzed ordinarily Hay-O-Gay, becomes *Huh-O-Guh*, which I contend is far nearer a correct realization of the sounds—and the word. Many years of teaching beginners according to this scheme has tested its value, and my experience is corroborated by that of others, notably Mr. Charles T. Platt, so long with the Bryant & Stratton College, Chicago, who speaks highly (see *National Stenographer*) of this method of reaching the phonetics of shorthand. The selection of *uh* as an accompaniment to the strictly consonant part was made advisedly; the idea being that the *less* vowel influence there was, the more direct would be the approach to the *unmodified* consonant sound, and *uh* as a comparatively infrequent vowel sound reduces the vocalization to a minimum.

* * *

WHEN acknowledging receipt of the prize copy of "*Instruction in Practical Shorthand*," Mr. Frank Gerbeth writes: "Your presentation of the syllabic treatment of outline formation will be a revelation to many students, into whose hands the book may fall, and who would otherwise have lost themselves in the attempt to produce short looking, but very often illegible outlines. A good many of these wonderfully condensed outlines, while they show the constructive possibilities of the system, which makes them interesting to the theorist, are not often desirable in practical work. They are not really labor-saving, but only *labor-shifting* devices—taking the work off the hands and putting it on the brain."

* * *

THE subjects discussed in this department, and the plates illustrating them, are to be presented to a greater or less extent in the forthcoming new edition of "*Instruction in Practical Shorthand*," and as far as may be possible, I reserve the right to present them in the manner as shown. If editor Hemperley will permit, would like to discuss next month one more topic, namely, that of "Vowel Implication."

SOME UNCLASSIFIED WORDS, WORD-SIGNS AND PHRASES.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Abstract, | Minimum, |
| Accuracy, | Mistress, |
| Adjournment, | Mysterious, |
| Alternative, | Narrow, |
| Ancestor, | Obligation, |
| Approximate, | Obstacle, |
| Auditor, Daughter, | Overwhelm, |
| Debtor, Editor, | Premature, |
| Bondholder, | Peremptory, |
| Eloquent, | Prefer, |
| Emphasis, | Proffer, |
| Emphasize, | Power, |
| Employee, (Mayo), | Ratification, |
| Engredient, | State, |
| Enthusiasm, | Statute, |
| Enthusiastic, | Straighten, |
| Eternal, | Stupendous, |
| Event, | Superficial, |
| Extinguish, | Supernatural, |
| Extinct, | Synonymous, |
| Former, | Technical, |
| Genius, | Territory, |
| Genus, | Thereof, |
| Greater, | Tolerate, |
| Impulse, | And-of, Of-an, |
| Implies, | Common-sense, |
| Implies, | C. o. d., F. o. b., |
| Infinite, | Direct-examination, |
| Internal, | 50,000. 500,000 |
| Intolerable, | Notary Public, |
| Judicial, | Ofentimes, |
| Junction, | Party first part, |
| Kingdom, (2) Co. | Party second part, |
| (3) Accompany. | Real estate, |
| Learn, | So-far-as, |
| Luxury, | Take-care-of, |
| Maximum, | Time-will-tell. |

(See Plate on opposite page.)

The average beginner encounters an obstacle when he writes the word *Stump*. The usual result reminds one of "Set 'em up," i. e., sT-Mp. Strange it is how the syllabic suggestion (of a stroke for a syllable) can be ignored. *Stacy* is another puzzler, which ordinarily appears in the form of a Stuh-loop on Syllabic-S, a most unheard of combination. Another word difficult to improvise of a sudden is *Chandelier*, which we should render CHnd-L-R, rather than CH-Nd-Luh-R, as observed in a recent textbook. It were well, too, to note the syllabic suggestion when writing: *Dust, dusty, Must, musty, Rust, rusty, Hastle, hasty, Gust, gusty*, etc. A teacher will never fail to "catch" the careless student on these simple words.

* * *

THE offer of a copy of my text-book for the best rendering of the un-keyed shorthand holds good each month during the continuance of these "Hints."

TORREY'S SHORTHAND.

T t L l
 K k G g
 H h F f
 I i J j
 M m N n
 O o P p
 Q q R r
 S s T t
 U u V v
 W w X x
 Y y Z z

A a B b C c D d E e
 F f G g H h I i J j
 K k L l M m N n O o
 P p Q q R r S s T t
 U u V v W w X x Y y
 Z z A a B b C c D d
 E e F f G g H h I i
 J j K k L l M m N n
 O o P p Q q R r S s
 T t U u V v W w X x
 Y y Z z A a B b C c
 D d E e F f G g H h
 I i J j K k L l M m
 N n O o P p Q q R r
 S s T t U u V v W w
 X x Y y Z z

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrew's Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Key.

LETTER NO. 32.

CHARLES RUSSELL DAY, ESQ.,
Illion, New York.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of April 2d was duly received, but as there was nothing in it of a specific nature requiring an immediate answer I did²⁵ not reply.

Your telegram of the 9th stating: "Cannot negotiate bonds. What shall I do with them?" just at hand. I replied: "Hold bonds for⁴⁰ further instruction. Have written."

I regret very much indeed that you were not able to organize a syndicate to purchase the bonds, as you will⁷⁵ need the funds, not only to operate the road, but to meet the large obligations which will soon be falling due.

I have one or¹⁰⁰ two suggestions to make regarding the bonds; and if these suggestions are adopted, I believe they can be very easily floated. You are probably aware¹²⁵ of the fact that people are becoming very particular about the class of bonds they purchase. In order to find a market for bonds, all¹⁵⁰ necessary sinking fund provisions and guarantees are essential. We recognize the fact that your Company, that is, the Bridge Company, is not bound to guarantee¹⁷⁵ anything but the interest on the Electric Company bonds.

Cannot the Bridge Company be induced to incur a little larger obligation? My proposition is this:²⁰⁰ Have the Bridge Company guarantee the sinking fund of the Electric Company. This they should be very willing to do as the two Companies

are²²⁵ so closely connected and their interests almost identical. As it is as much to the interests of the Bridge Company to market the bonds, as²⁵⁰ it is to ours, I think there will be no difficulty in securing that guarantee.

If this point can be gained, I would also²⁷⁵ suggest that we change the clause in the mortgage with reference to the redemption of the bonds, and make it absolutely obligatory on the part³⁰⁰ of the Trust Company to redeem the bonds at stated periods with the funds of the Electric Company which, according to contract, will be deposited³²⁵ with them from time to time. If this is done there will be no unnecessary accumulation of funds, and the indebtedness of the road will³⁵⁰ be gradually reduced.

If these suggestions meet with your approval, please send the bonds to me at your very earliest convenience, as new ones must³⁷⁵ be lithographed containing the changes and additions.

When we get the bonds into this shape, I do not think we will experience any difficulty in⁴⁰⁰ finding a ready market for them.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that we have secured the contract for the equipment of⁴²⁵ your Second Avenue line, and commence the work at the earliest possible moment.

We shall also commence the installation of the city lighting plant⁴⁵⁰ as soon as terms of settlement are agreed upon.

I wish to assure you that we fully appreciate your many kind offices, and that⁴⁷⁵ when the proper times comes, we shall be very glad to reciprocate. (487 words).

Very respectfully yours

THE Rapid Writer Fountain Pen still holds its popularity among those who have used it.

POCKET SHORTHAND DICTIONARY. Giving brief outlines for six thousand difficult, frequently occurring words, Pitman System, 1894. The Moran Shorthand Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MISS CORA WING was appointed stenographer to the judiciary committee of the House, at St. Paul, Minn.

MISS ISABEL K. O'CONNOR has been appointed to the position of stenographer to the Board of Public Works, Buffalo, N. Y., in place of William D. Little, who resigned to go into the Navy Department.

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[illegible]

WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

Osgoodby Department.

W. W. OSGOODBY, *Editor*.**"Women Wage Earners."**

When Helen Campbell first began her work—which has since become famous—among the poverty-stricken of her own sex, she was as most of those who enter into such work, overwhelmed with pity for the suffering she saw, and indignant that such things should be. She wanted to change it all at once, and was convinced that it must be some one's direct fault. Since that time she has studied and observed to some purpose, as the tone of her book, "Women Wage Earners," gives evidence. Instead of going off half-cocked with a dozen crude remedies of the quack economics, warranted to cure all the ills humanity is heir to, as is the fashion of the average sentimental woman when she dwells on such topics, Mrs. Campbell makes her resume in this wise fashion: "Various physiological reasons make women often a less dependable worker than man, and tend to keep her wages at a minimum."

She admits that it is impossible for stupidity and incompetence to receive more than it worth, and she thinks it a sorrowful need for woman to be forced into factory life at all; that in reality the loss to home management and economy is not made up by the woman's small gains, and the loss to the morals and vigor of the children is beyond calculation. Yet she believes that much can be done by law to protect the woman from injustice and abuse while she is by the slow natural process learning the lessons so much needed—of punctuality, unvarying quality of work, a sense of business honor, of personal fidelity—and that as she is helped by the industrial school to be more than a mere unskilled

laborer, she will receive better pay. In other words, she understands that no reform can be achieved by mere legislation, though its aid should be invoked while the process—that persistently slow process which so enrages the impatient anarchist—of evolution laborously lifts humanity to a higher plane; and that it is not the person who wishes to blow up capitalists with dynamite, or who advocates single tax or the abolition of the tariff as a sure remedy, who aids in the upward movement, but those who earnestly undertake the training of the hand, mind and character of the undeveloped worker and lift him bodily to a higher position of usefulness, who really help to right the tragedies of the feeble and incompetent.

One finds in this book that the average weekly wages for women do not exceed six dollars, and are more generally about five and a half. And nearly every one will be surprised to learn that the average working life—that is to say, factory work—of women, does not exceed four years. In other words, women begin at about seventeen to earn their living, and at twenty-one marry and cease to labor for their bread. This is, of course, one of the most potent reasons why women are ill paid. Their's is not life-work; they have not time to perfect themselves in any trade, and do not look forward to remaining there, and therefore rarely take that interest in their profession which a man must display who wishes to succeed. There is no reason why a woman should not be as successful in shorthand work as a man, if she will enter upon the business as a business for life.

Osgoodby's Phonetic Shorthand Manual, \$1.25; Speed-Book (without key), \$1.00; Compendium, for the vest-pocket, 50c.; Word-Book, \$1.50; The Great Moon Hoax (engraved shorthand), \$1.25. For sale by Williams & Rogers, publishers, Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

OSGOODBY'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND.

"WOMEN WAGE EARNERS."

| "WOMEN WAGE EARNERS." | |
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Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

COUNT TOLSTOI ON A UNIVERSAL
LANGUAGE.

DEAR SIRs:—I have received your letter, and I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to comply with your wish by giving you my opinion on the idea of an universal language in general, and also in how far the Esperanto language carries out this idea. There can be no doubt that man is inclined to form one single community under one leader, combining in himself wisdom with love, and that, moreover, one of the first steps leading to this end must be that of mutual comprehension between man.

In order that men understand one another it is either necessary that all languages should be rolled into one, which, even if attained one day, will take some considerable time, or that the knowledge of all languages should be spread to such an extent that not only all works can be translated into every language, but also that all men understand a sufficient number of tongues to be able to hold intercourse with one another in either of them; and finally, that either one language be selected to be learned by all nations unconditionally, or that all nations accept an artificial and easy International tongue, such as is proposed by the the Volapükists and Esperantists. It seems to me that this latter alternative is the most reasonable, and, what is of greater importance, it is easiest to attain.

Reporting Style.

By slow degrees or by convulsive revolution, man has freed himself from the unconditioned control of these forces. He has thrust off the encompassing shell of habitual obedience. He has questioned priests and princes; he has interrogated nature. He has broken the mitre and the sceptre, and has bridled the lightening. In a word, he has made nature, law and religion, the ministers of his happiness, in place of being himself the victim of their devouring greed.

In this struggle for freedom, certain great leaders stand forth as the emancipators of mankind.

Copernicus, Columbus, Lyell, Darwin—each touched with the magic wand of science, the grotesque structure of mediæval scholasticism and, behold, it is a despised and ridiculed ruin, visited only by the curious traveller or the delving antiquary.

Erasmus, Luther, Zwingli and their co-laborers, touched with the magic wand of the new learning the grotesque structure of mediæval ecclesiasticism and, behold, it too is an irrevocable ruin, which the industry of modern ecclesiasticism has labored in vain to rebuild.

Simon de Montfort, Oliver Cromwell, Hampden and Pym, Washington and Lafayette, touched with the magic wand of liberty, the buttressed structure of mediæval despotism, and, lo, over its frowning walls the banner of constitutional government!

Modern morality, led by liberty-loving Englishmen, and embodied in our own Lincoln, touched with the magic wand of human freedom, the unholy structure of human slavery, and behold, it is trampled in the dust beneath the unshackled feet of freemen.

Thus nature, religion, government, society, has each in turn been transformed from master to servant during the marvelous four centuries, whose close we have just celebrated. The emancipation of man is the flower and consummation of it all.

But we should block the wheels of progress, did we regard the work as complete. In the midst of our exultation at what has been accomplished, it would be well for us to pause and consider what yet remains to be done.

Especially to us of this nation ought the retrospect of the four centuries to be an inspiration for the future. For here has already come the fullest realization of the ideals of humanity. In what it is, and what it promises, our country may, without hyperbole, be said to be the fairest fruit of human freedom.

THE STENOGRAPHER

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Gabelsberger Shorthand.

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Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

"THERE is in this city a resort known 'as the home saloon.' It is in the nature of a contribution to temperance and humanity. If the first succeed, the type will be multiplied. It will in some respects resemble the ordinary saloon. There will be beverages, stimulating but not alcoholic. There will be a free lunch. There will be newspapers, periodicals and books. Those able to pay for what they want, will be permitted to pay. But the hospitality will not be denied to any one who are orderly and well-behaved.

"This is practical philanthropy. People with warm homes to rest in to-day; with newspapers around; with smoking breakfast tables, served by gentle hands; with the ease that income assures, and the happiness begotten of pleasant social relations, know little of the days of the man without work; of the nights of a man without a roof; of the dejection of a man without companionship he can trust, and of the proximity of such a man to despair, to crime or to suicide.

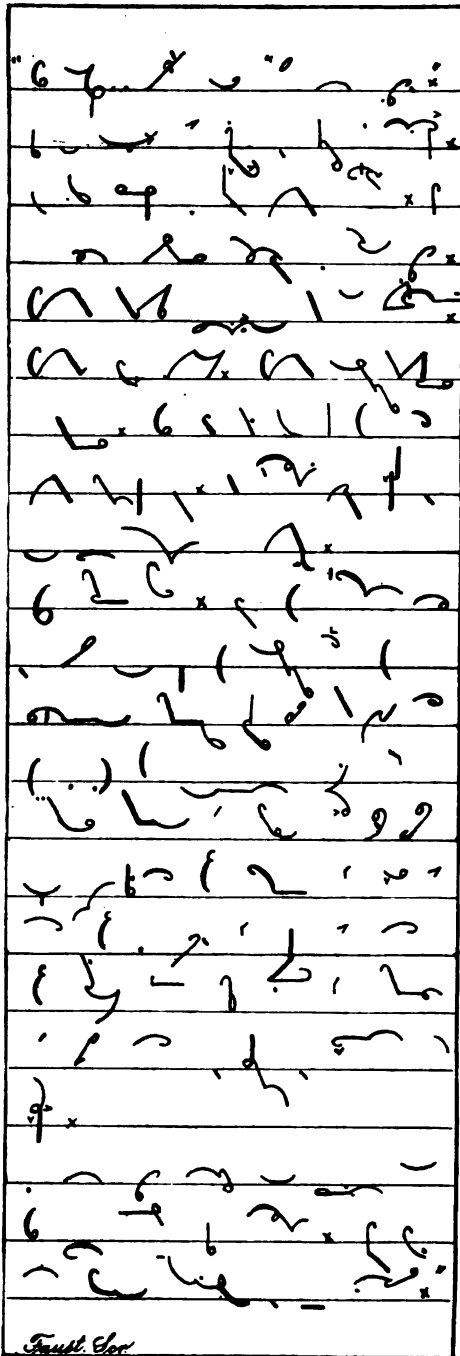
"The home saloon imprints no stigma on those who will accept its hospitality. It will be free from everything offensive to good morals."

MR. CHARLES H. WHITE, of Syracuse, N. Y., possesses very marked literary ability. He has been writing a series of interesting essays for the Newburg *Daily News*. We understand he will soon present a Stenographic Sarcasm, called Phonotropolis. We congratulate Mr. White upon the earnestness and zeal he displays, and we wish him the success which he deserves.

TELEGRAPH operators who can use a typewriter in receiving, are favored by the manager. By the use of the Phillips code, from fifty to sixty words per minute can be handled on the typewriter, whereas forty words a minute cannot be averaged otherwise.

THOMAS C. KNOWLES, of Pottsville, Pa., is an enterprising stenographer. He also makes a specialty of teaching.

A BILL has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature for the employment of a stenographer in the Adjutant General's Department.

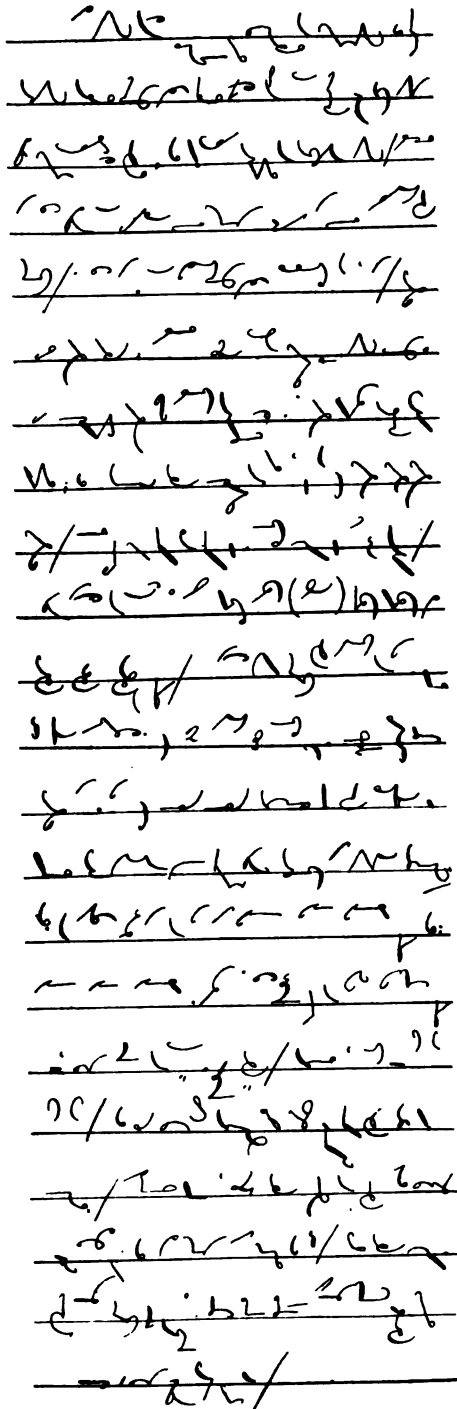


"Exact Phonography" Department.

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

(Copyrighted).

In its representation of sounds *Exact Phonography* employs some forms for *approximate* representation; that is to say, for the representation of those which are *closely allied* to those which the signs stand for; which are so near to them that they will readily suggest the approximate or intended sounds themselves; this being solely for the purpose of facility of representation. In one case *ä*-sign is used for *ö*-sound where the *ö*-sound occurs frequently; but where the *ä* occurs in English only occasionally and the *ä* joins better than the *ö* does. The sounds *ä* and *au* are also closely allied; so also is *ö* with *ä*. For instance, in these words, *par*, *par*, short-o or *ö* approaches the exact representation closely; and the word can be written *pär*, instead of in either of the above modes, and the [*par*-sign] be reserved for another valuable purpose; that is, the thickened form can be used for the *s* with added *en*, as in *pursue*, *pursued* (*pursuit*), *pursuer*, *pursuance*. These attachments would probably be safe to be added, and others might be added if it were thought advisable. The use of *ä*-sign for *ö*-sound is illustrated by the phrase, *in-whole, to-the-whole, by-the-whole, from-the-whole, that-is-the-whole, this-is-the-whole*, etc. The *ä*-signs will be especially useful initially for *är*, not because we do not distinguish in pronouncing—as two English shorthand authors, Everett and Callender, say they do not—between, for instance, *ä*, *är*, as in *cäh*, *cär* for Americans do generally so distinguish; but because they are nearly enough alike to permit the use of one for the other, in reporting, without confusion. Using them in this way, we use the *ä* for *är* in *article*, *articled*, *articulate*, thus: *ä-ticle, ä-ticled, ä-luculate*, and reserve the sign with the hook attached for *orphan*, *alderman*, etc.—small hook for *aur*, and large for *awl*; and, of course, they are good for *ör*, *öl*. Thus we have *Olyphant*, *alderman*. This leaves the [shaded-hook] signs perfectly free for *insr*, *insl*, as shown in the text-book, so that we get the words *in-circles, in-circulation, insolvent, insolent*. This shows some extension of previously expressed principles; but it will be found to be useful without being confusing. In the text-book we showed the form *ät-äl*, for *at-all*, on this same principle, but we find ourselves employing this less frequently in practice than we did. The first form may be a trifle the easier, especially as the heavy stroke is a down-stroke struck in an easy direction; but on the whole perhaps, the gain is too small to justify very much employment of it.



THE STENOGRAPHER.

James Nugent.

BY KENDRICK C. HILL.

Ireland was the place of nativity of James Nugent, and the powerful physique of body, wonderful wit and wisdom of mind, and no less marvelous ability to rise from the low levels of life to high places of honor and independence, which the land of the sham-

and encountered many difficulties while perfecting himself in the art. In 1884, at seventeen, with seven pounds sterling, he stepped from the plain portals of paternal home and, with his being freighted with the pilgrim's prospects of an uncertain fortune beyond the seas, with perhaps a thousand misgivings, but no less pre-determined purpose, started on the long and tedious journey to America.



JAMES NUGENT.

rock alike confers upon her children to so pre-eminent a degree, are now and yet-to-be fully and fairly set forth in my firm friend from "Old Erin."

Born October 1st, 1867, in Keady, Ireland. Educated in the Keady National School. Began study of *shorthand* at thirteen, without a teacher; in fact, not knowing of a phonographer within sixty miles of home,

"*Though but seventeen when he arrived in New York, Nugent could write shorthand like a streak, and read it ditto. I asked him if he could operate the typewriter, and he replied, somewhat astonished: 'Phwat's that?'*"—J. F. McClain, to the writer.

Preparation, purpose and pluck were the weapons with which this boy, in a strange land, began waging a successful shorthand

warfare. Nugent was a *well prepared* student of phonography, though he taught himself, and possessed the necessary accessory education. *For this cause*, Mr. McClain recommended him to a position paying \$60.00 a month, in the office of the G. P. A. of the N. Y., W. S. & B. R. R. "I figured this out into pounds," said he, "and couldn't sleep for a week, at the thought of twelve pounds a month." The following year the road was reorganized and his place was filled by an employee of the New York Central. Being young and home-sick, he went back to Ireland and remained a month. On returning to New York, he was offered the position of secretary to the general counsel of the Edison Electric Light Company, occupying said position four years.

Nugent then began his career as a law stenographer in the office of the famous firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, securing during his four years' stay, his richest experience. Here he "took" all the briefs of ex-Governor Hoadly, whose dictation was extremely rapid, as he had been accustomed to political speaking all his life. Here Nugent also reported cases before referees, examinations before trial, etc., and was earning \$2,000 a year, shortly after twenty-one.

* * *

Early in 1894, Nugent drifted into political reporting, becoming confidential stenographer to the renowned "Committee of Thirty," on the recommendation of the writer, whose employer, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, was chairman. In this capacity, in his confidential relations with many prominent Republican New Yorkers, such as Hon. George W. Lyon, ex-Surveyor of the Port, who was secretary of the committee; General Daniel Butterfield, the treasurer, and many others, Nugent, by virtue of his superior attainments of head, hand and heart, emphatically established himself in the good graces of these great citizens of the metropolis.

The State campaign opened, and Nugent was transferred to the Republican Club, serving under the leadership of Hon. Joseph M. Deuel. In recognition of his able and ample acquirements, these gentlemen secured for him a shorthand title, well-won and well-deserved, viz., that of "official stenographer" of the Fifty-seventh street police court. And I think it was January 8th, 1895, when he came to my desk, flushed

with the fruits of hard-fought victory, and showed me the telegram from Justice Deuel announcing the fact of his appointment.

* * *

Mr. Nugent has taken an active part in Irish affairs since coming to New York. He organized the Armagh Association, was its president two terms, and is now chairman of the board of trustees. He is president of the Young Ireland Society, a member of N. Y. S. S. A., etc., etc.

Mr. Nugent has read law for several years and is but a few steps from his final examination at the Bar.

* * *

Again we say to the young would-be first-class stenographer: The lesson is for you—"Go thou, and do likewise."

Want Benn Pitman.

DEAR SIR: THE STENOGRAPHER is almost perfect. Why can't it be made a little more nearly so, by the addition of a Benn Pitman department? True, Benn Pitman phonography has an organ of its own. So also have the Dement, Graham, Isaac Pitman and Munson systems, yet these find capable exposition in the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER. I am glad to see them, too, but Benn Pitman phonography is also entitled to a showing, some of us think. May we have your opinion?

Very respectfully,

C. E. HUTCHINGS,
2612 St., Vincent Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

I THANK friend Hutchings, who stands high among the St. Louis stenographers, for his expression of interest. I am entirely willing to have a department of Benn Pitman shorthand in the magazine, but so far it has not been easy to get a thoroughly competent person to undertake its management. I believe that I am now about accomplishing it.—EDITOR.

MR. BATES TORREY, who has so long and so ably conducted the Typewriting Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, finds his time so fully occupied with other duties that he desires to be relieved from the work of conducting this department. While we regret to part with Mr. Torrey, we feel sure that he will avail himself of the privilege, whenever he can, to communicate through the columns of the magazine with the many friends whom he has made among the subscribers of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

No. 6.

Not only, as we have shown in our No. 5, do we find the editor of the *Phonographic* inferentially impugning the intelligence of his associate, Mr. Benn Pitman, but in the January 15th, 1895, issue of that journal he seems to have also rather seriously fallen out with himself; for he refers to a device which he therein concedes to have been adopted from Graham, as a "phonographic wrinkle." We suppose there could have been no purpose in thus characterizing the device except to soften, for himself, the severity of the enforced admission, and, for his innocent student readers, to conduct them to the conclusion that the device is unimportant, or in the nature of an absurd excrescence. But if it be the former, why burden the student with the labor of learning it? And if it be really an excrescence, or absurd, how sadly must our friend's intellect have dozed, when he permitted this device to find a place in his *magnum opus*! But independently of the fact that he must be held to have deliberately championed the utility of whatever he has adopted, it is interesting to observe that he gives, in the new *Companion*, the same number of examples of the use of it that he does to the mode of distinguishing by position phrases involving *are* from those involving *were*, heretofore referred to—that is, four: these being, *we-may-be-able*, *we-may-be-required*, *we-may-be-certain*, *we-may-be-sure*. Placed in the embarrassing situation of having to admit, after his broad challenge, that even a single device has been borrowed from Graham, it seems consonant with his method of discussion to minimize the importance of the things concededly appropriated.

Another fact we note; the *Companion* seems to bear abundant internal evidence of attempts, on the part of the author, in cases in which devices not of Pitmanic origin have been adopted, to as far as practicable *slightly vary the use*, as in the case of V-hook on T-stroke for "üctive," and not for "active," shown in the words *destructive*, *attractive*; as if foreseeing that an exact copying would present a stronger support for a charge of plagiarism, than if the copying showed some variations, however minute and unimportant. So, we must hold him to all

that can possibly be implied from any clear borrowing; feeling that wherever he saw he could introduce a variation without obvious detriment, he has introduced it, and has exactly followed Graham only where he thought an exact following was unavoidable.

But to another point, which shows persistent borrowing, in a case where Graham abjured precedent and boldly defied the injunctions and warnings of the old text-books where he could secure superior forms by so doing.

Two old phonographic phrases were, *as-soon-as*, *as-soon-as-possible*, showing initial double circle on N-stroke. In one work issued very early in the forties, and in another dated in 1845, T-stroke with initial double circle to get *ssst*, *ssstr*, are to be found; the latter sign our present one for *sister*. But after these two ancient examples, initial double circle on straight strokes, and on all curved ones except N, seems to have disappeared, until the issuance of the Hand-book; and until 1858 we cannot discover that it ever appeared on a half-length. Against both, especially the latter, we find express injunctions. In Isaac Pitman's eighth edition, *Exercises in Phonography*, 1848, p. 51, we find: "The double circle *ss* (par. 68) cannot be advantageously used at the beginning of a word." [See his illustrations with the word "system," etc.]; and in his tenth edition, 1857, p. 62, section 142, we read: "The large sized circle *ss* (par. 45), cannot be added to a hook or a half-sized consonant. In the former case it could not be distinguished from *s*; and in the latter it would take up nearly the whole of the letter."

Benn Pitman, in his *Manual* preceding the Hand-book, repeats the first part of this injunction, though the last sentence, which states the reason, he omits; while in the *Vocabulary* (Pitman and Prosser), as published down to the time the Hand-book was issued, initial double circle except on the two phrases already named, nowhere appears. [See the word *system* and other words in which double circle is now used where, in the *Vocabulary*, use of it is avoided.] So, too, Booth and Webster, authors who were probably as guiltless of ever having originated anything useful, or destined to be adopted by practical writers, as Mr. Benn Pitman was, concur in repeating, in sub-

stance, the same Pitmanic cautions and prohibitions. We need not repeat these. No one has given more numerous examples, so far as we know, of following Graham where he breaks away from and goes counter to these injunctions, than our friend, the editor, in the new *Companion*. He claims that his associate now concurs in all that he has done—and that must include this profuse borrowing; but he will vainly seek for evidence that Mr. Pitman's brain was the theatre of any violent struggle to conservatively suppress the expression of great original ideas and conceptions in the direction of these innovations or any others, or that he ever had such ideas to suppress. All the evidence we have goes to show that he followed the leadership of Isaac Pitman while he so completely adopted the language of the latter on these points. But what a light burst on his mind when the Hand-book appeared, its author defiantly setting at naught so much that had before been so generally taught as to have become "a part of phonography!" How unceremoniously he threw to the winds that "conservatism" of which our friend has heretofore spoken! We know that the Hand-book not only exhibited a repudiation of the old injunctions above quoted as to normal-lengths, but also that above quoted as to half-lengths.

In his first edition, page 182, Graham urges the claims of *half-length M* to the advantages of the initial double circle for the phrases *is-sometimes, has-sometimes*; an idea the *Companion* adopts not only for *M* (page 169) in phrases "1, is-as-has somewhat, as-his-might; 2, as-his-mate, as-has-met, is-as-mute"—piling up the ambiguity in this alarming manner, out-Grahaming Graham himself—but in a large number of other cases—so many that it would be wearisome to name them all. Graham, at p. 182, cites "is simply;" but the new *Companion* again "runs the idea into the ground," at page 172, with its "1, is-as-simple-y, is-as-important, as-his-importance." Not to repeat further now, we will refer the curious reader to the following pages of the new *Companion*, for examples of this following of Graham in his repudiation of the old Pitmanic injunctions, and in some cases going to excesses which we cannot imagine Mr. Graham, a practical shorthand writer, guilty of: pp. 85, 89, 90, 92, 96, 98, 99, 102, 105, 106, 108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 117, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130, 131, 136,

140, 143, 146, 147, 148, 150, 154, 155, 160, 163, 169, 170, 172, 173, 176, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, with some on double-length strokes, in addition. The editor's following Graham as to double circle on *half-lengths*, both initial and final, in which Graham most decisively ran counter to earlier warnings, is shown more particularly at pages 85, 90, 92, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 136, 142, 143, 147, 148, 149, 155, 157, 158, 162, 163, 165, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 186; and examples of this kind we here insert:

P 1. is-has sipped-sopped, his spite. 3. is-has sapped: P has sipped-sopped his, his spites. 3. has sapped his-us. P suspend: A 1. his spirit. 2. is-has spread. A 1. his spirits. A 2. has spread his: A 3. as is proved: A 2. is-has sprained A 2. has sprained his. P 3. is as bad, his-as is about: P is as bad as, as is about his. P 1 as-his is behind, 2 as-his is bent, 3. as-his is bound: A 1. is as broad, his is broad-brought, as is-has brought, is-as his bride. 2. is-has sabered-sobered, is-as has his bread, as is bred. 3. is-as-has his brad-brood. A 1. is as broad as, his is broad as, as has brought his-us, 2 has sabered-sobered his-us A 2. is has soaked-sucked, his sect, A 2 has soaked-sucked his-us, his sect is-has, A 1. has scoffed. A 1. is-has-skinned-sickened, is as kind, 2. is-his-second, is-as his account. 3. is-as scant, has scanned., A has skinned his-us, is-as kind as. 2. as his accounts, as his account is-has. 3. is-as scant as, has scanned his-us. A 1. is-as-his secret, is-as-his creed-creature. 2 is-as sacred, as-has occurred, has succored. 3 is-has screwed, is-as crude-accurate, as-has accrued. A 1. his secrets, his secret is-has, as his creeds-creatures, as his creed is-has, 2. is-as sacred as, has succored his-us. 3. is as crude-accurate as A 1. is has screened. A 1 has screened his-us. * * * P 3. as his vaunt. P 3 as his vaunts, as his vaunt is-has. * * * QQ 2. has sent us his [*half-length with a double circle at each end!*] * * * A 1. as his heat, is as hot. 2. as his hate-hut. 3. as his hat. A 1. as his heats, as his heat is-has, is as hot as. 2 as his hates-huts, as his hate-hut is-has. 3 as his hats, has his hat is-has. A 2. as his heft: A as his heft is-has. A 1. as his hint-hind, 2. as his hunt 3. as his haunt-hound. A as his hints-hinds, as his hint-hind is-has. 2. as his hunts, as his hunt is-has. 3. as his haunts-hounds, as his haunt-hound is-has!!!

Graham exhibits a new use for the initial back-hook, by extending it to the representation of an involved "his," as in the phrases (see Dictionary, 1862), in-his-address, in-his-brain, in-his-breast, in-his-direction, in-his-labors, in-his-last, in-his-line, in-his person, etc. (pp. 255, 256). The old books showed *in consideration, instrument, instruction*; Graham showed the added or included "his." It is in combining this and the initial double circle just discussed, that the new *Companion* exhibits some of those astonishing forms, unwritable except at slow speed, which must have awakened lively sensations of surprise in the minds of those who probably thought they were proof against any such sentiments. This may be as good a place as any, at which to exhibit a few choice specimens of absurd use of these two devices in combination, and this we now do, in connection with some others; and we may add to this list, in our next:

a 1 in his surprise, *a* 2. in his experience,
a 2. in his expression, *a* 1 in his spirit;
q 1 in his strife, *q* 2 in his training, *q*
 2. in his sojourn, *o* 1. in his description, secretion,
o 1. in his secret, *q* 1 in his season, *o*
 1 in his cell, soul, sleigh 3. in his salvation, *o*
 3 in his solution, *o* 1 in his slightest; *o* 1
 in his slaughter, *o* 1 in his similarity. *o* 1.
 in his simple-simplicity.

As we are under injunctions to make this communication particularly short, we omit notice of other borrowing of important matter, which we had expected to include, reserving it for our No. 7.

GEO. R. BISHOP.

Positions Wanted.

(Employers please send ten cents to THE STENOGRAPHER for record, photograph, etc., for any of the following).

MISS M. B. B., Toledo, O. Age 19 years. Moran's Pitmanic; Densmore; 135 to 150. Would accept small salary and go where required.

MR. H. P. S., age 22; Osgoodby, 85 to 100; Remington, 20 to 25; \$15 a week. Anywhere.

THE law makers at Harrisburg, expect to provide for an increase in clerks and stenographers, in which respect they are following the example set them by the Legislature at Washington.

The Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

The Annual General Meeting was held on January 30th, at their rooms, No. 149 West 125th Street. The meeting was very well attended. Much interest was shown by all present in the report of the secretary, Mr. F. Grund. The report pointed out progress on every side. The number of members has increased during the year from 40 to 47, and the Gabelsberger system is gaining more ground throughout the country day by day. The Gabelsberger Department which is being conducted at the expense of the Society by the president, Dr. Rudolph Tombo, keeps the system constantly before the shorthand world at large. The report furthermore dwells upon the publication of Mr. Barlow's Celestial Writing. It remarks that all Gabelsberger writers should be highly gratified by the fact that Mr. Barlow, a prominent Pitman writer for 20 years, after a careful investigation of all the known and tried shorthand systems, has finally come to the conclusion that the principles of Gabelsberger are superior to those of any other, and has made them the basis of his system.

The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Society on November 28th, 1894, was a complete success from every point of view. The By-Laws of the Society have been revised during the last year. The publication of a Library catalogue had been in view, but could not be carried out. It will, however, appear during the present year. The suggestion made in the report of the librarian to increase the number of works of a more general interest, such as works of reference, good English and German periodicals, etc., met with the approval of the Society.

The officers elected for 1895 are: President, Dr. R. Tombo, No. 2 Ridge Place, N. Y.; Secretary, Mr. Carl Asher, No. 306 W. 121 St.; Treasurer, Mr. Gustav Oberlander, care of Steinway & Sons; Librarian, Mr. F. J. Seiferling, care of International News Co.

"EMBRYO," of Charleston, S. C., asks for information as to the comparative advantages, if any, which the pencil has over the pen, in actual note taking. May we ask David Wolfe Brown for a reply to this inquiry?—EDITOR.

The Typewriter Cycle Under Fire.

ONE of the latest combinations of modern ideas is found in the typewriter cycle, which is a special typewriting machine mounted on a bicycle for use in war. The operator sits astride his "bike," which, when not running, is steadied by two light props thrown out sidewise. He then receives messages in various ways, and copies them singly or in multiple. An expert operator is able, with the typewriter, to make a duplicator stencil more rapidly than several printers can set up the same amount of matter in type. From such a stencil as many as 1000 copies can be reproduced easily; and what is true of writing is equally so of maps, plans or diagrams. During a recent military tournament in England, a typewriter cyclist took part in twenty-eight mimic battles without a single mishap, and, at the direction of his commanding officer, rode his machine from time to time in and out of the various lines of gun carriages and other obstructions. Messages were signaled from balloons and promptly typewritten, and then conveyed to the rear by another novelty—a trained dog. When Shakespeare spoke of letting loose the dogs of war, this curious combination of utilities could hardly have been in his mind. The typewriter can be easily unshipped from the wheel and set on an ordinary table.

Sent His Typewriter.

Lawyer Fitzgerald was suffering from grip yesterday and was unable to appear before Judge Gaynor, where he had a case on the calendar. He sent his blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked typewriter to ask that the case be adjourned.

"Your honor," said she, "of course, if Mr. Fitzgerald simply had a cold I would not ask that you postpone the case; but he has that and more—he has the grip."

On consent of General King, opposing counsel, the young lady procured an adjournment until next Wednesday. The case is that of Josephine Carr against James Carr to enjoin him from manufacturing base balls under the trade mark of "J. Carr."

—The N. Y. Press.

Do not forget that Spanish is taught in connection with shorthand at Chaffee's Institute.



QUEST, Personal and Otherwise, Association News and Correspondence

WE are under obligations to the United States Bureau of Education for "No. 19 History of Maryland."

MISS E. N. QUIMBY has been appointed stenographer to Secretary of States Stearns, at Concord, New Hampshire.

MISS ANNIE L. JONES was elected president, and Jennie Owen, secretary and treasurer of a stenographers' association, at Lynchburg, Va.

ROGER WALSH has been appointed stenographer to Police Commissioner Kerwin, and S. J. Rosenthal to Commissioner Murray, of New York City.

MRS. EMMA MARTIN, formerly of Addison, N. Y., has been appointed stenographer to the Committee of Agriculture, in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

AT an official examination of stenographers of the Montreal Bar, the following were admitted to practice: R. S. Wright, Marcil Gabard and J. Armitage Ewing.

WILLIS R. VANCE was elected president, and Miss Annie Bowman secretary and treasurer of a Stenographers' Club of Meadville, Pa.

WE trust that our friends who send for sample copies will bear in mind that each copy of the magazine costs us more than the regular subscription price, and that they will therefore enclose ten cents for each sample copy.

A. E. GREEN, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I have arrived at one conclusion, that is, THE STENOGRAPHER is the only periodical publication that is of vital importance to the shorthand writer; others may be good, but this is the best. On account of hard times (this is the general reason now, though true in my case), I have "cut" all others.

C. E. HUTCHINGS, President of the St. Louis Stenographers' Association, incloses one dollar for subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, with "best wishes for success in our efforts to conduct a dignified and liberal journal." It is the appreciative gentlemen like Mr. Hutchings, which encourages us.

THE STENOGRAPHER

WANTED—As General Manager of Sales Department, appointing of Agent, throughout the country, etc., a bright, energetic man, from 30 to 45 years of age, with experience in typewriter business, preferred. Give full particulars, with reference.

Address, B, care THE STENOGRAPHER, 38 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Publishers' Notes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. To any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.00.

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES belonging to the Postal Union, one copy, one year, postpaid, in advance, \$1.25 = 5s. = 6.25 francs = 7.25 lire = 3 florins = 2.08 yens = 5 marks = 7.60 pesetas.

Subscriptions will commence with the current issue.

Renew as early possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their addresses changed will please give us the name of the old post office as well as the new one, and notice should be sent two weeks before the change is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

We can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

Patents.

Issued from Dec. 18, 1894, to Feb. 5, 1895.

December 18th, 1894.

530,929. G. L. Crittenden, of Ithaca, N. Y. Attachment for rolls of paper to Typewriting Machine.

531,031. T. F. Harris of Anneston, Ala. Combined Lead Pencil and Sharpener.

531,065. M. Rubin, of New York, N. Y. Writing Tablet.

531,124. L. Johnson, of Willmar, Minnesota. Ruling Pen.

531,135. R. H. Ryan, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Pencil Case.

531,136. R. H. Ryan, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Pencil Case.

531,250. L. C. Beardsley, of Cleveland, Ohio. Stationery Cabinet.

531,271. I. U. Parrey, of Kalamazo, Mich. Account File.

December 25th, 1894.

531,312. I. W. Heysinger, of Philadelphia, Pa. Device for Holding and Clamping Papers.

531,321. A. Lowe, of Minneapolis, Kansas. Typewriting Machine.

531,345. L. N. Thomas, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Inkstand.

531,352. M. A. Wier, of Kingston-Uon-Thames, England. Typewriting Machine.

531,474. C. A. Sigden, of Indianapolis, Ind. Pneumatic Inkwell.

January 1st, 1895.

431,887. F. Wivilkes, of Philadelphia, Pa. Paper and Bill File, and Punch.

531,893. A. Ashby, of Reading, England. Typewriting Machine.

531,894. A. Ashby, of Reading, England. Typewriting Machine.

531,923. G. Gercke, Jr., of Hamburg, Germany. Bookkeeping Apparatus.

531,924. C. R. Gibson, of Delhi, Ohio. Transparent Display Inkstand.

531,904. J. Cahill, Washington, D. C. Typewriting Machine.

January 8th, 1895.

532,064. I. Hoop, of Ogden, Utah Territory. Hand-stamp.

532,153. R. S. Graham and W. B. Savell, of Newark, N. J. Typewriting Key Cushion.

532,211. C. K. Nichols, of Chicago, Ills. Typewriting Machine.

532,299. J. Werner, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Inkwell.

532,347. E. Stern, of Philadelphia, Pa. Inkwell.

January 15, 1895.

532,569. C. Lettingwell, of New York, N. Y. Writing Tablet.

532,691. I. F. McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, Pa. Typewriting Machine.

January 22d, 1895.

532,754. V. Berdell, of Philadelphia, Pa. Drawing-pen.

532,755. V. Berdell, of Philadelphia, Pa. Drawing-pen.

532,810. H. H. Norrington, of West Bay City, Mich. Time Calendar.

532,910. L. H. Rogers, of New York, N. Y. Typewriting Machine.

533,030. U. G. and W. F. Beckay, of Milton, Pa., and Elmira, N. Y. Cabinet for holding money, coupons, pass books, etc.

January 29th, 1895.

533,046. H. E. Butler, of Jamestown, N. Y. Combined Drawing Board and Holder.

533,095. F. W. Starr, of Springfield, Ohio. Drawing Instrument.

533,190. A. Dom, of Mount Healthy, Ohio. Index Fastener for file cases.

533,232. W. A. Phillips, of Listowell, Canada. Reference Book Holder.

533,350. W. F. Cushing, of Medford, Mass. Fountain Pen.

533,387. W. Villhaber, of Chicago, Ills. Attachments for Drawing-boards.

February 5th, 1895.

533,470. F. Keller, of Philadelphia, Pa. Desk.

533,527. J. I. Carmody, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Indexing Cutter.

533,530. A. B. Dick, of Chicago, Ills. Typewriting Machine.

533,621. C. A. Thompson, of Washington, D. C. Hand-stamp.

533,678. W. C. Stahle, of Cleveland, Ohio. Temporary Binder.

533,706. B. P. Critchlow, of Ogden, Utah Territory. Bill-file.

533,727. I. G. McCaffrey, of Detroit, Mich. Convertible Chair.

533,766. T. I. Williams, of Wichester, Va. Table.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Lawyer, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C., by whom this list is furnished.

The Stereographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME VII.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1895.

NUMBER 4.

THE *Business Journal* for January, referred to in our editorial last month, has kindly sent us some of the cuts, showing the actual work done under the test examinations made. We quote from the comments of *The Business Journal* as follows:

No. 1.—"Miss F. took dictation readily at about 65 words a minute. She had studied shorthand a year, and brought a certificate from the principal of Paine's Business College, N. Y. She was exactly ten minutes writing letter given below. Her education was received in the public schools of Ireland, from which country she had come eighteen months before. She wanted \$6.00 a week. Was without business experience."

New York, Oct. 23rd. 1894.

Mr. James Robinson/
Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Sir:--

We are in receipt of your communication of the 15th inst. enclosing \$10. for a club of 20 subscriptions, the details of the captination, and we wish to thank you for your ^T offices at careful attention, and we wish to thank you for your good offices.

Our friends are standing by us very nicely this year, and the boys seem very well pleased with what we have to offer. Some of them are in extracies over new features, relating to ornamental. With best wishes, we remain,

Very truly yours,

No. 2.—"Miss H. was seventeen years old. She had received a graduating diploma at the Mechanics and Tradesmen's School, New York. Her letter follows. We have mislaid our memorandum as to the exact time of the transcribing, but an entry on the letter indicates that the work was done very slowly. In copying reprint, Miss H. showed up to better advantage, copying 200 words without an error, but in slow time. She was willing to work at \$5.00 per week. No business experience."

New York, Oct. 23, 1894.

Mr. George Jones,
Syracuse, New York.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, enclosing \$10 for a club of twenty subscriptions. The details have had careful attention and we wish to thank you for your good ^{offices}

Our funds are standing very nicely this season and the boys seem ^{as} ^{to us} very much in extasy over what we have to offer some of them.

? With best wishes, we remain,

Very truly yours,

THE STENOGRAPHER

No. 3.—“Miss H. was a graduate from Charles Young’s Shorthand School, Brooklyn, going to a business position after three months at that school. She took dictation without difficulty at a speed of about 60 words a minute and transcribed a simple letter in fair time. There were no mistakes of spelling or grammar. The words “New York” were repeated right below the print of the same on our letter-head. Each sentence contained in the letter was separately paragraphed, though the body of it contained only three sentences, all relating to the same transaction. Before taking dictation, the young lady was asked to transcribe an article from a newspaper. The result is presented below :

“‘Why do you write in capitals?’ was asked.

“‘That’s a capital machine.’

“(It was a Remington, No. 2—the kind that the young lady was used to.)

“‘What is the meaning of those interrogation points?’

“‘That’s the way that machine writes.’

“Apparently the capital key, when first depressed, had not been released, and the young lady continued to turn out matter in the usual way. Of course, when she struck for a comma the question mark on the capital end of the bar showed in its place. Her theory, apparently, was that as she had been getting commas, by striking that key, the proper thing was to stick to the key and take whatever might come of it. No effort was made to correct the matter. Eight dollars was the salary required. Her business experience was slight. Subsequently, she presented a certificate from Mr. C. F. Young, the principal of her school, in part as follows :

“Miss H. was accepted as a pupil of this school on the strength of a certificate from the Brooklyn High School, giving her an average of over 75 per cent. in spelling and composition. She completed the regular course here and proved herself competent to hold a position as stenographer by filling such a place satisfactorily.”

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED ON ALL HANDS? EVEN BY THOSE WHO HAVE
FOUND MOST FAULT WITH HIM AS A TRANSCRIBER OF FACTS? THAT FROUDE
PARTLY THROUGH A NATURAL APTITUDE? PARTLY THROUGH A PATIENT STUDY
OF THE FINEST MODELS? AND PARTLY THROUGH UNERRING TASTE? USED OUR ENGLISH
SPEECH WITH ALMOST INCOMPARABLE GRACE AND VECILITY FOR THE TWO-FOLD PUR-
POSE OF CONVINCING AND PLEASING? OF SWAYING THE REASON AND OF TOUCHING
THE HEART. EVEN HIS NARRATIVE DICTION? THOUGH LIMPID AS A MOUNTAIN
BROOK? IS NEVERTHELESS TINGED OR FLECKED WITH A SOFT COLOR? AS IF THE
MOONLIGHT PLAYED ON IT? HIS ARGUMENT? NOT HARD AND COLD LIKE THE LOGIC
OF THE DIALECTICIAN? COMES TO US FIRED AND FUSED IN THE HEAT OF THE
IMAGINATION: HIS PORTRAITURE? WHEN AT ITS BEST? SPEAKS WITH THE VERY
ACCENTS AND GLOWS WITH THE λ LINEAMENTS OF LIFE.

No. 4.—“Miss H. was a graduate of Vermilye’s Shorthand College, having spent seven months in school. She was endorsed by the following note from the principal of the school :

“‘We wish to recommend Miss H. highly in every respect.’

“She was sixteen years of age, and claimed one and a half years’ business experience. She was willing to work for \$6.00. Her estimate of her ability to receive dictation was much lower than usual—60 words a minute. A very simple letter was dictated to her at a rate not exceeding 50 words a minute. After fifteen minutes at the machine, she handed in the incomplete note reproduced below, with the remark that she thought it would be a good plan to take her notes home and brush up a little on reading them. She gave no indication of nervousness.”

NEW YORK

OUR TERMS ARE INVARIABLY CASH WITH ORDER, OR A
SUBSTANTIAL REMITTANCE ON ACCOUNT, 60 DAYS
O. O. D. FOR REMAINDER.

Oct. 29 1894.

Mr. John Smith
16 Henry St.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

We are in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst. as
applied of 46 and \$38.00 for the same including premiums

Literal Reporting.

I.

To become an able man in any profession, there are three things necessary: Nature, Study and Practice.—ARISTOTLE.

AS to the profession of shorthand, the voice of the commercial college turtle is in the land shouting in bold-face style that his "Rules" are a substitute for nature, study, and practice. One might as well expect to raise a stalk of corn from a boulder by means of a fly-blister, or mend a broken Japanese vase with a porous plaster.

The author of a mushroom "system" is a poor second—hardly an "improvement." Such products are not adapted to literal reporting and transcribing; because they are so unnatural as not to be capable of being studied or practiced. Moreover, as caution, chaotic straining at such will even damage a stupid brain; while solid, systematic and protracted study and practice of natural writing will greatly benefit the most acute faculties—physical as well as mental.

While systems serve as telescopes, and we see according to their magnifying power, still there is more in the man than in any method. "It is the bad workman that quarrels with his tools;" and, indeed, the sharper they are, the worse are his jobs. Hence, legion testimonials as to the gourd-vines of a night, which are "so simple"—as he is; and are no more fitted wherewith to finish the report of a speech than are a hatchet, a gimlet, and a jack-knife in building a ship-of-the-line. But then, "give an ass oats and he will run after thistles;" or a frog would kick a golden throne to reach a mud-puddle.

The able reporter is helped by the very best system only to the extent that it can be studied as fundamentally true, and be practiced on the lines of his own individuality. Study should serve as eyes to practice; or very much time, labor and cost, may be worse than wasted. As in building, if bricks are put out of plumb, or stones are not squarely shaped, the more one builds on them, the worse the inevitable collapse. Even Towers of Babel, that are as unthinkable as useless, may be built; and I might also admit that mere mechanical dexterity

or aping imitation may even catch the words of a speaker—slow enough—but the verbatimist may then be like the rustic that had gripped the poles of a galvanic battery—not know what to do with it. "What has a blind man to do with a mirror?"

In short, while study and practice are illimitable in possibilities, they can never make a literal reporter who does not possess *reporting sense*. Yea, there is immeasurably more in the natural man than in the most studiable and practicable method. As the unbreakable-record Reed, says: "I have known good reporters who have used the worst systems. A skilful and intelligent writer will make the best of a bad instrument."

Let us familiarly consider, in due order, what the noblest Roman of them all in exact truth (Aristotle) declared was necessary to make an able professional man—the trinity of nature, study and practice.

I. NATURE.—Mercury is pictured as never getting left, because he has wings. That is the way flying-penners must be built; and then they must take their wings in when it rains. Like our own competent and captivating Rockwell, who so cares for his good right hand that to take it for a shake, is like finding a marmot's nest of softness and warmth. Very much of illegible notes comes from stubbed and heavy-weight fists, or from fingers and thumbs which figure on the shorthand stage as the "Five Orphans," if not as "Prodigal Sons!" The National Bureau of Education publishes officially from this careful and sedulous authority: "Probably not more than one person out of a hundred who take up the study of shorthand is physically and mentally qualified to make a verbatim reporter."*

Strange that natural selection does not exclude deformity and constitutional impediments from abortive attempts at literal reporting. However, there is a human proclivity to choose opposites! But I mean no disparagement; for the land of gold mines may not excel for raising wheat. While one "can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," some folks may prefer souse.

*[NOTE.—"Shorthand Instruction and Practice," pp. 218, including 112 shorthand alphabets, is published by the Government, for *free distribution*. I might consistently "ask leave to print" from page 142 to 148 inclusive]

THE STENOGRAPHER.

As that supreme judge of human nature, Shakespeare, said: "To be a well-favored man, is the gift of fortune; but to read and write comes by nature." Especially to write several hundred sounds every minute, by the hour and read them after midnight. He also said: "The raven doth not hatch a lark," that soaring sings and singing soars. A proverb white with age, saith: "Nothing can come out of a sack but what is put in it;" and I am hinting at the fact that no one should be victimized by the "professors"—whom Rockwell scores to the marrow (if they have any)—into holding an empty sack for snipes. Moreover, such victims turn to be calamity-howlers against our noble art—"awful examples," so to speak. Nature rebukes presumption before she punishes it. Even a sparrow never tries to get white by washing. "The camel begging for horns lost its ears as well, and tried to dance." I am reminded of the following colloquy:

Author. "Mary, I have made a mistake in my calling; I'm not an author, but a born chemist.

Wife. "What makes you think that, Horace?"

Author. "Well, every book I write becomes a drug in the market."

Reporting sense is the specific qualification. Can it be derived from rules? No! From education? That will be considered under study. The fountain, in a word, is genius. What is that? Let us see—first, premising with the fact that the greatest reporter of this country did not write short-hand characters, Henry J. Raymond. Men and women are born to more things than poetry. I may anticipate the conclusion, that the utmost education cannot supply what nature has denied. A he-goat is the same piece of depravity, whether on the Rocky Mountains or on Capitol Hill; while the Pyramids themselves would be no higher, had they been reared upon the summits of the Alps. The heightening ages will more attest the truth uttered notably by Cicero, as by his like, that "all great men are inspired," with the definition that inspiration is natural; and any act that is distinctively natural—true to its individual function—is essentially involuntary action; from the cycles of the planets to the rolling of a barrel. One cannot teach the unconscious beating of the heart. Character can-

not be changed, although it may be developed. As Christ declared: "Which of you by being anxious can add one cubit to his stature." But the "professors," however, advertise to roll bricks and slabs of granite! Their lotions may daub the hair black in spots; but it hardly makes a black growth. Of course, they differ with Aristotle; and actually claim, in effect, that study and practice will make an able reporter without nature—that it may be unnecessary! Their stool is two-legged! In fact, they sneer at genius as "cranky." They point at the bubbles on the champagne without admitting that these show the grade of the wine. They pretend to educate men for the acme of extremity, and yet decry the very faculties of the mind whose natural poise is in extremes. The philosophical poet Pope, says:

"Extremes in nature equal good produce;
Extremes in man concur to general use."

In short, a literal reporter must be a genius—have a peculiar nature; but that does not imply that he is stranger than Truth itself which makes him—and such are never made by some of nature's journeymen to IMITATE real art abominably! He apes no "standard"; but is guided to every goal by his own reporting sense. That is an article that cannot be manufactured "while you wait." It is the trait that subdues emergencies, which come in all sorts of forms and degrees, and must be met accordingly. The man of mastery is many-sided, as a sphere; and is, therefore, able to instantly combine all necessary forces to a focus. Genius is unique and automatic, and is the chief executive of the man, as well in touch as in thought—"suited the action to the word." If it did not do its best without strain, it would not be genius, but talent or vigor. Lavater has a fine definition here: "Who in the same time can produce more than many others, has vigor; who can produce more and better, has talent; who can produce what none else can, has genius."

As talent is subject to teaching and may increase speed by rules or through imitation, while genius is a law unto itself, observe the contrast between them as set forth by their own exponents:

Whipple.—"Talent is a cistern; genius, a fountain." *Haslitt.*—"Talent is the capacity of doing anything that depends on

application and industry, and is a voluntary power : while genius is involuntary." *Lowell*.—"Talent is that which is in a man's power; genius is that in whose power a man is." *Meredith*.—"Genius does what it must; talent does what it can." *Holland*.—"Nature is the master of talent; genius is the master of nature."

It may be objected here by even those who instantly agree with Aristotle (that the first of the three necessary things to make an able artist is *nature*), that the standard of genius not only rebukes the flimsy pretensions of the fraud "professors—one lesson ahead of the three months' class"; but also discourages even talent as ever being able to report speeches literally. No; it only precludes the greatest discouragement, the inevitable failure which comes by forcing upon all students alike that which cannot be adopted by genius; unnatural, unstudiable, and impracticable rules of ycleped "systems"—not to mention "methods" that are an abomination of desolation. On the other hand, it clearly points the road to success by giving the right of way to nature and showing the sources of genius.

1. THROUGH NATURAL ENDOWMENT.—To make a literal reporter, instead of a few months' "dictation," study and practice, it were best to begin with the youth of his grand parents. But this point I will defer with the remark, that the saddest check to the ambition of Sir Isaac Pitman has been the exclusive parliamentary ascendancy for a century and a half of "members of the Gurney family." But the candid truth is, by the way, there is much in the system as well as the men—it is not a patchwork, "for a charm of powerful trouble." Except for championship purposes, such course of evolutionary speed and certitude would be superfluous; and the excuse for the suggestion may be apt (quoting the greatest genius of our language): "If I chance to talk a little wild, forgive me; I had it from my father."

2. CULTIVATE THE FACULTY OF IMAGINATION.—This is the realm of genius. In this perpetual "starlight of the brain," not only word-forms but phrase-forms fit into the reportorial fabric easily and plainly, strongly and safely, as cogs of the Ferris wheel. But mark, the system must be capable of beautiful as well as exact writing, or imagination will discard the forms. "Love is only

known to love." Natural selection is select. The theme merits ampler statement, and I merely add here the words of one genius quoting another. Emerson said: "Science does not know its debt to imagination. Goethe did not believe that a great naturalist could exist without this faculty."

3. ACQUIRE HABITS OF INTENSE CONCENTRATION.—A graphic definition of genius is intensity; and its hero of shorthand stunners may well heed the caution of these same authors:

Goethe.—"Beware of dissipating your powers, strive constantly to concentrate them. Genius thinks it can do whatever it sees others do; but it is sure to repent of every ill-judged outlay." *Emerson*.—"The one prudence of life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation."

And in nothing else under the sun, like literal reporting of a rapid speaker, do we have a painfully realizing sense of the truth expressed by the chief tragic dramatist of Greece, Euripides: "The wavering mind is but a base possession." And we recall the jibe of that broad-sword critic, Plautus: "It is not easy to drink and whistle at the same moment;" and because no man can blow and swallow at the same time, "he who tastes every man's broth often burns his mouth." But the naturally able reporter is not a broth-blower—he sticks to his own individual style. Like the proverbial miller, he does not see everything which is carried past by the stream. He misses the startling sight of those old logs floating in the distance that look "very like a whale." It is enough for him that he hits the nail on the head at once, without the racket of pounding around on the barn door—wood to wood. In short, a habit of cumulative concentration prepares the literal reporter for a clean sweep; as the ship's needle, being true to the pole, carries her safely and whole into the prosperous haven.

4. MARK, ATTENTION!—That is the first step in the coming battle. Get the habit of seeing a form, as well as looking at it; of hearing what was said, and not guessing at it in the bitter by and by. Because of the great truth that in the last analysis, "genius is nothing but continued attention;" and Dr. Johnson echoes Helvetius in saying, that it is only "a mind of large general powers incidentally determined in a particular direction"—namely, the Beautiful Land of Get

There. The greatest artist author, Ruskin, calls it "only a superior power of seeing." Ah, not in printed rules, but in habits of thought and action, did Shakespeare mean that "learning adds a precious seeing to the eye."

5. ACUTENESS OF SENSIBILITY is a condition precedent of at least all possible and necessary culture. No photograph was ever taken on unprepared plates; and the reporter's brain must take a running commentary of a speech—catching its spirit, however literally reported, by his fingers—certainly so to make it read well. This is a sensitive spot; and I merely append a significant remark by the great philosophic monologist, Coleridge: "Genius of the highest kind implies an unusual intensity of the modifying power."

6. COMMON SENSE, at its maximum, is necessary that the said modifying power be not too intense; for, oh, what a drudgery it is to report and transcribe trash and falsity! The superb poet gentleman, George P. Morris, declares: "It appears to me that strong sense, with acute sensibility constitute genius."

7. PATIENCE AND DILIGENCE must crown the work; and they are essentially natural endowments, gifts of nature, as well as the plainest proofs of genius. Although these qualities are more closely related than other traits mentioned to study and practice. On this point, as shown in others, I am not aiming at originality so much as to form a conviction founded on incontestable authority.

The greatest naturalist, Buffon, defined genius to be "superior aptitude to patience"; and the poet Longfellow calls it "infinite painstaking." Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, an apt authority, states that "the highest genius is ability to do hard work." Alexander Hamilton, who Daniel Webster declared, "laid his hand upon the dead body of the Federal Treasury, and it sprang into newness of life"—a life that animated this country for a centennial and more to be the wonder of all the lands and ages, until the modern blacksmith "financiers," forsooth! struck the wonderful lead, that this nation should live within its income, if it had to borrow the money to do it (as per A. Ward), this true and most brilliant statesman made this remarkable disclosure: "Men give me some credit for

genius. All the genius I have lies just in this—when I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make, the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Not only these seven specifications, but seventy times seven, severely exclude ye "professors" and paste-pot book frauds, in making an able man in the shorthand profession; while it gives truthful answer to the anxious query, as of the young man whom the Christ looked upon and loved: "What lack I yet to make a literal reporter?" Ay, if you have this character—if all these things of natural endowment you have kept FROM YOUR YOUTH UP, the only things thou lackest are, study and practice—as we shall see next. But if not, then I pray consider this: The literal reporter MUST do as he wishes; and as a child of nature—a true genius—"the very stars fight for him in their courses." So, measured by this standard, if you are not naturally qualified to do as you wish, no doubt you had better wish for what you can do.

GRISBY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1895.

The New Century Stenographic Association.

This Association meets weekly, on Mondays, for speed practice, at 1227 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The objects of the organization are to secure business advancement and social intercourse among stenographers, and the success with which it has met prompts the question: "Why do not the women in other professions form similar organizations?" To join the association an applicant must be a member of the guild; she also must have been in business for six months, or be able to write at a speed of at least 80 words a minute, and must pledge herself not to accept a smaller salary than \$8.00 a week. Through its agency members who have lost positions are supplied with them, and the recommendation of the New Century Stenographic Association carries weight in the business world.

W. E. MARGOLF, of Morrisville, Pa. says: "I take a great interest in the department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany."



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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - Editor.

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Incompetency.

WE reproduce elsewhere some of the exhibitions of incompetency which *The Business Journal* has developed in its efforts to obtain a satisfactory amanuensis.

One of the prerequisites of a good business amanuensis is the ability to write shorthand as fast as the dictator wishes to dictate; and, second, is the ability to transcribe the shorthand notes with reasonable rapidity and with absolute accuracy, upon the typewriter. But, in addition to this, there must be a foundation of knowledge, of wisdom, of discretion, of judgment, which is not necessarily included in simple shorthand and typewriting expertness. Business men should sternly set their faces against the employment of incompetents. They are themselves very much to blame for the present state of things. They take young persons into their employ because they are cheap, and not because they are good. I see letters every day which are a disgrace to the senders.

If the business men would promptly discharge every amanuensis who can not write

a letter without an error, and should make it publicly known that they will not employ any who cannot do this, it would soon correct the evil. In every case, where the incompetent amanuensis fails, the name of the school which certified to his or her competency should be made known. This would make the schools more careful in the matter of turning out deluded and useless graduates.

What About the Future.

WE believe that the financial depression of the country has reached low water mark. The tide has turned, and, however slowly, the incoming flood has begun. We make these remarks, not intending it to have any political significance or relation whatever, but simply to state our confident hope and trust that there may be better times ahead for the thousands of competent unemployed stenographers. It is one of the distressing experiences which we have been called upon to pass through for the last couple of years, that very many honest, faithful and thoroughly competent amanuenses have come to us, with tears in their eyes, asking, begging us to aid them in obtaining something to do. But the inexorable laws of demand and supply have shut them out, and they have been obliged to stand and wait, and keep from starving as best they could. With a return of prosperous times, much of this distress will be alleviated, and nobody will more rejoice in seeing every competent stenographer in a good position and receiving good pay, than the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER.

What's in a Name?

MR. ALFRED BEAUCHMIN, of Montreal, Canada, recently sent us a transcript of shorthand, beautifully written in longhand, but the shorthand of which was unfamiliar to us. We replied, asking him what he wished us to do with his transcript. He answered that it was a transcript from the January number of THE STENOGRAPHER, and that he sent it in competition for the prize offered to transcribers. As there was nothing of the kind in the January number we returned the correspondence to the gentleman, together with a sample copy

of THE STENOGRAPHER, and, in his reply, the matter develops now that he had in mind, Mrs. Pernin's *Monthly Stenographer*. We make this statement to show the inconvenience which will arise from other magazines allowing themselves to be called THE STENOGRAPHER. We sincerely trust that Mrs. Pernin, who is so fair and honest in all things as we have found her to be, will speak of her magazine in the future, and request her correspondents also to speak of it as *The Pernin Stenographer*, and thereby avoid mistakes such as that referred to above.

SEND in \$2.00 and get a first-class shorthand instruction book, and one year's subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER.

Ask your friends to subscribe to THE STENOGRAPHER; no matter whether they understand shorthand or not. For \$2.00 they can get a first-class text-book by which they can learn shorthand.

WE wish to express our sincere thanks to the many shorthand schools that are sending in subscriptions for THE STENOGRAPHER. No matter what shorthand system is taught, every school will find it of great value to place in the hands of its students a magazine which will tend to develop enthusiasm and strengthen the resolutions for hard work in the hearts and minds of its scholars. THE STENOGRAPHER is the friend of the good school. The poor schools, with incompetent teachers, will, of course, not subscribe to THE STENOGRAPHER.

Very many have commenced the study of shorthand at home. This is well. We do not, however, encourage the idea that this will develop a lot of competent amanuenses. Our object is simply to bring to the doors of the families throughout the country a new help for the children to fit themselves for the great demands of the future. Not in the expectation that they shall necessarily make their living by writing shorthand, but that a knowledge of shorthand shall help to make their living in any one of a thousand other ways.

"How to Speak French in Three Months without a Master." Pronunciation of every word exactly given. 75 cents, complete. Consisting of Conversational Grammar, Key and Reading or Conversation Book. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, New York.

Letters from Friends.

ST. LOUIS.

DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: Many thanks for your card. You are wholly right in saying that your own shorthand is "practically Benn Pitman," and I ought to have made an exception in regard to it, when I said that Benn Pitman shorthand was not represented in THE STENOGRAPHER. I found your shorthand notes in your communication to me, like those you occasionally print in your journal, clear-cut and easy to read. That's about the style I like. It's the style that my esteemed correspondent, Mr. Brown, of Washington, uses in his work. It's the kind of shorthand that I have found good enough for recording important matters to be referred to for the first time long after the notes were taken.

I am glad that a regular Benn Pitman department is likely to be added to THE STENOGRAPHER's many admirable features. I believe it will pay you, financially. For example, a friend of mine said, when I told him of your intention, that he was glad of it; that he had thought of dropping THE STENOGRAPHER for the coming year because there were no Benn Pitman notes in it. However, there are not a great many writers of that style here. Isaac Pitman has the field here, very largely.

I have been wondering whether it would be wise for me to take up Gabelsberger's system, for the purpose of taking German and other foreign languages—for which, let people say what they will, our geometric systems are not adapted. I know German fairly well, and have a smattering of some other European tongues. I should suppose that the Gabelsberger system was so radically different from Pitman shorthand that a fellow who writes the latter automatically, having passed the nascent state, could take up Gabelsberger without confusion. I should not think of gaining reporting speed in the script style, but a fair knowledge of it might be very convenient in many ways. At present I often take short passages of German, sometimes of French, in Benn Pitman shorthand, but it is not reliable for such work. To take foreign languages, even with partial success, in our geometric shorthand, one needs to have a reserve speed of about fifty words more than he ordinarily uses.

I write concerning this matter because I have thought that it might perhaps seem of sufficient interest to the profession in general to cause you to make some sort of answer to my question in the columns of your journal. Please don't consider this a request to go out of your way to get information for me. But it may be that somebody else has felt the need of a satisfactory way of writing German, French and Spanish in shorthand, and has wondered, as I am still wondering, whether it would pay a Pitman writer to learn Gabelsberger. Very truly yours,

C. E. HUTCHINGS, 2612 St. Vincent Ave.



Hints on Typewriting.

AFTER a typewriter operator has learned the manipulation of the key-board he should give his attention to studying how to arrange matter effectively. This is even more important than any system of fingering, for after a page of matter is written, no one inquires what system of fingering the operator used in writing, but the appearance of the page is what is criticized, and it is the arrangement of the matter that attracts attention.

Proper arrangement of matter, however, requires the exercise of taste and judgment, and one of the best ways to develop these qualities in this direction is to observe, in reading books and newspapers, how the printers "set up" matter.

While it is impossible to give models of arrangement which can be followed under all circumstances, it is the purpose of this article to endeavor to give some suggestions which will be of use to the operator.

Probably the first thing that an operator is called upon to write on the machine is a letter, the mechanical arrangement of which is very simple, but which we have often seen badly distorted. The best forms of arrangement are the following :

JOHN ADAMS, ESQ.,

Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt of your letter, etc.

JOHN ADAMS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt of your letter, etc.

That is, when the introduction consists of the name and address, begin the name at the point 0, the address at point 5 or 10, the salutation at 0, and the body of the letter usually on the line below, beginning the first paragraph at point 5 or 10. Begin all other

paragraphs in the letter at the same point at which you begin the first. It does not look well to indent any paragraph farther than the point 10. If the introduction consists of the name and salutation, begin the name at 0, the salutation at 5, and the body of the letter at 10 on the line below. Simple as these directions are, they are overlooked by many and we frequently see the introduction written as follows :

JOHN ADAMS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt, etc.

And again :

JOHN ADAMS, ESQ.,

Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt, etc.

I think every one will admit that the arrangements first given are much more tasteful than the last.

Another point well worth remembering is that if the letter contains matter which can be arranged in tabular form, it should be so arranged, and not "set up" as ordinary matter.

Notice the difference in effect in the arrangement of the following matter :

DEAR SIR :

Agreeably to your request I herewith send you a list of the dates of the oldest settlements in the States, and by whom settled, viz :

| Year. | Place. | State. | By Whom. |
|-------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1607, | Jamestown, | Virginia, | English. |
| 1614, | Albany, | New York, | Dutch. |
| 1620, | Plymouth, | Mass., | Puritans. |
| 1622, | Bergen, | New Jersey, | Danes. |
| 1623, | Concord, | N. H., | English. |

DEAR SIR :

Agreeably to your request, I herewith send you a list of the dates of the oldest settlements in the States, and by whom settled,

viz : Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, by the English ; Albany, New York, in 1614, by the Dutch ; Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, by the Puritans ; Bergen, New Jersey, by the Danes, in 1622 ; Concord, New Hampshire, in 1623, by the English.

Whenever you have in the body of a letter any quoted matter of some length, this fact can be effectively brought out by setting the quoted matter up in single space and indenting it, thus :

DEAR SIRs :

We are just in receipt of the following telegram from New York, signed by your Mr. Jones, viz :

"Ship us immediately fifteen hundred and forty-two (1542) crates of strawberries. Our Mr. Smith will call upon you to morrow to settle for same."

In reply to this, we beg to say, etc.

This arrangement carefully distinguishes the quoted matter from the original matter, and yet maintains its integrity as a part of the text.

The advantages of good arrangement of matter cannot be overestimated. It pleases the eye, it aids the reading, and distinguishes the skilled from the unskilled operator. Cultivate, therefore, your taste in this direction.

CARL LEWIS ALTMAIER,
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pen or Pencil.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY :

The question whether pen or pencil is the better instrument for shorthand work is one upon which I cheerfully give you my opinion. I am glad that, while you are propounding conundrums, you have given me "an easy one." The arguments in favor of the pen seem to me clear and unanswerable.

1. It scarcely need be said that pen-notes are more legible, especially when read at night, than pencil notes. The strain of reading the latter by artificial light (and much of the professional reporter's work must be done at night) is terribly trying to the best of eyes. The young stenographer, looking forward to coming years, should realize that he cannot afford to abuse the only pair of eyes he will ever have.

2. Another consideration in connection with legibility : the pen, with its yielding nibs, is far better adapted than the pencil to express readily and clearly the distinctions between light strokes and heavy. The writ-

ing which best preserves these distinctions is (other things being equal) the most legible.

3. Pen-notes are better adapted for preservation than pencil-notes. Anything that is to be filed away as a *record* should not be written with pencil.

4. When note-taking is long continued, the pen is far less fatiguing than the pencil. The management of the pencil is a heavy tax upon the muscles and the nerves. This muscular and nervous strain, apart from the immediate fatigue, tends toward "writer's cramp." This disease, as Mr. Munson once said, should be called "pencil paralysis," not "pen paralysis," as it comes more often from the use of the pencil than the pen.

5. The pen permits and promotes a lightness of touch, which with pencil is out of the question. And this lightness of touch conduces largely to speed.

6. But the pen, if its advantages are to be enjoyed, must be held in the right way, and its proper management must have been acquired by sufficient practice. A person who has written shorthand with a pencil for months or years must not decide against the pen upon a trial of five or ten minutes. Those who say they "can't write shorthand with a pen" have never given the pen a fair trial. In most cases they have never learned to hold the pen in the peculiar position which shorthand writing requires—a very different position from that which is taught in connection with longhand, and which is adapted only to strokes written in a single direction. It is important that the learner of shorthand should use a pen from the start. When pencil-writing has become habitual, a change to the pen always requires some patience and self-conquest.

7. The old objection based on loss of time in pen-dipping and the inconvenience of carrying around an inkstand, has, of course, been made obsolete by the introduction of the fountain pen.

8. All the official reporting of the Senate for forty years has been done with pen. Of the five official reporters of the House of Representatives, four take notes with pen, two having discarded the pencil during the last session. And if the pen can be used successfully in the *perambulating* reporting of the House, there ought to be no difficulty in using it anywhere.

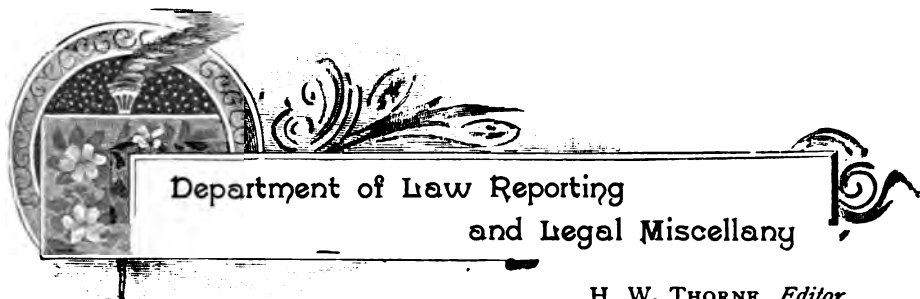
* * *

Always glad to respond to any reasonable request in behalf of the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER, I am,

Your friend,

DAVID WOLFE BROWN.

Wash., D. C., March 11, 1895.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Common Sense and Law.

[Continued from January No.]

THE DOCTRINE OF MERGER. In general language merger may be said to be the absorption, or extinguishment, by the superior, or greater, of the inferior or minor. In a sense, it is allied to the principle, that the greater includes the less. It is by the application of this doctrine that, if A, having the fee (by which is meant the actual ownership of realty) in a piece of land, executes a mortgage thereon and delivers it to B, who thereafter assigns said mortgage to C, who thereafter assigns it to A, the mortgage is merged, *i. e.*, extinguished. It becomes of no effect, and is just as lifeless as if a proper certificate of its discharge or cancellation had been duly executed and delivered to A, the mortgagor. Notice the operation of the legal machinery: A, the mortgagor (that is, the maker of the mortgage), is the absolute owner of the real property upon which the mortgage is given. He, therefore, has a paramount title; no one has a superior title. He now delivers an instrument (the mortgage) which is nothing but a "dead" deed liable to eventually become defeated if the amount secured by it be paid. In form, it conveys the title, or fee, to the premises, conditionally, or in other words it grants a title subservient to the owner's (A's) title, which subservient title will be extinguished upon the happening of a certain event, *viz.*: payment of a specified sum. Before the time fixed for that event, A receives the assignment of the mortgage. The mortgage is upon his (A's) land. One cannot hold a mortgage upon his own land. One cannot owe himself. Hence the inferior, or subservient title which A gave B in the form of a mortgage is merged in, or extinguished by, A's superior

title, and the mortgage is void and inoperative.

The word "merge" and its derivatives occur frequently in objections to testimony. Suppose that A and B have had a dozen interviews, at which conversations were had and details of business discussed preliminary to the execution of an agreement between them. The agreement is afterwards duly executed by them. Subsequently, A, while being examined in a suit between him and B, growing out of the subject-matter of the contract, is asked to narrate one, or all, of those conversations. Immediately B's attorney is on his feet objecting to the question as improper, incompetent and inadmissible, upon the ground that the testimony shows that the agreement between the parties upon which the action is based was in writing, and that all negotiations and agreements were merged therein, and that the terms of the agreement cannot be varied or contradicted by parol proof in the absence of proof of fraud in the execution of the agreement. The court, of course, sustains the objection. It requires very little common sense to see the the justice of holding the parties to their written contract.

* * *

VENDOR'S LIEN. The vendor of personal property has a lien thereon to the extent of the purchase price thereof, when the terms of the sale are cash, which lien continues until the vendor delivers possession of the property to the vendee, and no longer. Where personal property is sold and the terms of sale are silent as to the time of payment of the purchase price, the law regards it as a cash sale. Under such circumstances the vendee cannot take the property without first paying, or tendering payment of the

purchase price. In such case the vendor may, without first delivering the property, maintain an action for the price of it. It is entirely different where a period of credit is given upon a sale. There the vendor has no lien, and the vendee may demand immediate possession of the property. The vendor cannot recover the price until the expiration of the term of credit; in other words, not until the purchase price becomes due. From that time, however, interest thereon may be demanded and recovered.

* * *

Vendor—one who sells; a seller. *Vendee*—one who buys; a buyer. *Lien*—the right which a person has to retain property in his possession until the payment of a sum of money, and, upon failure to make such payment, to sell the property at public auction, and out of the proceeds of the sale thereof, to pay the expenses of such sale and the amount of the lien. This is known as the "foreclosing" of the lien. *Lienor*—the person in whose favor a lien exists.

Answers to Correspondence.

J. K. of S. C., N. Y., writes as follows: "I frequently notice that you are very kind in extending your advice and assistance to numerous members of our profession. * * * I solicit your aid in giving me the information desired. I am a stenographer and can write quite legibly at about 125 words per minute. I can transcribe my notes on the typewriter at the rate of 25 to 30 words per minute, and have a very fair knowledge of the use of grammar, orthography and punctuation. I have had some experience, and understand routine work quite thoroughly. I have a fair knowledge of legal phraseology and would accept a position in some legal or court reporter's office. If there is anything you can put me on in that line I shall feel very grateful. My constant desire tends to a literary nature, and I think if I could locate in some city so that I would be able to secure typewriting work at home—enough to help pay my way through—I could then devote more time to literature. What advice would you give on this matter? * * * My desire is to locate in T—, and if you can assist me in any way, in procuring a position or otherwise, in that city, I shall deem it a special favor."

ANSWER. It seems that you ought not to experience much difficulty in reaching the goal of your present ambition, viz.: to obtain sufficient work as a stenographer and typewriter in T—, to net you an income large

enough to pay your expenses while pursuing studies suitable to fit you for the field of general literature. The only way to get work is to seek it; as a general rule it never seeks the worker. As one method of securing it I would suggest that you interview every friend you have who in any way could put you on the track of obtaining the work you wish in that city. If you want work in a law office, ask friends you may have in the legal profession to help you in getting a position. Get the fact before those who do the employing that you want to be employed. Try the various offices of the T— lawyers; get the best to start with you can. There is no telling what may happen if you once get a wedge started. Enter the wedge and then apply force to it and drive it in. If you cannot succeed along this line, *after a thorough trial*, go and see some of the court stenographers, or law stenographers in T—. I trust you will be able to get a foothold in T—, which may enable you to pursue to satisfactory end the course you have in mind. The profession of literature is the hardest, I presume, in which to get a start. To one who has a love for the subject, the obstacles to be surmounted never appear formidable, and, when that love is coupled with genius, the pathway of the aspirant is not rough. But, oh, dear! How few there be who possess the mystic combination!

W. E., Denver, Col., writes: "I am a subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, and a constant reader of your valuable department in the same. * * * I am a shorthand—Graham—and have devoted the better part of two years to the practice of the art. Despite my diligence, however, I have made but small progress in verbatim reporting, owing to the difficulty I experience in reading my notes. I was struck by your remarks on the non-shading of shorthand characters, and am convinced that the root of the trouble—the general illegibility of Pitmanic phonography—lies in its employment of shaded forms. I ran across a copy of Thornton's 'Modern Stenographer' (a light-line system) not long ago, and endeavored to change my system to conform with his, as far as might be done, but found this well nigh impracticable, owing to the different vowel-scale used, etc. My present object in writing to you is to ascertain whether you have ever issued any text-book or exposition of the system you write. If (unfortunately for the shorthand world) you have not, kindly advise me on what lines in your judgment I should pro-

ceed, in order to change my style—a modified Graham—to that of the best light-line phonography.”

ANSWER.—I have never written or prepared a text-book or exposition of the style of stenography used by me, although I have received numerous inquiries and suggestions respecting that subject. In changing from a modified Graham to a light-line adaptation of the same system, I should advise you to be conservative. Experience will demonstrate the extent, in each particular case, to which the change may proceed. It is advisable to begin with the light-line principle in a few familiar outlines of frequently occurring words, and after the principle has worked satisfactorily with these, others may be treated. As a rule, the longer the outline, the better for the preliminary trial. For instance, suppose you use, as I do, the outline “bee-kay-em” for “become”; it would be better to write “bee” the same as “pee,” *i. e.*, light-line, than to use it in writing the auxiliary verb “be.” I should reserve the application of it to word-signs and contractions for the latter part of the change. In some instances, I have discarded the use of contractions and word-signs, the proper use of which required adherence to the heavy-and-light line principle. I formerly used Graham’s “emp” for improve and its family of derivatives. Now I write these words in full. Thornton’s system I have always understood to be a good light-line adaptation. There are a number of others advertised, I believe, with the merits of which I am not familiar.

Who Did It?

I received a letter from a large Albany, N. Y., commercial house, a few days since, addressed to H. W. “Fawn.” The stenographer had misunderstood the dictator, who must have dictated my correct name. A letter which I received from a Troy, N. Y., business house, containing about fifty words, showed a number of mistakes of punctuation, spelling and, I believe, incorrect transcription of notes. The orthography was “original,” and the “merits” of the punctuation was something to be “abashed” at.

* * *

I THINK the letters which I received from lawyers, and which purport to have been

dictated to, and written out by stenographic amanuenses, are, on an average, superior to those coming from mercantile houses, and which appear to have been prepared in the same way. If it be so, then I should conclude that lawyers are more particular in the selection of office stenographers than business men.

Notes.

JAMES H. WOODBURN, Esq., of Newville, Cumberland Co., Penna., is a justice of the peace as well as stenographer. If you want insurance of any kind he will write that too.

ALBERT F. KOCH, stenographer, with the Empire Mill Co., at New Ulm, Minn., says that he has the “court reporting fever.” I trust he will not experience a relapse.

DAVID F. SWEETLAND, of Pierce, S. D., a practical stenographer, who usually writes me in longhand and shorthand, says: “I have some abstracts for dictation purposes. I will sell a fair sized one for 10 cents, and a big overgrown one for 25 cents. I think they would be better for dictation than the law reports.” Last call! Going at ten.

JAMES H. PUGH, of Lutherville, Baltimore County, Md., is a disciple of the Watson method of Isaac Pitman, and has already taken testimony in court. He intends to make himself more competent for such work, so that he may be ready to accept a first-class position when it is offered to him.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD MARGOLF, stenographer, at Morrisville, Bucks Co., Penna., as his name indicates, is of German parentage. He has spoken the German language since infancy. Although born on American soil he did not begin to speak English until his sixth year. He now speaks both languages fluently, and has been a profitable gleaner in the rich field of German literature. He writes Stolze’s Shorthand (that being the system used exclusively in the German Retchstag) with sufficient proficiency to report speeches and sermons in German. Desiring to take up court or newspaper work in the future, he has also been studying, for some time, an American system of phonography. Not satisfied with stopping at German he has been studying French for several years.

WILL T. HARRIS, stenographer with Yongers & Co., nurserymen, Geneva, Neb., has taken up the study of the law.

I AM under obligation to Mr. Harry E. Orr, stenographer, of 209 Crawford Road, Cleveland, O., for a newspaper clipping in which attention is called to the comment in legal circles regarding a typewritten will disposing of over \$5,000,000. The purport of the article is, that typewritten matter affords opportunity for fraud, not only in the matter of erasures, interlineations and similar changes, but by the introduction of bogus sheets in the document. It is suggested that the fact of the few varieties of typewriting papers and inks, would aid in the deception.

I AM also indebted to Mr. C. E. Howard, stenographer, and connected with the San Francisco Business College, at 1236 Market Street, that city, for a clipping from the *Daily Examiner*, of the same place, wherein an attack is made upon the shorthand reporters of the various courts of San Francisco to the effect that they are "costing the city three or four times what they ought;" that the superior courts have lent themselves to a scandalous scheme to rob the city; that the reporters receive yearly more than the judges, and that it costs the city about \$50,000 for the official reporting. These charges against the official reporting system are on a par with those emanating from many quarters in the United States. It is not possible that black is white or that wrong is right. These charges are true or untrue. If untrue, there is danger that the people of the country will be fooled into a belief of their truth. Once that contingency exists, down will go the salaries of official court reporters all over the country. The remedy has been pointed out so often in these columns that I am ashamed to here repeat it.

Read a little further, of the effort "all along the line" to cut on court stenographers' compensation. This time from Mr. Charles E. Sackett, official court stenographer, third district, located at Deer Lodge, Montana, who in renewing his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, writes: "There is a matter of great importance to the court stenographers of this State, about which you may be able to furnish me valuable information. The Montana Legislature has just adopted a code which cuts down the remuneration of court stenographers very ma-

terially. The salary remains at \$1,800; but the code requires the stenographer to transcribe gratis, in every case, immediately after trial, all the objections made and the rulings and opinions of the court, said statement to be the basis for bills of exceptions. The code also requires the stenographer to furnish transcripts at five cents per folio, either verbatim or in narrative form; that is, he must, if the attorney so desires, eliminate the questions from the testimony, and reduce it to a condensed narrative, and is permitted to charge only five cents per folio for such narrative, although the condensation diminishes the amount of matter by one-half, and at the same time increases the labor."

In reply to Mr. Sackett's request, THE STENOGRAPHER has put him in the way of getting information and statistics which I trust will aid in obtaining an amendment to this unjust provision of the Montana code. He will be pleased to hear from any stenographer who has had experience in shaping legislation which gives proper compensation to court stenographers.

Here is more of the same sort of ignorance, on the part of the public, of the court stenographer's worth. This hails from New York city, and is a direct attack on Brother Peter P. McLoughlin, of the General Sessions. The New York *Tribune* charged that Mr. McLoughlin "was paid the inflated sum of \$1,402," in the celebrated Dr. Buchanan case. He replied by letter to that newspaper, from which I quote: "The trial lasted six weeks. The printed record of the case, contained over 10,000 folios of testimony, etc. Two weeks of the six were spent in examining some of the best known medical experts in the city. The cross-examinations were filled with more technical terms than had ever been used in a court before. To do this work required eight or ten different people. The official stenographer secured the services of one of the most accomplished stenographers in the city, who reported the afternoon sessions. He had to be paid at the rate of twenty cents a folio for the work which he performed. His bill amounted to \$530. Shorthand amanuenses and typewriters were employed to work at night, and for their services about \$300 had to be paid. Paper, carbon, binders, etc., had to be purchased, and a stationer's bill for these articles, amounting to about \$50, was paid. Subtracting these amounts from the bill presented by the stenographer of \$1,402, he did not have any very great sum to compensate him for the work, worry and responsibility of reporting one of the most remarkable criminal trials of the century. He was compelled to work frequently late at night and early in the morning before court hours, and was subjected to consider-

able personal expense not included in the figures given above. Considering the character of the work performed, and the amount of expense involved, he was paid at rates largely below those obtained by stenographers engaged in private law work."

In reply *The Tribune* has this to say, and it is "in tune" with the newspaper utterance of the United States on this subject.

"Court stenographers, as a rule, in this city, receive far higher salaries from the public funds than they ought to receive for the quantity and nature of the work which they do, and for the number of hours which they spend in court and the number of hours which they actually devote to the service of the courts. Most of our court stenographers in the metropolis get much larger salaries than they could earn in the service of private employers, and many of them swell their incomes by big sums paid to them for extra copies of testimony and for 'extra' favors of various kinds which they render to lawyers and to litigants."

The Tribune writer then proceeds to attack the "abuses of the whole system of court stenographers in New York," and with pedantic effrontery, reads Mr. McLaughlin a lecture on that subject. The point I want to make is this: The press assumes to understand this question of official stenographic reporting. It does not understand it. Not understanding it, it professes to teach the people. The people take their cue from the press. The result is a misinformed public, and hence an erroneous public opinion, which, in the end, will demoralize the profession of court reporting.

Here is more, clipped from *The Record Union*, of Sacramento, Cal., showing the tendency of the time: "Assembly bills 659 and 660 will wake up all the court reporters in the State, if they find out about them. The first fixes the salaries of the reporters at such a low figure that none of them could afford to remain in the business. The highest salary allowed is \$125 per month, and from that they are graded down to \$50."

And still more from *Republic*, St. Louis, Mo.: "The House at Jefferson City is busily engaged in reducing the salary of the Governor's stenographer from \$1,200 to \$900 a year."

And now read this ostentatious display of profundity (?) from the same newspaper:

"The coroner's stenographer is opposed to the bill to make his position a salaried one, unless the salary is fixed at \$4,000 a year, the amount of his fees under the present arrangement. He says the work is

worth that much and that a competent stenographer cannot be secured for less. With all due respect for Mr. Robinson's opinion, we believe that the gentleman has overestimated the market value of his services. Although the official stenographer of the criminal court is an expert in his line, he receives but \$1,800 a year. He holds a position that is certainly no less responsible than that of the coroner's stenographer and his duties are much more arduous.

"Mr. Robinson's compensation should be a fixed salary, and not fees agreed upon between him and the coroner. The practice, too, of allowing the stenographer to charge private parties for transcripts should be abolished. The coroner is the one to make this charge. The rates ought to be fixed by ordinance and the fees turned into the city treasury. Whether the salary of the coroner's stenographer is made \$1,800 or only \$1,200 a year, Dr. Atkinson will have a score of applicants for the position."

These instances of reduction of compensation, occurring in widely separated localities, are cited for the purpose of demonstrating to the busy stenographer the trend of public opinion. The wise man builds his house upon firm ground and not on shifting sands. And it behooves the young men of the present who expect to take the places of the working court reporter in the future, to so act that the tidal wave of public opinion shall not wash them high and dry on the bleak shores of "Inadequate Compensation."

THE N. Y. City *Evening Post* recently stated that the employees of the General Sessions Court "are practically, without exception, active politicians." Mr. William Anderson, stenographer of that court, writes to the *Post*, "I was appointed in 1862 by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, which antedated state legislation upon official law reporting." He also says that he has never been a member of a ward association, does not attend political meetings, but has since 1860 voted the Republican ticket "early" and not "often."

A BILL has passed the California Senate which provides for the appointment of an official stenographic reporter to the coroner of each county, or county and city, having 100,000 or more inhabitants, at a salary of \$150 a month.

W. O. TARVER, who until recently has been engaged as private secretary to the president of the King Mill at Augusta, Ga., has been appointed official court reporter of the Augusta circuit. Three stenographers besides Mr. T. competed for the position. The test was the best report of a murder case.

THE STENOGRAPHER is indebted to Mr. Horace Vallas, of New Orleans, for a newspaper clipping announcing a change in the law of Louisiana by which official court reporters are required to make, free of charge, a duplicate copy of the testimony in cases where appeals are taken.

Miss Winifred M. Miller, stenographer, of Johnstown, N. Y., is filling the place of Miss Cora Proper in the law office of A. J. Nellis, Esq., of that town.

MR. Wilbert Eisele is practicing the stenographic profession at Denver, Col. He is a Graham writer of about two years experience and desires to modify that system so as to eliminate the shading principle. He will be pleased to hear from any one who has anything to say on the subject.

Miss Mary F. Philbrook, stenographer in a Hoboken, N. J., law-office, whose unsuccessful attempt to become admitted to the New Jersey courts, on account of her sex, was noticed in these columns some time ago, has won a victory for her sex in that State. A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to meet this objection, but it received strenuous opposition. Miss Philbrook, in connection with several prominent ladies of that State, has brought about its passage by the lower House, and now expect to be as successful with it in the Senate. The Governor has promised to sign the bill if it passes. Truly, the world do move.

THE Oregonian Legislature has given the Governor of that State a stenographer, at \$1,600 a year. One of the newspapers of that young and vigorous commonwealth, in noticing the appointment rises and explains: "The Governor has no need of a stenographer; former Governors have had none. And if a stenographer were necessary, there are multitudes who would jump at the offer of such a place, at \$800 a year." Such convincing argument! Former ages had no telephones, no telegraphs, no steamships;

hence the present generation should dispense with such luxuries, or go back to stage coaches. H. W. THORNE.

THE New Brunswick court reporting staff, Messrs. Risteen, Fry and Devine, have completed a ten years' period of service. The Legislature, at its recent session, celebrated the event and marked its appreciation of the work of these gentlemen by raising their annual stipend, from \$800 to \$1200. In addition to this, the stenographers receive \$1.50 per day and five cents mileage, as travelling expenses when away from home, and five cents a folio for all transcripts. New Brunswick is still the only province in the dominion that has an official reporting staff, though in the courts of Ontario and Quebec a good deal of work is done by special contract. During the debate in the New Brunswick Legislature no opposition was made to the bill providing for increased salaries, and the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, spoke in eloquent terms of the benefits derived from the use of stenography in the courts. Mr. Risteen, in addition to his other duties, has been appointed reporter of the court of divorce and matrimonial causes.

SINCE the first of January the position of stenographer of the circuit court of Saginaw, Mich., has been filled by Miss Marion B. Risteen, formerly of Fredericton, N. B., a sketch of whom appeared in the March, 1894 STENOGRAPHER. Judge Wilber states that the court never had a more efficient reporter.

A MUNSON writer from Eden Vale, Cal., but who has forgotten to sign his name, says that, on the whole, according to his judgment, THE STENOGRAPHER is the best magazine of its kind published.

SIR Isaac Pitman & Sons are issuing an abridged shorthand dictionary to be completed in seven monthly parts, which will include a complete list of grammalogues and contractions, as used in the Isaac Pitman shorthand system.

At a recent meeting in Washington, Miss Mary E. Miller, of Chicago, representing The National Association of Women Stenographers, said the Association was composed of 118,000 women pencil pushers in the United States.

Parke Schoch.

I was born on the 11th of February, 1868, in New Berlin, Union county, Pa. After passing the early years of my life in the public schools, at the age of fourteen, with a view to preparing for college, I entered Union Seminary, located in my native town. It was during my course at this institution that I first took up the study of shorthand. During the school year of 1882-83, I joined a special class for the study of Isaac Pitman phonography. We passed successfully through his Manual, but the press of other

my course at this school, about the middle of the following February, I at once took a position as stenographer with the bituminous coal mining firm of R. B. Wigton & Sons, of South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in whose employ I remained for two years and a half.

In October, of 1889, I was appointed instructor in stenography, for the evening classes, at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which position I continued to hold for three years. In September, of 1891, I resigned my position with the above firm to devote my entire



studies prevented the further pursuit of this interesting subject, much to my regret. The work preparatory to entering college went on continuously until September, of 1885, when I entered Lafayette College, from which I graduated in June of 1888, receiving the degree of A. B., and three years later, 1891, the degree of A. M. Immediately after graduation I came to Philadelphia, and on the first of October, 1888, I entered the shorthand department of the College of Commerce, under the instruction of the editor of this journal. Completing

time to teaching, and took charge of the shorthand department of the Spencerian Business College, Philadelphia. Up to this time, I did considerable work in speech and sermon reporting, but the demands of the class-room soon put an end to this miscellaneous and pleasant work. My connection with the above business college was brief, hardly a year, for in March of 1892, upon the opening of the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, I was appointed instructor in stenography in the Business Department, which position I have since occupied.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 95 Fifth Avenue, Corner of 17th St., New York. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

MR. A. W. THOMPSON, of 204 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., can be recommended as an excellent teacher of the Isaac Pitman system. He is a graduate of the London Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman shorthand, and writes a beautiful and correct hand.

* * *

SINCE last reported, the certificate of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman phonography in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidates: Miss Mattie C. Harper, Marshalltown, Ia.; Miss Mary L. Jones, Oakland, Cal.; Mr. Harold Pollard, Spokome, Wash.

* * *

WE have been favored in seeing an advance copy of the new Isaac Pitman Abridged Shorthand Dictionary, now being issued in parts of convenient pocket size. The work is handsomely gotten up, and will prove to be a boon to all stenographers. It is designed to furnish in a compass, suitable for pocket use, a guide to the best phonographic forms for the more common words in the English language. At the end of this dictionary will be given an alphabetical arrangement of all the grammalogues and contractions used in phonography.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

* BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

49.

MR. JAMES DOBSON,
Commercial College, Davenport, Mich.

DEAR SIR: We are reminded of the approach of the Fall opening of the schools and colleges, and of the demand which will soon be made for text-books and supplies for the use of teachers and pupils. Our stock has been replenished with a full supply of all the leading text-books in use in the city and county, and we are prepared to fill your orders with dispatch, at favorable rates.

Correspondence in relation to this department is solicited, and will meet with prompt attention. Yours very truly,

50.

MR. W. B. BOYD,
Athens, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: We will agree to furnish you with all books mentioned, new, as priced, delivered by us at Moscow by freight, for \$300, provided you agree to honor our sight draft on you for that amount, said draft to be attached to invoice and bill of lading, and presented through the National Bank of your city. Or, if you could allow us a reasonable period of time within which to procure the books, we could doubtless furnish you with an excellent second-hand set of "California Reports" for about \$200. The other books would probably have to be furnished new. Please advise us as to your preference in the matter, and oblige.

Yours truly.

51.

MESSRS. A. BROOKS & CO.,
Worcester, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 2d inst., addressed to Robert Burns, is at hand. We are sole American agents for Robert Burns's publications, and can supply the "Stratford," "Literary Leaders," and other series published by him, without delay.

The price in cloth binding is 40c. per vol., less 2/5 in small lots, or 22c. net in lots of 100 assorted. Your truly.

52.

MR. H. C. JAMES,
Jones Commercial School, Douglas, Tex.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 14th inst. duly received, and in reply would say, we can supply you with the "Isaac Pitman Complete Phonographic Instructor," for use in your school, at the rates of discount mentioned in the enclosed slip. More than five hundred of the best schools, colleges, and teachers in the country are now using this book exclusively, and with the best results. Very truly yours.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system; 40 pages. Price 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

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(Specially Engraved for THE STENOGRAPHER.)

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

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••Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Hints To Shorthand Students.

Conducted by BATES TORREY,

Author of *Practical Typewriting and Instruction in Practical Shorthand*.

Vowel Implication.

There is hardly anything more valuably definite in graphic shorthand than the actual representation of the dots and dashes which stand for vowel sounds. At the same time experts, the world over, have proved them to be incompatible with swift writing, and therefore resolutely discard them. Authors of text-books seem the most reluctant to part with these signs, and have weakly allowed them to remain—all the while recommending their disuse in a half-hearted way. Tho' not much of an author, I assuredly entertain the courage of my convictions in this regard, and at the proper stage have dropped the vowel as a sign, *in toto*. My practice in outline building makes their absence fairly tolerable, tho' implication has to take the place of definiteness.

POSITION. Position generally is but an imperfect vowel implier, tho' *third* position is perhaps more definite than the others, because it has the duty of implying the common initial vowel *a* which, like all initial vowels, is important to discover quickly. (Plate A).

Awail (wait), awake (wake), apparent (parent), affect (effect), adjust (just), accompany (company), attend (tend), admire (demur), advice (device), amenp (mend), opposite (up-set), attest (test), a ce s (excess), apparition (operation), assume, assign, assumption, assembly, assort.

The last five words are representative of a few Syllabic-S outlines, which may be thus briefly expressed, if desired. Other suggestions of position are too familiar to require comment; altho' it may be well to remind the young writer that the expert cares less and less for the promptings of position—relying more upon forms lineally characteristic.

STROKE INDICATION. A stronger implier than position is stroke manipulation, which is a syllabic matter according to my method of outline construction. Any expedient which shows the syllable is a vowel implier—indefinite, maybe, as regards the exact shade of vocalization, but powerfully suggestive in swift writing which largely follows the line.

Under this head first of all must come the principle—A STROKE FOR A SYLLABLE (or as many strokes as there are syllables). No syllable can be conceivable which does not contain a vowel, therefore by stroke indication *some* vowel is implied. (Plate B).

Fellow, foliage, affiliate, apologize, apparatus, resiliency, policy, manufactory, monarchy. Immortal, immoderate, immigrate, immaterial, immoral, immemorial, immutable, imminent.

Note that stroke indication takes the precedence over position for words like those in the last group.

SYLLABIC-S is a striking example of vowel implication, of which the plate on page 47 of the January number gives ample illustration.

TWO-STROKE R AND L. More definite implication is attained by the two directions of strokes R and L, because they not only show the existence of the vowel sound (as S does), but they tell by their direction whether it may be heard before or after the consonant. This explains why a logical management of R and L strokes adds to the legibility of shorthand. Syllabic strokes, Syllabic-S and the dual R and L sig-

nification are progressive steps toward a safe rejection of the vowel signs. (Plate C).

Loyal, lowly, array, heaver, actually, actual, casual, casually, valiant, violent, filly, fatal, allay, earl, spoil, compile, allegation, feel, fail, felt, pale, bill, coal. Irrational, irrefutable, irredeemable, irresolute, irrespectiv, irrevocable, irreverent, irrelevant, irreparable, irrepressible, irresistible, irresponsible, irremediable, irreclaimable, illegitimate. Irrigate, irritant, erratic, iridescent, arrogate, irruption. Arbor, arabesk, argue, orchestra, argand, oracle, ornate, archaic, Cear.

Exceptions to these are purely mechanical, where *U* cannot be used before *Thuh, Dihuh, Chuh, Juh, Fuh*, and *Vuh*, as in—*Origin, orthodoxy, argent, ardent, orthography, arch, surf*, etc.

The foregoing are mostly syllabic situations which admit of plain treatment; but another class of words exists which are made more legible by a stroke management which is not always syllabic, namely:

Erect, elect, alike, elixir, eruption, electric, Evir, irony. (Plate D).

Another phase of STROKE management is suggested by the following: In conflicting words, where a LONG VOWEL precedes T or D, *halving is waived*, leaving the *long form* to imply the *long vowel*, and so distinguish from words of the same consonant elements, but with short vowels—which may be halved. (I. P. S. 2308). For example:

Beat, bough; date, debt; paid, put; load, let; shade, shut; bait, bet; chewed, etched; code, act; fate, gate, feed, food; lead. (Plate E).

Resembling these are a few R and L-hook words which have a *long vowel* between the stem and the R or L denoted by the hook, and my instruction is to make distinction as follows:

Flade, blood; plight, plot; braid, bread; bleed, build; crowd, creed.

It should be understood that these aids to legibility oppose no obstacle to the use of the word-sign forms (or the like) for the common material for—*fill, full, tell, court, called, gold, cold, etc.*

Still another instance of STROKE writing, to lessen the dangers of conflict is that of *Pr* for *pre*, and *P-Ruh* for *per*—the intervening vowel being implied by the Stroke-R. The value of this is illustrated by the words. (Plate F). (I. P. S., p. 172):

Provide, pervade; prediction, perdition; preclude, percolate; persecute, persecute; Prussian, Persian proffered, pervert.

Thus will be seen a variety of vowel impliers. The writer of shorthand should have grounds for confidence in the performance of his pen. His skill should not be wholly art, but considerably science; at least, there should be a minimum of accident in his writing.

If every stroke can have a design, the procedure will beget confidence. The intelligent writer will know what he is about *to-day*, and next month or next year, when he reviews his notes, he will know **WHAT HE WAS ABOUT** when the characters were written. Shorthand, to be legible must picture the essential elements of language. A weak vowel implication is fatal to legibility, and constitutes a grievous fault in any man's style of writing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Handwriting practice lines showing the letters 'h', 'h', and 'h' written on a dotted line.

9 6 5 4 3 2 1

Handwritten symbols: } √ / +) G J

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مجلس

59996209

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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Figure 1

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A row of cursive lowercase 'z' characters on a three-line grid. The first 'z' is solid black, and the others are dotted for tracing. The letters are connected to each other.

A series of tracing practice lines for the letter 'L'. Each line consists of a solid 'L' shape followed by a dashed 'L' shape for tracing. The lines are arranged horizontally across the page.

هـ ر ك ح ط ز

3

Handwriting practice lines for the letter 'r'. The first row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines (top, middle, and bottom). The second row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The third row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The fourth row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The fifth row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The sixth row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The seventh row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The eighth row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The ninth row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line. The tenth row shows the letter 'r' written on a set of three horizontal lines, with a dashed line indicating the middle line.

4

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrew's Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography," Official Stenographer
Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

NO KEY is furnished for the shorthand script this month. The phonographic script for the balance of this letter will appear next month, together with a key for the entire letter. I will present a copy of my Graded Sentence Book of Graham Standard Phonography to the stenographers, one in each State, who will first furnish me with a verbatim transcript of the shorthand script on the opposite page.

* * *

THE following questions from a correspondent of THE STENOGRAPHER, in Omaha, have been referred to me for answer.

First. Is there sufficient advantage to warrant the adoption of the word-signs and rules indicated in "Missing Link," pages 27, 28 and 35? Kay², for *can*; Kent², for *cannot*; Efter, for *after*; Kay-Em², for *come*; Bee², for *but*; Hay², for *half*; Net-El, for *until*, etc.? *Answer.*—The Graham forms for *cannot* and *can* have always been sufficiently legible for me, but I very rarely phrase them. If you phrase them in very rapid writing, I do not think the distinction absolute enough. To prevent conflict between *for* and *after*, and their derivatives, I am in the habit of writing *after* and its derivatives entirely below the line, departing from the Graham in position, but not in form. The other forms I consider just as legible in the original Graham.

Second. Can one write pure Graham safely, without the adoption of any of them? *Answer.*—Yes, as is being demonstrated by thousands of Graham writers every day.

Third. Is there any greater safety in the "Missing Link's" expression of *can* and *cannot* than in the Graham? *Answer.*—I think the Graham form preferable, if you do not phrase.

Fourth. Is not this better, Ken², for *can*, and Ken-Ent² for *cannot*; or is it too great a loss of time? *Answer.*—I know many Graham writers of high standing, among them Mr. A. M. Martin, who use Ken² for *can*, and Ken-Ent² for *cannot*; but I think the majority of Graham writers use the pure Graham form with no loss of legibility. I have never had any trouble with the Graham

form; but, as I remarked above, I rarely phrase these words.

Fifth. Should you advise a beginner, who expects to make his living by writing shorthand, to adopt these expedients offered by older writers, or stick to the system as it is laid down by the author? *Answer.*—I would advise you to adhere strictly to the forms of your Graham text-book until your knowledge of shorthand is extended enough to judge for yourself.

The "Missing Link" is an exceedingly interesting book and may be read with profit by all. It must remain with the individual readers, however, whether or not they adopt the expedients therein offered.

* * *

MR. DUNHAM, in his "Missing Link," strikes a well-directed blow against the inadequacy of every system of shorthand now before the public. I am a student of many systems of shorthand, and am free to confess that I have never yet met with my ideal. The ideal system will consist of very brief forms for all words, with no conflicting outlines.

It is very hard to advise a beginner in this matter. Many of Mr. Dunham's points are well taken, but if you commence to change a few forms, you open the door to so many changes and alterations that you will hardly know when or where to stop. It seems to me for the present, I would advise this correspondent to stick to his Graham.

A number of years ago, although a writer of the Graham system, I became interested in other systems. When I found what I considered a good point in Munson, it was adopted; then, perchance, a Benn Pitman device would be added. In this manner various and sundry wrinkles were added to my original Graham, until my shorthand was what might be termed polyglot; legible only to myself, and not always to me. A further study of the reporting style of Graham resulted in the discovery of briefer and more philosophical contractions, and the additions began to disappear. About this time I secured a position where my notes were transcribed by another person, and then the barnacles had to drop off very rapidly.

I think every year I write purer Graham; although, it must be confessed, a few wrinkles of my own are still in use, which depart so slightly from a pure Graham that they are hardly worth mentioning.

THE STENOGRAPHER

Osgoodby Department.

W. W. OSGOODBY, *Editor.*

Parachute Jumping.

I confess it was with some nervousness that I took my seat in the little car beside Joseph Norcross, the skilled aéronaut, from which I was to make my maiden leap with a parachute. He smilingly welcomed me, and gave the order to cast loose the line, and in an instant I felt myself afloat upon the ether sea. After some consultation with Norcross, it was decided that my leap should be from a height of a thousand feet. Placing my hand over the side of the car, the rush of cold air against my palm indicated that we were journeying eastward. Soon we were enveloped in the fog of a cloudbank for a moment, and then emerged with the distant earth in view.

"Look up!" he exclaimed, "or you'll lose your nerve. We are now twenty-five hundred feet from the ground. Get ready!"

He bound round my body, under the arms, a stout rope, the end of which was secured to the trapeze bar in my hand, which was in turn attached to the parachute that hung at the bottom of the car. "Twelve hundred feet!" he shouted. I tightened my grasp on the bar, looked steadily upward, and awaited the word to leap. It was the most trying moment of my life. "Go!" he suddenly exclaimed; and, closing my eyes, I made a great leap into space, and felt myself rapidly shooting downward. Then I felt a slight jerk on the line, that indicated the release of the parachute, and as I looked up I caught a fleeting glimpse of Norcross' smiling face over the side of the car.

But the parachute did not open. Would it never open? Must I be dashed to death on the ground a thousand feet below? Suddenly, there was a quick, sharp click from above, and my speed perceptibly slackened. Ah! the parachute had opened! My life was saved! With a feeling of intense satisfaction I felt myself deliberately descending, and, looking about, though not directly beneath me, I took in the scenic beauties of my journey. Then there came over me a great fear: Suppose I should strike the top of a church steeple, in my descent, or one of the many chimneys with which that section of the country abounded. Common sense soon came to my rescue, however, and I felt convinced that Norcross knew his business, and that he had the balloon directly over a clear space when he told me to make the leap.

Finally I mustered courage to look directly below. The earth was approaching rapidly. The fences, trees, houses and barns became more and more clearly outlined, and roofs appeared to rise directly out of the ground. Horses, cattle and men rose rapidly from pigmy proportions to their normal size. I saw that I would land in a broad field about half a mile from where we ascended, and I saw a crowd of men and boys hastening to welcome me. Then, a few seconds afterward, to my delight, my feet struck the ground, and the most thrilling journey of my life was ended.

Mr. Norcross afterwards informed me, to my great surprise, that the parachute opened within three seconds after I left the car.

Osgoodby's Phonetic Shorthand Manual, \$1.25; Speed-Book (without key), \$1.00; Compendium, for the vest-pocket, 50c.; Word-Book, \$1.50; The Great Moon Hoax (engraved shorthand), \$1.25. For sale by Williams & Rogers, publishers, Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

THE stenographer of the Danish House of Representatives, is a young woman. Froken Elsa Eschelsen has obtained permission from King Oscar to plead at the University of Upsala for the degree of Doctor of Laws. She will be the first L. L. D. in Sweden,

MRS. CLARA J. BLINN, widow of stenographer Chas. J. Blinn, recovered a verdict against the city of New York for \$4,241.59 for service rendered by her late husband as stenographer of the Fassett Investigating Committee.

OSGOODBY'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND.

PARACHUTE JUMPING.

I have been thinking of you
 very much lately, and wondering
 how you are getting on. I hope
 you are well and happy. I have
 been very busy lately, but I
 have managed to find some time
 to write you. I have been
 thinking of you very much lately,
 and wondering how you are getting
 on. I hope you are well and
 happy. I have been very busy
 lately, but I have managed to
 find some time to write you. I
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 happy. I have been very busy
 lately, but I have managed to
 find some time to write you.

Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

This is my reply to the first question. The second question, to what extent the Esperanto language complies with the demands that might be made of an International language, I do not feel competent to answer definitely. I can only say that Volapük appeared to me rather difficult; Esperanto, on the other hand, very easy, and this is said to be the experience of all Europeans. If we include the whole world, in the full sense of the word, that means taking into consideration Indians, Chinese, and the African nations, etc., a different language would be required, but for Europeans Esperanto seems to be well suited. It is so easily acquired that when, six years ago, I received a grammar, a dictionary, and a few articles written in that language, it did not take me more than two hours to learn enough to fluently read the language, though I could not yet write it. In any case the sacrifice it would entail upon an European that will devote a little time to its acquisition, is an extremely small one, whereas the possible consequences, if only all Europeans and Americans—all Christians, in fact—would acquire the language, might prove of great benefit, so that a trial should certainly be made. It has always appeared to me that there exists no more exalted Christian science than that of linguistics; the science which brings together, and allows communication between, large numbers of men. I have often experienced that men have been hostile to each other for the mere technical obstacle of not understanding one another. For this reason, the acquisition of Esperanto, and its propagation, must be considered as of import to Christians generally, contributing as it does, to the creation of the kingdom of God, which should be the principal, I would almost say, the only aim in human life.

Reporting Style.

Picture its unmeasured part in human progress.

Behold seventy millions of free and intelligent citizens, self-governing and self-sustain-

ing. Its teeming plains fill to overflowing the granaries of the world. Its snowy cotton fields are tilled by freemen, that freemen may be clothed. Its mines yield up to palace and to cottage the imprisoned sunlight of a thousand summers, or coin the golden mintage and iron sinews of the world. Its political ideas have crumbled into dust the proudest throne of western Europe, and inspired to fruitful progress the easternmost nation of Asia. Ay, and above all, behold the name, American, the proudest decoration known to man, and the stars and stripes, the most honored emblem under heaven.

Yet, turn from that picture of a great, free, prosperous, progressive nation, to the reverse picture of some of the inconsistencies and defects which should cause the cheek of freemen to mantle with the blush of shame.

In one part of this free country of ours we burn criminals to death with all the exquisite refinements of civilized savages, while in another we elect them to office, load them with emoluments and entrust to their keeping our lives, our liberties and our dearest fortunes. In one part of this country of equal rights we refuse to some citizens a single vote, while in another we allow to some citizens as many as fraud, knavery and impudent defiance of law will enable them to cast. In one breath we proudly boast of government of the people, by the people, for the people, and in another offer to the highest bidder a senatorship, a seat in the cabinet or a foreign mission.

In our colleges we have theoretical lectures on municipal government, while we turn over our cities to the greed of organized plunderers and grasping corporations. At the Golden Gate we turn back the tide of thrifty Mongolian immigration, while at Castle Garden we erect no barriers against the unsifted tide of pauper, criminal and anarchical immigration. Abroad we boast of Republican simplicity and equality, while at home we count our millionaires by the thousands and our paupers by the tens of thousands.

(To be continued.)

THE STENOGRAPHER.

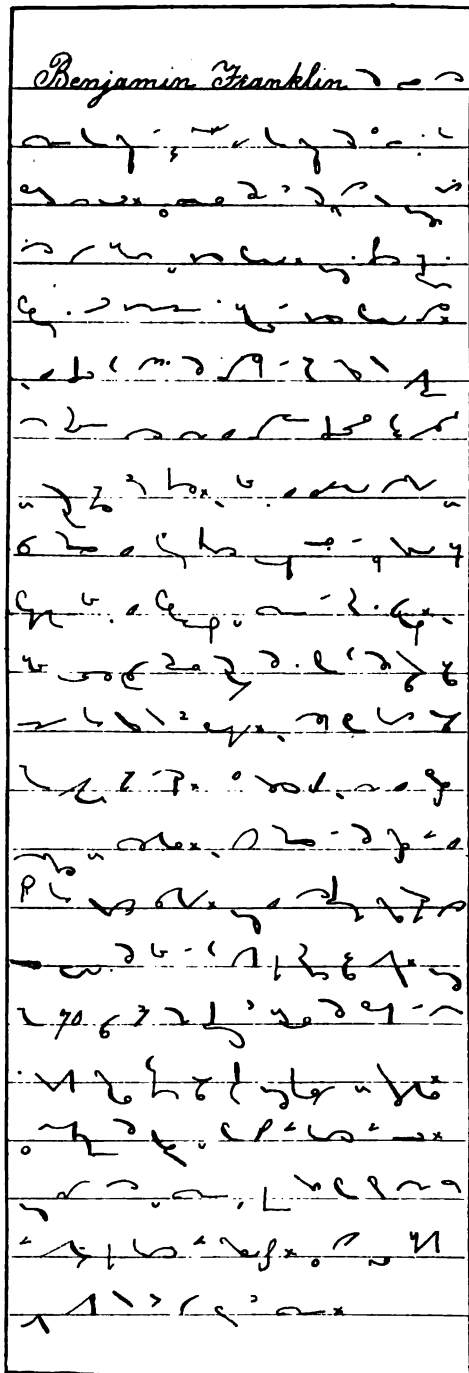
Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

In the shorthand spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and included in the Appendix to Century Dictionary.

Benjamin Franklin was the greatest man America ever produced; and if the entire world ever produced one as great, the fact has not been made known. His greatness was not of one particular line, but he was an all-around man, well informed in almost everything. He was a statesman, a diplomat, a philosopher, a writer, a mechanic, an inventor, and almost everything else. He first discovered that lightning was electricity, and altho opposed by ridicule from scientific men, made the first electrical discoveries that have resulted in the wonderful achievements of our times. He founded the first circulating library in the United States, organized the first fire department, introduced gas and street paving into Philadelphia, founded the first philological society into America, and established a university. He invented numerous useful articles, one of which was a stove, that was in popular use in this country for the best part of a century. He mastered several foreign languages, after reaching the age of manhood. As postmaster-general he made the first substantial improvements in the mail service. He also organized and was president of the first society for the abolition of slavery. He was the first man to declare the principles upon which the revolution against England was founded, and that led to the establishment of this republic. He was over seventy years of age when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and from a period previous to that time until his death he was continuously in the public service. His handiwork was visible in every stage of the formation of the government. He was the only man in America who took part in every step, from the start of the revolt to the formation of the present constitution. His life in its entirety should be read by all the young people of America.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER COMPANY offer three valuable prizes; first, a one hundred dollar machine; second, fifty dollars in gold; third, twenty-five dollars in gold, for the best statement of the most important requisites in a typewriter. Send in your views on this subject, and compete for the prize.



Munson Shorthand Department.

D. FULLMER, Editor.

Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

WALTER F. MCGREGOR, ESQ.,

Hartford, Conn.

DEAR SIR: The matter of collections of past due notes and balances due on your territory is an important matter to us. It is important on all other territories as well as your own, and it is a matter that we are going to watch very closely and know what each traveler accomplishes in the way of collections on his territory. The profits are so slight in the business now, that we must put more than ordinary effort on our collections. We shall judge a man's worth as much by his collections as by the number of machines he sells. We want you to kindly bear in mind that this matter is most important, and we request that you give it your very best attention.

Yours truly,

D. M. OSBORNE & Co.

TO SUPTS. AND AGENTS:

Instruct at once all conductors and porters that care must be taken in receiving passengers to see that their tickets are good on the trains they are about to take.

This refers particularly to the Limited Express and trains Nos. 1 and 4, on the Lake Shore Road.

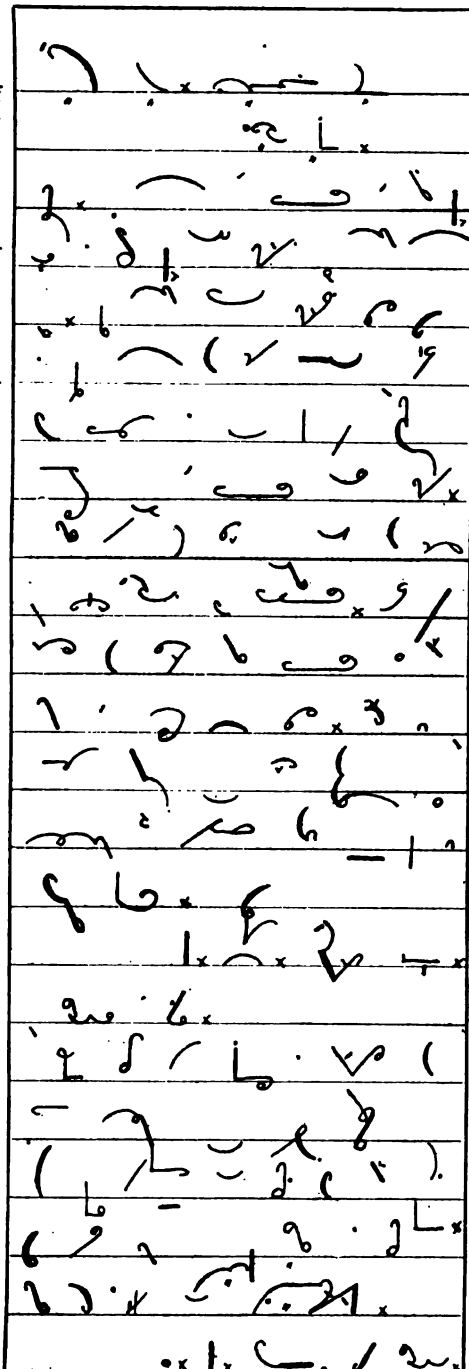
C. D. FLAGG,

Gen. Supt.

A prominent shorthand teacher says: "I am at present using THE STENOGRAPHER as a dictation book. It saves me much time and labor, as all my pupils are subscribers, and therefore they can make their own corrections."

THE business course in penmanship, correspondence, arithmetic, bookkeeping and shorthand, published by the Kansas Book Company, at Downs, Kansas, and advertised in THE STENOGRAPHER, is worthy of careful consideration by our readers.

Mr. HARRY E. ORR, of Cleveland, Ohio, in writing to Mr Thorne, says: "I wish to express my appreciation of THE STENOGRAPHER, through you. I have yet to see the stenographic journal with which I am better pleased."



Benn Pitman Department.

By the Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER.

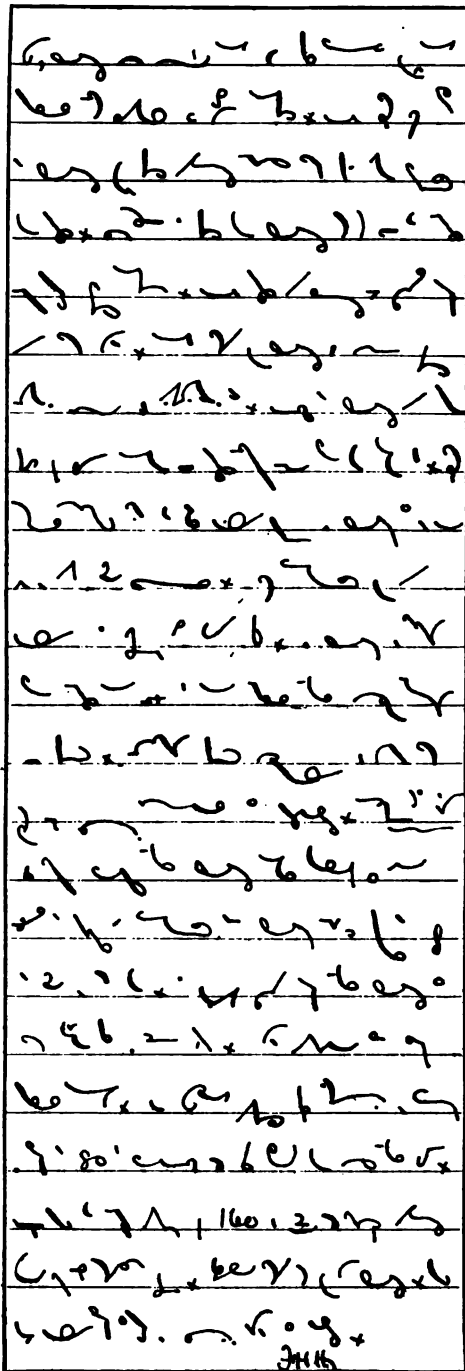
Does Shorthand Pay?

In answer to this question, Mr. Fred. W. Gnichtel, of Trenton, N. J., in an interview printed in the *Advertiser*, says:

"Well, stenographers made money in the old days when there were few in the business and their services were constantly in demand. Now there is a larger supply of stenographers than the demand requires, and almost every day I have applications for positions. Some years ago the demand for stenographers was so great that a position could be obtained at almost any time. Now positions are scarce, and the salaries paid are very low. Indeed, there are few stenographers who make much more than a living, and many don't reach the living point. Hundreds of stenographers are being turned out who will never get positions, and probably could not fill them if they did. There is an erroneous impression abroad that all that is necessary to become a stenographer is to know how to write shorthand characters. Other qualifications, however, are necessary; the transcript is the real test. A stenographer to properly fill a position in a court, or in a business office must have a fairly good education. A liberal education may not be necessary, but will be very useful, and a smattering of many things is absolutely indispensable. Kendrick C. Hill, who is probably one of the best office stenographers in this vicinity, has written a series of papers on qualifications of a stenographer, and I would advise all students of shorthand to read them. The average salary paid office stenographers is from \$5.00 a week up.

"Law reporting is a separate business entirely. After learning the rudiments it is an easy matter to acquire a speed of 80 or 100 words, which is sufficient for most office work. To go above that and be able to report at 160 to 200 words per minute requires long practice, and is a wearisome task. That is the reason there are so few law stenographers. Even after the necessary speed is obtained, a smattering of law is indispensable."

Miss May Waggoner, of Upper Alton, Ills., was recently unexpectedly complimented by a birthday surprise dinner.



Dement's Pitmanic Department.

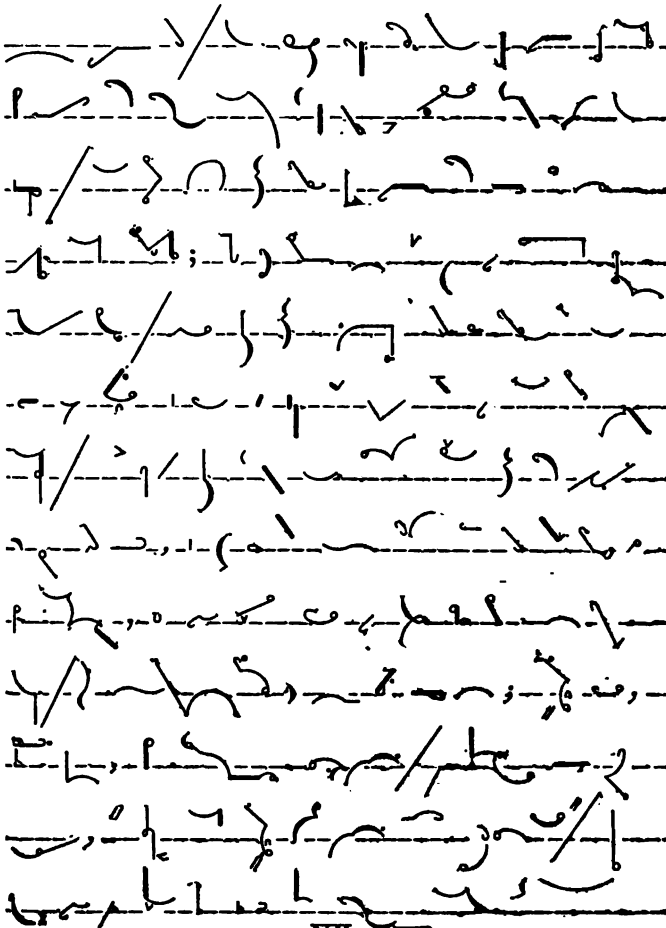
ISAAC S. DEMENT.

Author of DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND. Director of Commerce of
Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Demosthenes.

—matter to work upon. For as soon as he was parted from his company down he would go at once into his study, and run over every thing in order that had passed, and the reasons that might be alleged for and against it. Any speeches, also, that he was present at, he would go over again with himself, and reduce into periods; and whatever others spoke to him, or he to them, he would correct, transform, and vary several ways. Hence it was that he was looked upon as a person of no great natural genius, but one who owed all the power and ability he had in speaking to labor and industry. Of the

truth of which it was thought to be no small sign, that he was very rarely heard to speak upon the occasion, but though he were by name frequently called upon by the people, as he sat in the assembly, yet he would not rise unless he had previously considered the subject, and came prepared for it. So that many of the popular pleaders used to make it a jest against him; and Pytheas once, scoffing at him, said that his arguments smelled of the lamp. To which Demosthenes gave the sharp answer, "It is true, indeed, Pytheas, that your lamp and mine are not conscious of the same things." To others, however, he would not much deny it, but would admit frankly enough, that he neither—



"Exact Phonography" Department.

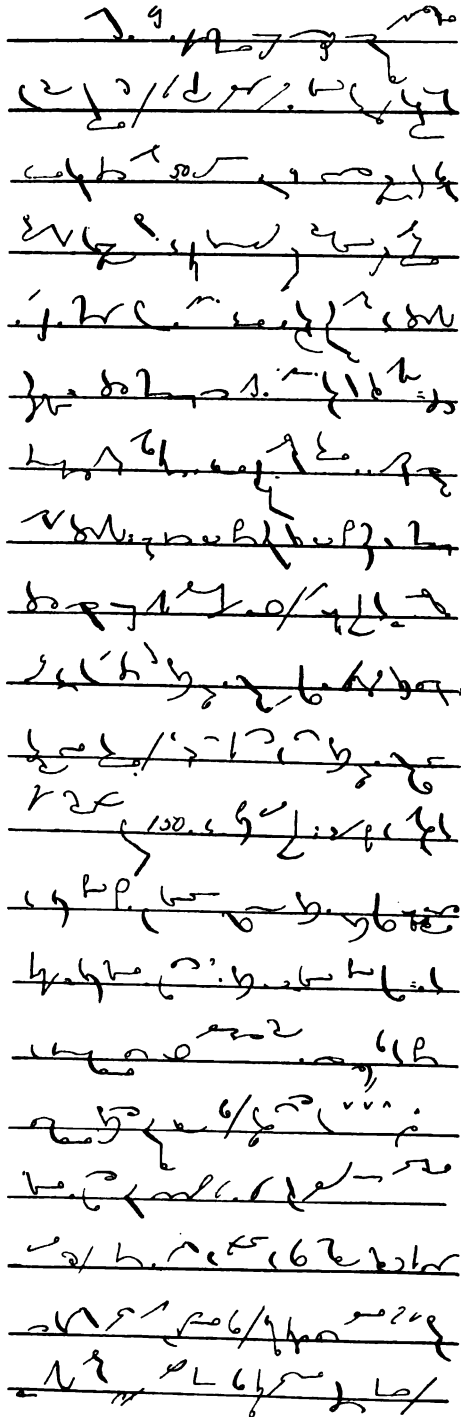
GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

(Copyrighted.)

It has been an important and largely discussed question whether shorthand can be taught in the lower grades of our ordinary public schools, or not. I have only recently received a communication from the principal of a school—or of the schools—of a town in what, fifty years ago, would have been considered the "great West," but which is now far this side of the central part of our great Union, saying that he had tried for many years to teach the ordinary phonography to children in such schools, and it had been a dismal failure; and intimating that the cause of that failure was to be found in the fact that the *vowel* representation was so defective—the vowels disconnected when written, and the indicating of them by position indefinite—as I have so many times repeated in this department; that those had been found to be insuperable obstacles, and a remedy must be found in a better *vowel* representation. He thought the Pitman *consonant* system was probably the best *consonant* system there was, but the disconnected vowels must be gotten rid of, in order to secure success.

In undertaking the teaching of the "Exact," he expressed a wish that he might have it without any special expedients and abbreviatory devices—just the principles, pure and simple—for the ordinary grades of schools. We pointed out to him, however, that our special expedients and abbreviations occurred entirely, or nearly so, after page 150, and that he could stop there, with his teaching. But we are satisfied that, in view of the fact that every stenographic system, and every phonographic, embraces many special and exceptional devices—notwithstanding one author's claims to the contrary (for every prefix and affix sign is a special, non-phonographic, stenographic device), and of the fact that many of these seem necessary in even the most ordinary and most amateurish use of the system—some of these special signs should be taught to all students. For instance, our signs for *expect*, *expected*, *unexpected*, as well as the prefix and affix signs, should be memorized well, and used by every writer, even in correspondence with his friends. The time and labor saved are so great, that this is out of all proportion to the small amount of labor required in the effort to learn these things.

We propose to present some ideas hereafter, on the subject of *exact representation in aid of elementary instruction*; taking this teacher's remarks as our text.





"THE PRODIGAL SON"

Executed on the BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER, No. 2.
By FREDERICK CARLES
Boston, Mass.

W. J. ARMSTRONG, formerly of Fort Edward, now of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed to the position of stenographer to the clerk of the court of appeals in the capital city, a life position.

THE Metropolitan Stenographers' Association held their 118th regular monthly meeting at their club house, 333 West Twenty-third Street, New York, on March 7th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. James S. Feely, president; Mr. T. Van Every, first vice-president; Mr. A. C. Watson, second vice-president; Mr. J. R. Stricker, secretary; Mr. G. Burt Myrick, treasurer; Mr. Max. P. Arlt, assistant treasurer; Mr. T. Van Every, librarian; Miss Eva Zeller, assistant librarian. Mr. Robert E. Nichols was elected trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wm. Lowman.

THERON DAVIS, of 145 East Forty-ninth Street, has been appointed stenographer to Commissioner Terry and Lehmaier, of New York City, at a salary of \$1200 a year.

SION B. SMITH, of Meadville, Pa., says: "I consider THE STENOGRAPHER the best general shorthand magazine that has come under my notice."

THE National Association of Women Stenographers' has recently established an insurance and benefit department. A Summer home at which members may spend their vacations will be located at some point bordering the northern portion of the great lakes. The officers are: President, Miss Netta McLaughlin; first vice-president, Miss Marie L. Price; second vice-president, Mrs. M. E. Wilcox; secretary, Miss F. E. Mad-dix; treasurer, Miss Mary Miller.

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

No. 7.

The editor of the *Phonographic* alludes to our reflection that he himself was inferentially placing his venerable associate on a Fool's Mountain, and expresses the opinion that "irritation" on our part, "galling consciousness" that our evidence had thus far been "powerless" to "sustain" our "charges," must be held to account for it. We cite this that our readers may have brought home to them the fact, that in an age reputedly unimaginative and unpoetical, there is one favored spot in our land where the flowers of the imagination still bloom in perennial luxuriance; this happy spot being Cincinnati, and the particular herbarium in which may be noted their most effulgent development, the sanctum of our friend, the editor.

We have never ventured to indulge the hope that he would indicate to his readers, even in faintest outline, the perfectly simple and unanswerable course of reasoning on which we had based our assertion; as he values his reputation with his readers, we were quite confident he would not be so venturesome. We have not expected more than that the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER would be brought face to face with this conclusion—a conclusion which is so plain that he who runs may apprehend. Obviously, every fact the editor presents to show that there is to be found, in some corner of phonographic literature, a form or device that may have conveyed suggestion to the fertile mind of Mr. Graham and enabled or induced him to formulate a broad and comprehensive principle—every such fact but enforces the conclusion that, as Mr. Benn Pitman, with access to the same material, never thought, so far as we can discover, of making any use whatever of these suggestions till he had them developed for him in visible form in the Hand-Book, his mind must have been phenomenally unresponsive and dull; that only on this assumption can we account for his total failure to make use of the many suggestions offered.

Each example the editor digs out of the rubbish heap of older suggestion—from book, magazine, *Plowshare*, anything—of a use that Benn Pitman, equally with Graham, might have had before him, but never dis-

covered the value of, or adopted, till he saw the whole thing systematized and harmonized in the Hand-Book, is another link in the chain of evidence the editor himself is industriously constructing, to render more inexorable the conclusion that to Graham both he and Mr. Benn Pitman are most profoundly indebted; and as this was one of our original allegations, we have no hesitation in still further enforcing the argument. It is not to be supposed that the editor of the *Phonographic* is oblivious to the irrefutableness of this conclusion; but concededly, the presence of the spirit manifested in his *Missing Link* notice, and which spirit we criticised, would exclude the supposition that he would ever admit the obligation, however transparently clear the existence of it might be to everybody else.

The editor has said that all these matters—and we suppose he would add everything we have mentioned up to this time—are to be found in the 1871 *Companion*; but we may say, in passing, that there was one indication of initial back-hook, involved "his" mentioned in our No. 6, that we do not find in the *Companion* of 1877. But suppose our friend shall point out, after much searching through the "ancient literature," an example of this very indication of "his"—a use *he* now employs and copiously illustrates: it would only enforce still more strongly his own impeachment of Benn Pitman's perspicacity, judged by his own standard, and at the same time establish still more emphatically his own indebtedness to Graham as the reviver and expounder of the ancient device. These are, of course, inexorable conclusions, which, dreaded and sought to be evaded by our Cincinnati friend, are the more necessary to be enforced by repetition, and may again have to be alluded to before we close; and this, though the editor seeks to begot the issue by charging "irritation" as our incentive.

The discussion, on his part, has been varied, of late, by an independent diversion of his own. He expressed the opinion that *ing-the*, represented by a final oblique tick, was a Grahamism, and confessed that he used it. Our old friend Parkhurst has tried to come to his aid on that, and has pointed out that *he* invented it years before the *Hand-Book* was issued, and had employed it, with extensions of the principle, ever since.

This, of course, is far aside from our own discussion, as we had not alluded to the device, and had not even marked it for allusion. But the *lesson* of it is useful. *Had our friend himself found it in the ancient literature, he would have remembered it and given his citation*; but, clearly, he had *not* gotten it by original search; he in effect so admits. And why should he, with the thing so clearly before him in the *Hand-Book*? Whether he got it from that work or from some writer who did, is immaterial; the obligation is the same. The Parkhurst literature was obscure, referred to by but few—and with good reason. Our venerable friend chose a vehicle for the promulgation of his suggestions that pretty effectually debarred shorthand writers from informing themselves concerning what he said; his ordinary phonetic type was puzzling to most; and when he came down, as he occasionally did, to the use of his special type, which resembled neither Arabic letters nor anything else alphabetical, but was, perhaps, as closely suggestive of old Phœnician as of anything, it is safe to conclude that it was only rarely that one tried to read him.

When, in a case in which Mr. Parkhurst was a witness, many years ago, as one who habitually took astronomical observations through a telescope he had in his back yard, over on Gates Avenue, to prove that on a certain night the atmosphere was necessarily clear in New York, because it was so in Brooklyn—when, on that occasion, lawyer Marsh, on cross-examination, as a humorous diversion, asked Mr. Parkhurst if his shorthand signs were derived from the signs of the zodiac—a derivation which the witness disavowed—the lawyer probably had no idea how near he came to suggesting the possible origin of Mr. Parkhurst's special phonetic alphabet. So, for one who was satisfied, as Benn Pitman evidently was, with Isaac Pitman's presentations, and did not always even keep pace with those, there was abundant excuse for his *not* doing what the editor claims Graham did do—that is, delve into the Parkhurst mysteries. We make no arraignment of him that he did not do this; we merely venture a comment on the grim humor of the editor's apparent pretention, that Benn Pitman *did* do all this, and having done it, was only "held down" by the pressure of his "conservatism"—as

the heavy weight holds down the sputtering safety-valve—from intellectually exploding, and bestrewing the phonographic heavens with lustrous fragments wrested from the Parkhurst galaxy! The obvious conclusion is, that Benn Pitman did *not* go to the early sources; that he merely took these things as he found them in Graham; that neither has Mr. Pitman's junior associate gotten any of them from the earlier sources; but that, continuing a use of them that began with the 1861 *Companion*, following the *Hand-Book*, the editor seeks to discredit the source whence they derived them by showing earlier suggestions of them, found in literature, which Graham assiduously perused, taking therefrom what suited him and putting the various particles in their most practicable relations to other things phonographic, thus placing our Cincinnati friends, either directly or indirectly, under obligations. This illustrates the condition our friend is constantly making more explicit and obvious. The *Hand-Book* shows certain things, which the *Companion*, in various editions following the *Hand-Book*, also shows. The search for precedents and examples antedating Graham has obviously been thus carried on *as an after operation, merely in extenuation or excuse for the preceding appropriations*. We do not need to repeat our previous point, that if Benn Pitman himself had made the search and undertaken to incorporate the results, the presentation would have failed to so exactly tally with that attained by Graham; the variations would have been numerous and strongly defined. But we must not dismiss reference to Mr. Parkhurst without remarking that his elegant and eloquent remark as to some one's getting into a very small hole and pulling the hole in after him, having had reference solely to the editor's admission, and not to anything we had alluded to, we trust the editor will duly appreciate Mr. Parkhurst's inadvertent rebuke to him, and hereafter be more discreet in his conduct.

Another reference to the editor's last is needed, to indicate his style of argument and reply. We referred in our No. 5 to two terminations implied by Graham after N-Hook: 1, *sion*, as in *apprehension*, *comprehension*, *extension*; 2, *tial*, as in *circumstantial*, incidentally mentioning that the new *Companion* also showed *tiation*, im-

plied in the same way; this being like the implying of *tr*, *dr*, *thr*, by double-lengthening, letting the context indicate which, in any case, is appropriate. The editor does not deny that he uses all that we mentioned; but he seeks to answer by putting together things that no writer of intelligence would put together; that is, not *sion* after *appre*, *compre*, *exten*, but *tiation*, to make the words *apprehentiation*, etc. ! As if one, writing double-length W should read it *wader*, not *water* or *weather*, or should read *con*, *com* dot on *tinue*, so as to make *continue*, on *dition* so as to make *condition* ! We congratulate him on this bright example of his remote approach to some familiarity with logical processes !

In an early work, long antedating Benn Pitman's first book, may be found a phrase showing omission of K-stroke, that is now so common—an example which Benn Pitman seems never to have observed. In his 1855 *Vocabulary* he fails to adopt even this phrase, using the old forms, some very awkward and preventing distinguishing between *Ks-pnshn* and *Ks-pLnshn*. Graham, whether getting the suggestion from this example back in the forties, or originating the idea, we do not know—showed, in the *Hand-Book*, a number of examples *with the K-stroke omitted*; as, *extend*, *extent*, *extended*, *extension*, *explicit*, *explicitness*, *explore*, *explored*, *exploration*, *express*, *expressive*, *expression*, *exception*, *explain*, *explanatory*, *explanation*, *experience-ed*, *extreme*, *external*, *accidental*, *exclusive*, *examination*, *expensive*, *expansive*, *construction*, *extraction*, *in construction*; a considerable number of which the new *Companion* adopts, and none of which the 1855 *Vocabulary* shows, with the exception of the old semi-arbitrary form *str*, for *external*—eliding both initial and final strokes, and making a grammalogue. Here again the *Hand-Book* opened to Mr. Benn Pitman a broad field, though there was no very consistent following out, by him, of the principle revealed. The 1877 *Companion* does not even use the form found in the old phrase to which we have referred as having appeared in the forties, but puts in the K-stroke.

One other expedient introduced to general use by Mr. Graham, we will refer to, in closing this letter. The new *Companion*

shows, at page 28, with illustrations at page 29, representation of final *ble*, *bility*, etc., by joined B-stroke; the examples on page 28 beginning with *sensible*. Now, this way of writing *sensible*—with attached B following S-circle—is old. The Pitman and Prosser *Vocabulary* of 1855 shows it; but not any of the examples Graham gives, of *ble* by joined B-stroke following an N-hook, as in *attainable*, *maintainable*, *obtainable*, *retainable*, *sustainable*. We have no doubt the examples were arranged in the *Companion* as they are, to convey the impression that the word *sensible*, so written, legitimately suggested and illustrated the same principle as *ble* represented by B-stroke following an N-hook. The sufficient answer is, that to Mr. Benn Pitman the example suggested no such useful principle; for he kept on writing his *disjoined* B-stroke, or his *Bl*, for *ble*, till Graham taught him the better way; and if in the old literature there was any example of writing *ble* in this manner, it had wholly failed to impress Mr. Pitman. This example is also interesting as indicating how the old charge of plagiarism had kept our Cincinnati friends on the alert, opening their eyes to the importance of so arranging things as to rebut, *if possible*, a presumption of wrongful appropriation, by conveying the impression that analogy required or suggested certain things which it really did not suggest at all; which Benn Pitman and other authors did not suspect it required or suggested; things which it never occurred to them to employ, till they had seen the *Hand-Book*. The need for the device was a pressing one; the purpose subserved by it is important: still, Benn Pitman saw no way of solving the difficulty—till some one of superior genius showed him the solution.

We may also add, as supplementing a remark in our preceding, that in the 1877 *Companion*, Mr. Benn Pitman illustrated that "phonographic wrinkle" which our friend admits was a Grahamism, and which he gives several illustrations of in the new *Companion*, by seventeen examples, occupying two engraved lines. We need not refer to Mr. Parkhurst's observation, that "the moment *wm* became *we-may*, *wmb* became *we-may-be*," as a thing needing to be answered, because we are not talking of any such derivation, but of letting MP-sign stand for MB—a device which Mr. Parkhurst claims to

The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

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NUMBER 5.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER XI.

THE TRIPLE ART OF PHONOGRAPHY-STENOGRAPHY.

- Part 1. The Ear in Shorthand.
- Part 2. The Hand in Shorthand.
- Part 3. The Eye in Shorthand.

PART I.

The hearing ear.—Prov. xx, 12.

Whose ear was ever open.—Milton.

In short, there never was a better hearer.—Byron.

Think you a little din can daunt mine ears?—Shakspeare.

I was all ear,

*And took in strains that might create a sob
Under the ribs of death.*—Milton.

STENOGRAPHY may be aptly regarded as a triple art; for three of the five famous organs of sense are enlisted in its professional practice, viz., *the ear, the hand, the eye*—all the double organs. This triple combination to the shorthand safe must work smoothly and scientifically in all its parts, else it is only a closed and useless article—good enough to secure and shelter valuables in the deep dark night, but from which they cannot be brought forth in the busy business daytime to be put into successful service. How these senses must be cultivated to a nicety in stenography, in order to be skilled therein!

* * *

In the 13th verse of the 13th chapter of St. Matthew ("the parable chapter"), we find the Scriptural saying, used in a spiritual sense, "And hearing they hear not, neither do they understand." In its literal meaning

this is the exact imputation imposed upon stenographers in the saying that they "write by sound and not by sense." To clear stenographers from this unjust, unkind, and untrue charge—to deny the absurd allegation and put right the absurder "allegators"—is in part the purport of this paper.

* * *

Art.—The application of knowledge or power to practical purposes; skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study and observation.

Phonography.—A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of *shorthand* writing invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, or a modification of his system, and at present much employed by reporters.

Stenography.—The *art* of writing in *shorthand*, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words.

Stenographer.—One who is *skilled in stenography*.

Thus endeth the first lesson, as found recorded in Webster's International Dictionary.

* * *

Hear further what Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary of the English Language (Vol. II) hath to say, in defining *phonography*.

Phonography.—The *art* or *science* of writing by sound; especially, the *art* of representing words according to a system of sound-elements that reduces their graphic reproduction to the simplest form; a style of shorthand.

"*Phonography owes its principal development to Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, who has issued more than a hundred books relating to it. Many of the existing stenographic systems are at least based upon his ideas. In all the systems of the Pitmanic*

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school the consonants are represented by straight or curved lines, and the vowels by dots and dashes. In practical use the vowels are mostly discarded, the arbitrary position of a stem or combination of stems (above, on, or below the line) indicating a word or noting the most important omitted vowel. In the United States about fifty per cent. of the official stenographers write Pitman as modified by Andrew J. Graham. Other phonographic systems in use in the United States, named after their originators or modifiers, are those of Benn Pitman (brother of Isaac Pitman), Munson, Lindsley, Bishop, Osgoodby, Cross, Burnz, etc."

* * *

The logical sequence of the inferences presented in the above chain of reasoning constitutes a conclusion, gained by gradation, which shuts us up to desired results and terminates dispute.

Stenographer.—One skilled in stenography.

Stenography.—An art.

Art.—Application of knowledge; power of performing acquisitions of experience, study and observation.

This, and none other, is the standard of stenography. Writing by sound it is, it is true—but who ever heard of the exercise of an art, science or skill without sense; in fact, three great members of THE FIVE SENSES, viz.: *The ear, the hand, the eye*—are alike educated in and to the adept application of this art.

And it is as unfair and illogical to judge the phonographic profession by a poor and illiterate phonographic pretender (of which, it is true, there are too many) as to judge the law, medicine or theology, etc., by poor representatives therein who are, perchance, unworthy the name they bear.

As the handler of silks *educates* the sense of *touch*, and the musician the sense of *hearing*, so the *stenographer* develops quite unconsciously, with rule and reason, *the ear, the hand, the eye*, in the professional perception and practice of phonography.

It is the *education* of this triple combination which alone works out the *bona fide* *phonographer*. As we say, a species of memory is cultivated in the fingers, which enables expert typewriters to manipulate the keyboard at a high degree of speed and proficiency, seemingly without the coalition

or concert of the eye, so may we, in far greater measure, emphasize the forcible fact that, with the true stenographer, all his memory and mind is stored up for instantaneous and simultaneous use and practice in the hollow of his ear, flashes as electric sparks from the pencil point in his hand, and beams from the glance of his eye. *To know, to understand*, is essentially necessary with the stenographer, that he may indite and reproduce the knowledge and understanding of others.

Education, then, in the every-day acceptation of the term, or ordinary sense, will not suffice with stenographers—let alone the bigoted and ignorant declaration that they write not by sense at all; but they must have *the ear, the hand, and the eye, expertly educated*—each and every one of these marvelous organs containing to a marked degree, singly and in combination, all the sense and sensibility of which the brain is center and chief, in conception and possession of knowledge.

* * *

We say it respectfully and regretfully that shorthand may be "merely mechanical," and "writing by sound and not by sense," with that poorly prepared and peripatetic tribe of copyists that deserve not the name *stenographer*, as they are utterly lacking in general education, as well as the education of the shorthand senses. They may be able to write slowly in a "merely mechanical" manner; but the writer can conceive of no way to write shorthand at a fitting degree of speed to entitle one to the name of phonographer, except through the channels of education and the acute apprehension of the ear, no less than the cunningly contrived conception of the facile hand. I have often wished that it could for the time being be otherwise, for, as for me, when my ear fully and freely comprehends what the speaker says, the pace is seldom so fast as to be uncomfortable, while, when my ear is dulled to the sense of his saying, my hand well nigh refuseth to inscribe what may be but slowly stated; and while most professional phonographers are disposed to give the hand the credit *in toto* for the ability to write at a high degree of speed such expressions as have been often written in the general course of professional practice, I am disposed to evenly divide the honors between

the ear and the hand, believing the increase of skill to in part lie in the *apperception* of the ear, which conveys with artful ability that knowledge to the hand that shall make it mighty in the writing of words from speech. Education, experience, common sense, and that good sense which is not common, are indispensably and indissolubly identified with the art of shorthand writing.

Hear the tribute one of the eminent ones, Mr. Spencer C. Rodgers, pays to brains, in *The Phonographic Magazine* of February 15th, in the matter of *verbatim speed* :

"After twenty-nine years' struggle, I have not yet reached the (impossible under all circumstances) degree of V. S., and never expect to. That degree is bestowed by the air-line, jam-you-through-in-three-weeks colleges. You and I know that brains (which carries with it an implication to use them) discount speed, and one may be almost on a par with the chap who was so slow that, if he ever saw a snail, he met it—never overlook it—and yet he 'arrives there' with his grey matter."

Truly indeed, intellect and intelligence are inseparably part and parcel of shorthand skill.

* * *

So that faithful and skillful stenographer, who proved himself in life worthy of his high profession, in so much that the delicate tickling of the brain by vast and varied vibrations of sound, through years of professional toil, *touched his ear*, which, through its *inter-connection* with a cultivated taste, educated, experienced and enlightened mind, conceived and comprehended, and impelled its hand-mate to chronicle, with the speed of light across the page, that which he had both *heard and understood*—hearing with the understanding ear, through many years of service, the tales of woe, the wages of sin, the ceaseless booming of wordy cannon in the war of business and the battles of the brain, his ear the theater of all events, and the first of the great senses in the recording thereof, the drum of which had to endure the heavy and heartless humdrum of life's lingo so continuously and long—he is entitled to be regarded in death as the one of whom Tennyson wrote it should be his reward :

*"They laid him by the pleasant shore
And in the hearing of the wave."*

That his *ear*, which in life had been so constantly required to exercise its power of perceiving and apprehending to the full serious, sad and sickening sounds, might in eternity be soothed by the everlasting charm of that concord of sweet sounds, the enchanting and entrancing music of the far-resounding sea.

Success Comes to Him Who Labors.

W. R. SMITH,

Teacher of Shorthand, Ferris Industrial School,
Big Rapids, Michigan.

IF YOU ever hope to become a successful stenographer, acquire the habit in the very beginning of your study, of depending upon self. Don't let the fact that you have in the same class with you others who are perhaps quicker of perception, lead you to go to them for assistance when you find something that puzzles you. Study it out for yourself. The idea is then yours, and the fact that you have gained the mastery this time will make you stronger to overcome the next obstacle. No truly desirable position can be attained without work, else the country would be flooded with applicants for situations in that class.

It is true, there are many people who profess to be writers of shorthand. Look through the large daily papers and you will see that scores of people are offering to do shorthand work at salaries ranging from three to five dollars a week. As a rule, these seekers after work are those who, before taking up the study of shorthand, thought it easy—who, after beginning it, slid through as best they could, and at last perhaps graduated from some "six weeks' " school.

Before beginning the study of shorthand, think. You will be compelled to do so later on. Think whether this line of work would be agreeable to you. Think whether you are qualified to take up the work. If you haven't a foundation which, without shorthand, enables you to earn more than three or five dollars a week, don't think that by a few weeks' careless study at some shorthand school you will be competent to command a large salary. If you do, you will be disappointed in the end. A good position awaits every student who has a good foundation, and who is willing to give himself,

heart and soul, to his work. If there were less of the former class of students and more of the latter, fewer failures in the shorthand profession would be recorded.

Having looked at all sides of the question, and having decided that you are going to become a stenographer, work with a will, and master at least some one of the phases of the art.

If you are in a school, you will often be tempted to get help from a fellow-student. Learn early to "paddle your own canoe." If you must have assistance, consult your teacher. Don't go to some student. That student is as likely to be wrong as you. If he is right, and you form this habit of depending upon what he says, what are you going to do when you go out to a position? It is not always convenient to take that student with you. You cannot ask your employer about every puzzling point. Three ways lie before you: Turn back to the beginning and go over the whole ground, thoroughly; give up the work, or advertise about once every six weeks for a situation and be glad if you can get even three dollars a week.

Pure Graham.

WHAT MR. SEXTON SAYS :

Editor of THE STENOGRAPHER,

DEAR SIR: You ask me to briefly answer, for publication, the following questions, which you have received from a correspondent:

1. Is there sufficient advantage to warrant the adoption of the word-signs and rules indicated in "Missing Link," pages 27, 28, and 35? (a) K 2, for can; (b) Ken 2, for cannot; (c) Fter, for after; (d) K-M, for come; (e) B, for but; (f) H 3, for half; Net-L for until, etc.

2. Can one write pure Graham, safely, without the adoption of any of them?

3. Is there any greater safety in the 'Missing Link's' expression of "can" and "cannot" than in the Graham?

4. Is this not better: Ken 2 for can, and Ken-net 2 for cannot, or is it too great a loss of time?

5. Would you advise a beginner, who expects to make his living by writing shorthand, to adopt these expedients offered by older writers, or stick to the system as it is laid down by the author, Graham?

To give specific reasons why each of the forms recommended in "The Missing Link" should not be used in preference to

the forms given in Graham's Hand-Book and Dictionary, would require more space than you probably would be willing to devote to the subject, and more time than I now have to devote to it, although I believe reasons can be given that would satisfy unbiased and competent judges that the dictionary forms are the better.

Your correspondent intimates that he is a beginner in phonography, and asks your opinion as to whether he had better adopt "these expedients offered by older writers, or stick to the system as it is laid down by the author, Graham?"

Since you refer the matter to me for answer, I suggest to your correspondent that he first find out whether there are more than a half-dozen "Graham" writers who have reputations for speed and accuracy who have thought it necessary or advisable to adopt the forms and the principles of phrasing recommended in the "Missing Link, and if he find, as I am sure he will, that the great majority of them have not found it necessary to depart from the Hand-Book instruction, even though they do not make use of all of it, then, I should think, he would feel satisfied that what the great majority of expert Graham writers have found practicable and safe, would be safe and practicable for him. And to aid him in determining these points, I advise him to examine some of the published fac-similes of the reporting notes of "Graham" writers who have reputations for superiority, and to read the testimony of some of them as to their belief in the all-sufficiency of the Hand-Book instruction; and for that purpose, I refer him to the fac-similes of the reporting notes of Mr. Charles Flowers and of Mr. George N. Hillman in "The Missing Link," and to those of Messrs. Flowers, Hillman, Thomas I. Daniel, Edmund Daniel, Irland King, Whittaker, Bridge, Spencer, Higbee, Van Pelt, Walch, Charles A. Graham, and others, in *The Student's Journal*, in all of which fac-similes he will find more or less use of forms and principles which are condemned by the author of "The Missing Link" as unsafe or impracticable.

Mr. Charles Flowers said, in connection with the fac-simile of his notes, in *The Student's Journal*: "I write as brief shorthand as I know how, being too lazy to exert my muscles too much; not being very strong,

physically, I could not bear the pressure. In all long cases, I use a great many special contractions on the principles laid down in the Hand-Book and the "Second Reader." My time has been so much occupied for the last fifteen years, trying to learn to write with ease and rapidity and accuracy, that I have not had time to examine the wonderful improvements made by some of the boys. I have no doubt they are good, because their authors say so. Most of those who make these improvements have enviable reputations as practical reporters—away from home! Have never made fun of any of the old reporters who write long systems. They have the brain to plan, and the *muscles* to carry into execution their characters, and why should they not be objects of admiration?"

In a letter to Mr. Graham, dated January 13, 1893, Mr. George N. Hillman, said: "After more than twenty years' use of Graham's phonography, I am more than ever convinced that the closer one sticks to Graham, the easier and better will his reporting be in the most rapid utterances."

As for Mr. Dunham's uncalled for slur at Prof. Graham, on page 45 of "The Missing Link," I will say that not only in his (Prof. Graham's) reporting notes are there to be found many examples of what Mr. Dunham characterizes as "unnatural phrasing carried to an absurd extreme" (M. L. pages 43, 44), but many can also be found in the notes of Mr. Flowers and other "Graham" writers, who have enviable reputations for speed and accuracy; and the fact that to any well-trained Grahamite these "unnatural" and "absurd" phrases are more legible than many of the single-word forms, is sufficient proof that they are neither absurd nor impractical. Neither are they illogical. For, if it be logical to lengthen the signs for *when*, *if*, *for*, and many other words, to add *thr* (*-there, their, they are*), as all "Graham" and most "Pitman" writers do, then it is equally logical to lengthen the signs for *shall* to express *shall thr*; and if it be logical to use the *f*- or *v*-hook on straight and curved consonant-signs to express *have* and *-fore*, as most Grahamites do, then it is logical to use the same principles to construct such signs as are denounced in "The Missing Link" as "illogical in principle and unsafe in practice." For instances of the use of forms constructed upon these principles, I refer your correspondent to the fac-similes of the notes of Messrs. Flowers and Hillman in "The Miss-

ink Link," where he will find, in Mr. Flowers' notes, such forms as *Dhef* for *they have*, *Peedher* for *upon their*, *Dheedher* for *that their*; besides such other "unnatural" and "unsafe" phrases as *Iss-Ter* for *as it were*, and *Lay-Fet-Jedoid* for *left their*. In Mr. Hillman's notes he will find the lengthening of curves is used not only to express *thr*, but also *other*, as, for instance, *Endher-Werds*, in *other words*; *Petoid-Dheedher*, of *the other*; and the "illogical" and "unsafe" phrase *Iss-Ketsoid-Dee*, for *as I have said*. And many more such phrases will be found in all the fac-similes referred to.

Mr. Dunham denounces as unphilosophical the general method of indicating the past tense of regular verbs by changing the form of the primitive word, and insists that to avoid hesitation in writing such words, the past tense should always be indicated by a disjoined *Dee*, written close to the form of the present-tense word; yet he uses the outline *Ems-Tred* for *mastered* (page 56, third line from top of second column) instead of *Emster-Dee*, which he should have used to be consistent with his form for *master* (page 58, first line of first column) and with his statement, on page 74, that: "The foregoing selection was written by the author of this book, in accordance with the modifications advocated by him."

The mode of indicating the past by a disjoined *Dee*, written near the form for the present-tense, is one that was discussed over forty years ago by the best writers of England and America, and decided by a large majority vote in favor of the method condemned by Mr. Dunham, and it has been used generally by "Pitmanic" writers ever since. But standard phonography provides a method for the *reporter* which is better than either. By making it a general principle to use the present-tense form for the past-tense, *when a stroke or more can be saved thereby*, there is a great saving of time, and the experience of hundreds of writers has shown that the principle can be used with perfect safety by all who know enough of grammar to distinguish tenses.

Mr. Dunham lays great stress upon the importance of uniformity in the method of writing *r* and *l*, claiming that lack of uniformity in the representation of *r*, in words in which it is preceded by an initial vowel, or in which *r* is initial, is a great cause of

hesitation, and consequently, loss of speed; and he proposes to overcome this loss of speed by the use of forms which, in comparison with the Graham forms, cannot be quickly and legibly made. He admits that there are *many* words in which *r* is preceded by an initial vowel which, in rapid writing, cannot be written with Ar, according to the general rule for writing such words, but claims that the "principle" of writing a few of them with Ar removes the causes of hesitation to such a degree that there is a great gain in speed. The absurdity of such a claim is apparent on a moment's reflection. For, instead of removing the cause of hesitation, it only increases it, when the writer has accustomed himself to write Ar in a few of the less difficult outlines for which Graham recommends Ray, and then has to write Ray in *many* other words of that class. I fail to see any "principle" in writing according to a general rule a few of the less difficultly-formed words of a large number which must be written in an exceptional way. But there is a principle in writing *all* such words in the easiest manner—which the Hand-Book teaches. The student of the Hand-Book, who practices according to its directions, instead of hesitating when writing such words as come under the exceptions to the general rules for the uses of Ar and Ray, and Lay and El, will have learned in a few months, and before he has left school, to write without hesitation, and in the most facile way, the words which, if written according to the directions of "The Missing Link," would burden him unnecessarily as long as he writes shorthand.

On page 26, of "The Missing Link," the author says: "By the exercise of reasonable care in the formation of outlines, and by observing the rules of position, conflict can generally be avoided."

I agree with him, that by reasonable care conflict can generally be avoided, and I am sure that by the use of the forms given in Graham's Dictionary, the writer will have more time to make the outlines with reasonable care than he will have if he adopts the suggestions of "The Missing Link."

* * *

WHAT MR. DEMENT SAYS:

I. (a) The possibility of conflict between *k* for *can* and *ket* for *could* and *met* for *might*, in phrases which take either one out

of its position, is sufficient to counter-balance any increase of speed by reason of the elision of the hook. (b) By the adoption of a rule of practice never to phrase *cannot* unless its length is positively shown by some peculiarity in the joining of the members of the phrase, it is perfectly safe to use *kent* for *cannot*.* (c) It is quite probable that *esler* is a better form for *after* than *set*, as it makes the cumulative phrasing by halving absolutely legible, in such cases as *for it* and *have it*. (d) As in colloquial reporting, there must be a broad distinction between *come* and *came*, one or the other (and it matters not which), must be expressed by the full outline. (e) This is an apparent waste of energy, as it substitutes a full length heavy stroke for a light oid. (f) *Heff*³ for *half* would be preferable, as it is not a sufficient speed-gain to elide a small hook. (g) This is the full outline for the word. The use of *tell* for *at all* and *until*, results in uncertainty and confusion.

2. No ordinary mortal can write "pure Graham" with absolute safety.

3. This makes a greater distinction between *can* and *cannot*. But we should consider each shorthand character or outline in its connection with all its brethren.

4. This method of differentiation seems unnecessary.

5. I cannot advise "a beginner, who expects to make his living by writing shorthand," to "stick to the system as it is laid down by the author, Graham." For I have been "through the mill," and the memory of the experience and a fellow-feeling for all students of the art, forbid such advice. Upon the pages of that book are many achievements in system-building; and it is, perhaps, as complete an exposition of the technicalities of shorthand writing as we shall ever possess. In the hands of one of wide discretion and discernment, it is productive of much good; but the average student, unaided by a teacher whose shorthand capacity has been thoroughly tested by long, active and varied experience, should avoid it.

* * *

WHAT MR. DUNHAM SAYS:

I believe that the adoption of the word-signs and contractions given in "The Missing Link in Shorthand" (or similar exped-

*Pitmanic Shorthand, p. 61.

ients) is not only advantageous, but absolutely necessary to enable the average writer of "pure Graham" to read his rapidly-written notes correctly and without hesitation. There may be, here and there, a peculiarly favored individual who, by reason of rare mental endowments, combined with an extraordinary facility in the use of the pen, is able to write pure Graham at high speed so accurately as to render his notes legible enough for practical purposes, but I have never met one of them. Every successful reporter I have ever known has, to a greater or less extent, adopted expedients similar to those advocated by me; in fact, all the word-signs and contractions which I suggest have been selected from the notes of eminent stenographers. My position on this point is fully sustained by the practice of such distinguished stenographers as Messrs. Bishop, Dement, Munson and Osgoodby, all of whom, as shown by their published works, have recognized and met the necessity of providing, to some extent, more legible word-signs and contractions than are given in the old systems of Isaac Pitman and Benn Pitman and Graham.

I contend that with the almost unlimited stenographic material at command, there is no excuse for providing words which are liable to conflict in meaning with signs so nearly alike in construction as to clash when thrown out of position or carelessly written.

With reference to the specific word-signs mentioned by your correspondent, I would say that all of them, as given by Benn Pitman and Graham, lead to confusion in rapid work. The dictionaries of the authors named give T-Ken-B for *it can be*, and T-Kent-B for *it cannot be*. It is obvious that great care is required in order to distinguish between these phrases in rapid writing.

Graham gives Fet³ for *after* and Fet⁴ for *future*. These words are quite apt to clash, and difference in position does not provide sufficient means of distinction.

K for *come* clashes constantly with G for *go*, and as vocalization cannot be depended upon when one is "rushed," a difference in outline is imperatively demanded. The same is true of F³ for *few* and *half*.

In regard to the sign for *but*, I quote what is said relative to *but* and *and* in "The Missing Link in Shorthand": "The signs for these words, as usually written, frequently

clash in rapid writing, the dot having a tendency to become a tick, and the tick sometimes degenerating into a dot. The adoption of Munson's B for *but* provides a means of absolute distinction, and at the same time furnishes a stroke which phrases readily."

Until, as written by most authors (Tel³), is liable to clash with *at all*; for instance, the sentence: "I did not see him *at all*, yesterday," might also be read, "I did not see him *until* yesterday"—giving an entirely different meaning.

Ken²-Net for *cannot*, suggested by your correspondent, is unphonetic, in that it doubles the N sound. K²-Net is preferable, it seems to me, if Ken³ is not acceptable.

In conclusion, I would most emphatically advise beginners who expect to make a living by writing the Benn Pitman or Graham shorthand to adopt distinctive outlines for the words which the experience of older writers have shown to clash. They will sooner or later find it necessary to make the changes which I advocate, and by doing so at once they will avoid much tribulation of spirit, on the part of both themselves and their employers.

It is expected that a department of shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping will be added to the school curriculum of Gardner, Mass., next year.

MONCURE BURKE, of Washington, D. C., says: "THE STENOGRAPHER comes as a friend who has my interests at heart, and possesses the wisdom to advise me; I cannot afford to miss its monthly visits."

Practical Telegraphy, by F. E. Wessels, a book for self-instruction; price 50 cents. Mr. Wessels makes a specialty of practical instruction in telegraphy, particularly in connection with the use of the typewriter.

THE Alumni of the Henley Shorthand College, of Syracuse, N. Y., organized March 26th, by the election of Frank D. Davis as president; W. J. Daley, vice president; Miss L. Rider, second vice-president; Isaac S. Abelson, secretary; Miss Margaret Daley, treasurer; Benjamin J. Henley, director. The Association comprises upwards of 260 members, and they expect to secure the services of prominent stenographers to address them at different times in the future, and also to have essays upon shorthand and typewriting.



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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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How Do You Spell in Shorthand Writing?

IT is very important that the student should early acquire the habit of spelling phonetically. A little careful attention at the beginning will soon make it "come natural." The first thing to do is to learn the phonetic names of the shorthand consonant sounds, and then to master the sounds of the vowels and diphthongs. After this, in analyzing words, make it a rule to pronounce each consonant stem, with its initial and final hooks, and with the modifications of shortening or lengthening, as far as possible, in one syllable.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Names of consonant stems: Pe, Be, Te, De, Cha (not see-aitch), Ja, Ka, Gay (not Jee), F, V, Ith (not tee-aitch), Dhe (thee), S, Z, Ish (not ess-aitch), Zhe (not Ze-aitch), La, R, Ra, M, N, Ing (not en-jee), Emp (not empee), Wa (not double you), Ya (not Wye), Ha (not aitch).

VOWELS.

It is absolutely essential that you should master the sounds of the vowels and diphthongs. Make the long vowel sounds with a full prolonged sound, and the short vowel

sounds with a short, sharp explosive sound. Long: ē ā āh āw ō ōō (not aye-aitch, nor aye-double-you, nor double-owe). Short: ĩ ē ä ö ü öö.

To learn these sounds take a word in which the sounds occur, and pronounce it carefully a couple of times, listening to the sounds intently. Then drop all the other sounds until you can produce the vowel sound by itself correctly.

ANALYSIS.

Dog: d-āw-ga (not d-ō-jee).

Cat: k-ä-t (not k-ā-t).

Black: ble-ä-k (not b-l-ä-k).

Break: bre-ä k (not b-r-ä-k).

Splice: sple-i-iss (not s-p-l-i-s).

As soon as you begin to omit the vowels you will find it of great advantage, in analyzing words, to substitute the short sound of ĩ in the syllable named where the regular vowel sound has been omitted. Thus, the word *splice* would be named *sple*; *spliced*, would be named *splest*; *splices* would be named *spleses*, etc. *Paint* would be *pent* (not P-N-T.)

The easiest and quickest way to master this method of word analysis, which, when mastered, leads to the mastery of the power of writing shorthand without hesitation, is to take a page of printed matter and strike out all the silent letters and substitute short ĩ for all of the vowel sounds.

* * *

THE shorthand notes written by the editor on "Scott and Stevenson," have no longhand key. I shall be glad, however, to print the name of every subscriber who shall send in a correct transcript of the same during the first two weeks of May.

THE Appellate court of Topeka, Kansas, has made the following appointments of stenographers: Judge Gilkeson has appointed Lochiel Scott, of Oberlin; Judge Graver has appointed Paul Hurd, of Abilene; Judge Clarke has appointed M. F. Burge, of Topeka; Senator Dennison has selected Mrs. Emma W. Grover, of El Dorado; and Judge Johnson has selected his daughter, Miss Alice Johnson, to occupy that position.

C. M. BROUGH, Esq., teaches the Longley-Pitman shorthand at Jackson, Miss. Mr. Brough is an expert in shorthand wood-engraving.



Hints on Typewriting.

LAST month's "hints" referred to letters, this month we make a few suggestions as to the arrangement of "general matter." The broad rule is to arrange in such form as to bring out the meaning by giving prominence to the main ideas, keeping together what belongs together, and separating what should be separated.

As an example, take the following matter to re-arrange:

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. Commercial Course. First year—Industrial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Geography, English I, Civics, Bookkeeping I, Typewriting, Business Correspondence, Business Forms, Rapid Calculations, General Reading, Public Speaking, Physical Training. Second year—Commercial Arithmetic, Economics, English II, History and Principles of Commerce, Business Law, Business Customs, Bookkeeping II, American Industries, Commercial Legislation, Business Printing and Advertising, Office Practice, General Reading, Public Speaking, Physical Training.

II. Stenography and Typewriting Course. This course is complete in one year. The subjects included in this course are as follows: Stenography, Typewriting, English I, Business Correspondence, Civics, Business Forms, Office Practice, General Reading, Physical Training.

III. Normal Course. Two Years. This course includes the entire work of the Commercial Course, with the following additional subjects: Lectures on the Institutes and History of Education, School Economy, Stenography (optional).

Now, the main heading in the above is "Courses of Instruction," which fact will be effectively brought out by placing it at the top, in the centre, in large type. The next idea that strikes the mind is that the courses of instruction are three in number, so that it should suggest itself to the operator to make three distinct paragraphs of each course, and give prominence to the titles of the courses by capitalizing each caption. It will be further noticed that under each

course is a paragraph explaining the course, and in order to subordinate these paragraphs and at the same time show to what they refer, they should be set up in single space and indented, so that when the matter is set up it will have the following appearance, viz.:

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. COMMERCIAL COURSE.

First Year.—Industrial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Geography, English I, Civics, Bookkeeping I, Typewriting, Business Correspondence, Business Forms, Rapid Calculations, General Reading, Public Speaking, Physical Training.

Second Year.—Commercial Arithmetic, Economics, English II, History and Principles of Commerce, Business Law, Business Customs, Bookkeeping II, American Industries, Commercial Legislation, Business Printing and Advertising, Office Practice, General Reading, Public Speaking, Physical Training.

II. STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING COURSE.

This course is complete in one year. The subjects included in this course are as follows: Stenography, Typewriting, English I, Business Correspondence, Civics, Business Forms, Office Practice, General Reading, Physical Training.

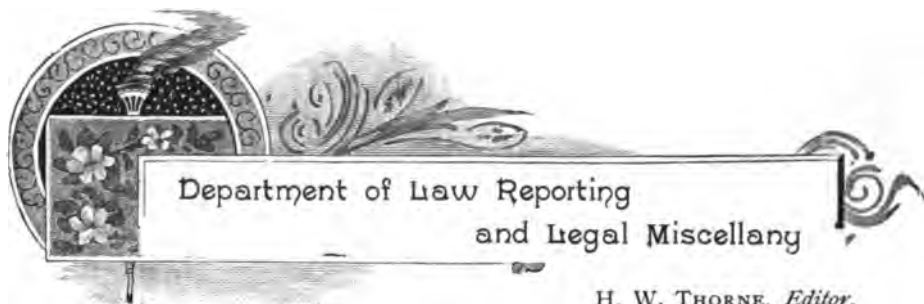
III. NORMAL COURSE. Two Years.

This course includes the entire work of the Commercial Course with the following additional subjects: Lectures on the Institutes and History of Education, School Economy, Stenography (optional).

It will be readily seen how effective is this last arrangement. A glance is sufficient to make the whole thing clear. The operator should constantly strive to arrange matter so that it can be easily read, and its meaning grasped at a glance, and this can be best accomplished by a judicious use of capital and small letters and single and double space, and by proper indentations.

CARL LEWIS ALTMAYER.

Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Reminiscent and Prospective.

This number of *THE STENOGRAPHER* marks the third year of my connection with the magazine, as editor of this department. On the whole the relationship has proven agreeable, although I must admit that proper attention to the varying demands made upon me has consumed more time than I anticipated. During that period I have made many pleasant acquaintances, in all parts of the world. Among these, I value none more highly than the young people whose feet are upon the lower rungs of the stenographic ladder. It is a satisfying recollection that to these I have, on many occasions, been able to speak words of encouragement and, by helpful advice and suggestions, to aid and assist them.

After all, that is the principal mission of this department, and when I realize that my usefulness as its head ceases, I shall tender my resignation to Mr. Hemperley and ask to be relieved of further responsibility. In the meantime rest assured, my young friends, that in me you will find a friend and adviser to whom you may turn for counsel and assistance. I shall always extend to you a cordial greeting and listen to what you may have to present, no matter how elementary it may be, and regardless of how humble may be your position in the stenographic ranks. Never forget that I possess a vivid recollection of all the difficulties you are now experiencing and of those which you must encounter, and that, while others may deem your questions puerile, I shall accord them as much attention as if they came from the finished stenographer, who stands upon the pinnacle of stenographic fame.

I extend to you the compliments of the season, and repeat what I said in the June

STENOGRAPHER, of 1892, when I made my editorial bow to you, "Here's my hand—shake!"

* * *

Common Sense and Law.

It is just and right, and, therefore, common sense, and, consequently, the law of the land, that one accused of crime is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses upon whose testimony the charge is preferred, and to have the charge, whatever it may be, presented with definiteness and certainty. It requires no labored argument to establish the propriety of this. It is self-evident. This wise and humane principle was, undoubtedly, the basis for the existing law and practice of the courts by which prosecutors are required to formulate criminal informations, complaints and indictments with such precision as to leave no room for speculation as to the crime intended to be charged. No one should be called upon to defend against a charge that is not specifically and exactly laid. The life and liberty of the citizen are priceless, and of these he should not be deprived until he has been shown to have forfeited them by the commission of crime, after a full and fair opportunity to disprove a specific charge.

This seems simple enough, but its practical operation results in demurrers, motions to dismiss, to quash, to discharge, etc., for insufficiency, indefiniteness, uncertainty, etc. A defendant ought not to be required to defend against a different charge than that made against him. Suppose that, in order to properly set forth a particular crime in an indictment, it were necessary to state ten elements constituting the crime; that the draftsman, in preparing the indictment, were to specify but nine of those elements;

that when the case came before the court the defendant should demur to the indictment, on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute the crime intended to be charged; that thereupon the court should overrule the demurrer and hold that it was sufficient—this would be, in effect, deciding that the defendant could be tried for a crime other than that charged. Upon such a ruling one might be tried for burglary under an indictment charging larceny. But the court would not make such a ruling. It would be wrong, unjust. If such uncertainty were allowed to obtain, a man might prepare to defend against one charge and, when brought before the court, a different charge might be substituted to defend against which would require an entirely different line of defense—different witnesses and different preparation by his attorney upon the law of the case.

The "long-and-short" of it is, that the law is reason, common sense, logic, and the decisions of our courts are based upon reasoning and are not reached by some "hocus-pocus," clap-trap "snap."

So that the aspirant for the court reporter's chair should accustom himself to reasoning logically upon abstract questions of right, for, sooner or later, he will meet it in his practice, and then he will not find himself "a stranger in a strange land."

A thought kindred to the subject of reasoning suggests itself. It is strange how large a percentage of the human family permit others to do their reasoning. The habit of scrutinizing results reached by others, is evidence of a trained mind of superior intellect. He who accepts as right every conclusion announced to him is not many removes from idiocy.

A Young Stenographer

Should not stop short of perfection, as a punctuator, capitalizer, grammarian and orthographer.

Should not spend valuable time in memorizing a miscellaneous assortment of impracticable word-signs and elusive contractions.

Should expend surplus mental energy and devote leisure time to the attainment of ability to write shorthand at a verbatim rate, and to read and transcribe it with ease and accuracy.

Should adopt and tenaciously cling to this motto: "It is better to have exact knowledge of a few subjects than to possess a smattering of a great many topics."

Should be systematic, honest and studious.

Should cultivate the habit of punctuality, and annihilate the propensity of exaggerating his stenographic skill.

Should not emulate the example of the nineteen-year-old stenographic liar who informed me that he was a phonographic expert, being able to write all the standard systems of shorthand at a verbatim rate, had a smattering of most of the "adaptations," and operated with either hand with equal facility all the typewriters then extant. Later events demonstrated that he could neither read nor write shorthand with greater ability than he could liquidate his indebtedness, at which latter art he was a dismal failure.

Inquiries.

The demands made on the editorial courtesy and general good nature of him who undertakes to "steer" this department, are many and varied. I was about leaving my residence a few mornings ago for my office, wondering what the day would develop, when up rushed a "special delivery" messenger in breathless haste, and handed me a letter, from a gentleman in Texas, enclosing a two-cent and a fifteen cent special delivery stamp. The letter asked my advice upon a question of morality. Happily, I am not, so far as known, the victim of valvular, or any other, disease of the heart, and, therefore, am not endangered by anything in the line of inquiries. My opinion was requested on this state of facts, quoted from the letter aforesaid: "I have done a little reporting in the court here, but am young in the business, having studied shorthand but a little more than a year. Recently I was asked by an attorney to report a civil case. In getting out the transcript, I had occasion to ask this attorney for certain information. Among other things he wrote out a question or two, and their answers in an amended form, though I had them as they were given on the examination, and entirely legible. He also wrote out some other matter, *which did not occur nor was in any way touched upon during the progress of the trial*, and requested me to insert it in the transcript, at that point. Is it right or is it wrong for me to insert this matter? It is certainly one or

the other. It occurred to me that it was wrong to so do. I was not sworn to take the testimony, but simply did it for the attorney, and am not an official stenographer, *but that does not hinder one from doing the square thing.* The case is appealed and transcript wanted for that reason. I asked the attorney if I had a right to insert his improvisation, and he said it was for the *court* to decide the authenticity of the testimony, and not *me.*"

It will be seen that a new feature is to be added to this department, viz.: that of Adviser of Stenographic Morality. I cheerfully accept the inevitable, and henceforth shall hold myself ready to dispense the large stock of advice which I now have on hand. Well, I very gladly replied to the above inquiry, sending my letter "special delivery," and I hope I have succeeded in pointing my young friend to the proper course to be pursued, according to the standard of New York. The question is now "before the house for discussion," and I shall be pleased to hear from stenographers everywhere, giving expression to their views thereon.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Is it not the conceded right and privilege of a stenographer to be handed all letters after the answers have been properly dictated, in order to ascertain the correct spelling of unfamiliar names of persons, places and things?"

Answer. I do not think the point has yet been reached when the right and privilege is "conceded." It ought to be, but too often is it the case that dictators do not know the limitations of shorthand, and expect the stenographer to correctly render into longhand, without access to the printed or written matter, the matters referred to by my correspondent. I might add that it is conceded by stenographers that the right and privilege ought to be extended, and in most cases employers will, if requested, permit inspection of letters.

I wish to ask a favor of my correspondents, viz.: whenever the spirit of fraternal regard, or anxious inquiry, prompts correspondence with me, if you have access to a typewriter, kindly write your letters with it. A typewritten letter often saves me time in getting copy ready for my monthly contribution to THE STENOGRAPHER. Always enclose stamp for reply, when an answer is desired; otherwise communications will only be noticed through this department.

A SANDWICH ISLAND correspondent, asks: "Will you kindly give me your opinion of the Cross Electric system of shorthand?"

The only reply which I can honestly make is, that I am not sufficiently informed of the principles of that system to form an opinion of its merits. My information extends no farther than that there is such a system; that it is being successfully used by some, for amanuensis work and for reporting, including, I believe, legal work. I have never seen any of the text-books of the system, and have had no opportunity to investigate it. Will some of the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER kindly favor my correspondent with honest opinions of the system and its possibilities.

A STENOGRAPHER residing and holding the position of grand jury stenographer within the State of New York, writes: "I would like to ask you whether a stenographer to the grand jury has to file his stenographic notes with the county clerk, or can he keep them in his possession? I can find no law on that point."

Answer.—If my correspondent will examine section 5 of chapter 348, of the Laws of New York State, passed in 1885, he will find this provision:

"It shall be lawful for any stenographer, duly appointed and qualified, to attend and be present at the session of every grand jury impaneled in the county in which he is appointed, and it shall be his duty to take in shorthand the testimony introduced before such grand juries, and to furnish to the district attorney of such county a full copy of all such testimony as such district attorney shall require, but he shall not permit any other person to take a copy of the same, nor any portion thereof, nor to read the same, or any portion thereof, except upon the written order of the court duly made after hearing the said district attorney. All of the said original minutes shall be kept in the custody of said district attorney, and neither the same, nor a copy of the same, or of any portion of the same, shall be taken from the office of said district attorney excepting as above provided."

I have examined the statutes of this State since the passage of the above act, and cannot find that this provision has been in anywise amended. So that it will be seen that no provision of law exists requiring the filing of original minutes in the office of the clerk of the county. Further, the secrecy which must always attach to such minutes will be

a sufficient reason to prevent the enactment of such a provision of law. By chapter 692, of the law of 1893, of New York State, a new section was added to the penal code of this State, known as section 157a, declaring the disclosure of evidence taken before a grand jury to be a misdemeanor. The language of the new section is as follows :

"A stenographer appointed to take testimony given before a grand jury who permits any person other than the district attorney to take a copy of such testimony, or of any portion thereof, or to read the same or any portion thereof, except on the written order of the court, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

See also *Practical Court Reporting*, either first or second edition, pages 33, 137, 141, and this department of THE STENOGRAPHER, for April, 1894.

Non-turning Note Paper.

Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, parliamentary reporter, of Levis, Quebec, Canada, in common with every experienced shorthand reporter finds the turning of leaves of the note-book, when reporting, a hindrance. Through his courtsey, I am able to present his conception of an improved method, in his own language: "In a French shorthand review was given a full description of an invention by a stenographer, Mr. Joseph Manninger. That machine consists of a sound board provided with two rollers, one at each end, on which is a continuous band or sheet of paper, long enough to supply a two hours note-taking. The paper is rolled on the small cylinders when the space on the board is full of notes, being kept firmly on the board by being rolled tightly. Thus, there is no necessity of turning over the leaves. A spring at the left operated by slight pressure revolves the roller. The machine is said to be light and not bulky. That so far answers my desire, with, however, this exception (a serious one to my mind): the whole space on the board is removed, or rolled up, by one movement of the mechanism. I think it would be preferable to have a similar machine with this very material difference, that the paper should be removed only the space, say just one line at once, so that a blank line would always be under the pen, and that that result should be obtained solely by pressure of the the right hand when reaching the end of the written line, or whenever necessary to suit the convenience of the writer. This movement should be produced automatically. The question is to find a mechanism to move the paper as desired, combined with a handy and very light article. The machine as in the invention described, might consist of a

very light board of say seven by ten inches, a little larger than the ordinary note-book, to provide a small marginal space to facilitate the movement of the paper band. To that board, a roller should be attached at each end, the whole supported on the table by small pieces so that the machine would rest firmly, so that it would be stable and not impede the motion of the rollers. Paper of any length could be provided, depending upon the size of the machine. I have been looking for something of the kind for several years, and have found nothing in all my numerous shorthand reviews. That such a machine would be highly appreciated by all stenographers cannot, I think, be doubted. It would obviate a very annoying process, that of turning the leaves over. The invention described above is sold for three and a half francs. It is cheap and of good quality."

If a machine could be constructed that would be absolutely reliable in its operation, it would find favor with that class of stenographers whose duties do not demand ready and immediate reference to notes. I doubt that it could be made of practical utility to law stenographers. The subject of this contrivance has been here presented for discussion, with the expectation that valuable suggestions and views thereon will be brought out.

* * *

EX-JUDGE MCINTYRE FRASER, who recently died at this village, was a staunch friend of the competent law stenographer. He appreciated, I think, more than the average lawyer the peculiar skill and ability necessary to enable the law stenographer to properly perform his duties. One of Judge Fraser's marked mental characteristic, which every stenographer who reported him must have observed, was the ability to repeat questions to witnesses *verbatim et literatim*. He was accustomed to do this frequently upon cross-examination. The unerring exactness with which he would do it without apparent effort was marvelous. Among the numerous attorneys with whom I have come in contact and observed in trials, I know of but one other who has, and exercises, a similar peculiarity in the examination of witnesses.

Notes.

MR. HENRY A. HAUTAU, is stenographer with P. Becker & Co., trunks and traveling bags, at 213 Monroe Street, Chicago.

THE office of stenographer to the City Clerk of Syracuse, New York, was recently created, the princely salary of \$8.00 per week being fixed.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature fixing stenographers' fees in the Probate Court of Cook County (in which Chicago is situated) at 20 cents per hundred words.

FRANK E. MCGURRIN, the well-known stenographer of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been chosen to report the Constitutional Convention of that Territory. There was considerable contest before the special committee on the subject of the employment of a stenographer, arising principally on the question of whether it was best to employ a concededly competent man at a fair price, or an inferior reporter at cut-rate figures. Mr. McGurkin is to receive \$10.00 per day for reporting, and 15 cents per folio for transcribing, provided the total expenditure for any day shall not exceed \$30.00 when the convention is actually in session. He has to give a bond satisfactory to the secretary of the Territory to make an accurate report and to provide against any claim above \$30.00 per day. A rather novel feature of stenographic employment.

JUDGE ARCHIBALD, of Lackawanna, Pa., relates this experience with a stenographer who reported one of his charges to a jury: "He (the stenographer) was an eccentric and waggish kind of fellow, and upon my request for a copy of my charge he sent me three typewritten transcripts, marking one, 'this is the charge as delivered,' on another he wrote, 'this is the charge with all corrections as to punctuation and grammar made therein,' and on the third copy he wrote, 'this is the charge as it ought to have been delivered.'"

MR. JOSEPH F. PATTERSON, of Pottsville, Pa., is the official stenographer of Schuylkill County, that State. He was recently required, by subpoena *duces tecum*, to appear before a Commissioner and produce certain notes of testimony taken by him previously, in another proceeding and for other parties. He appeared, and upon being asked to produce and read the notes replied, in substance: "I did not take the notes referred to as the official stenographer of the Schuylkill County courts, nor as a Commissioner of said court. They were taken by me simply as the stenographer for the County Auditors. I decline to produce and read them to this Commissioner for two reasons. First, because I was employed to take the notes by parties other than those engaged in this

present proceeding, and the parties employing me have thus far refused to allow me to furnish Mr. Hartman's attorneys with a copy thereof. In the second place, even if the parties employing me did consent, I should still refuse to read them to you, upon the ground that Mr. Hartman has no right to compel me to give him my services as a stenographer without pay as such. I take this position after consultation with my counsel. I am willing, if the auditors consent, to furnish you a copy, sworn to, if necessary, at the usual rates. I am ready to testify, as several other witnesses have done, as to what transpired on the occasion referred to, from recollection outside of my stenographic notes."

Mr. Patterson protests that it would not be right to compel him to do stenographic work for mere witness fees, arguing that if required to read his notes another stenographer would have to report and transcribe the matter, and that if any stenographer is to be paid, it ought to be he who originally took the notes. This state of facts brings up sharply the question whether or no a stenographer can be required to produce and read his stenographic notes under subpoena *duces tecum*. It strikes me as being more a question of the competency of evidence than of the character of the witness. Every person is liable to subpoena to appear and testify in judicial proceedings. As is often the case, a stenographer may be subpoenaed to testify to statements made by witnesses upon former occasions, regardless of whether so made in a different proceeding; if the stenographer can testify to the statements from memory, he must do so; if he cannot, but can by reference to memoranda, I don't care whether in the form of stenographic notes or something else, a court of competent jurisdiction may compel him to aid his memory by his memoranda, and, if he refuses so to do, such court may punish him for contempt. But I do not believe any court has power to cause Mr. Patterson to do what was attempted to make him do.

ALONZO E. BEAVER, of 431 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal., is stenographer with White Bros., of that city, dealers in hard-wood lumber. Mr. Beaver writes the Benn Pitman system of phonography. He has a present speed of 125 words per minute. He expects to make a court reporter of himself, as I understand.

MR. J. MERCER GARNETT, JR., is a student at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and, as I understand, expects to take up the study of shorthand with a view to its use for court reporting and "all-round" work, and seeks my opinion of the "best" system.

MR. F. P. BELL, of Americus, Ga., is a capable amanuensis stenographer, who is, at present, assisting the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railway to properly operate its road. No matter what may be the department of business activity, the capable stenographer really assists in the conduct of the particular business in which his or her employer is engaged, whether it be law, theology, stoves, lager beer or mouse traps.

THE State of Maine is evidently behind in matter of stenographically reporting grand juries. I have just received a long communication from the prosecuting attorney of one of the counties of that State outlining the situation there, and asking for suggestions and information relative to making a move for the introduction of the grand jury reporting system. I had supposed that it had found favor in the Pine Tree State ere this. Now, if any of the readers of this magazine can offer any suggestions or information on this subject, address the same to Mr. Geo. W. Heselton, of Gardiner, Me.

CLAUDE J. WILKINSON, who formerly was in the law office of ex-Judge R. P. Anibal, at this place, is now located at Malone, N. Y., and has recently been appointed stenographer to the grand jury of Franklin County, N. Y. The *Malone Gazette* says of him: "He is an accurate and painstaking stenographer, and will doubtless do the work assigned him in a satisfactory manner."

ARTHUR P. DRAIS, stenographic amanuensis, 385 East Court street, Washington Court House, Ohio, while not following law reporting as a business, is occasionally employed to report the proceedings in trials. He recently reported a very difficult civil case in which he demonstrated his ability and honesty.

I SHALL be glad to receive items of news, relating to subjects within the purview of this department, from any of my readers. No matter how trifling it may appear to you, send it in, leaving to me to determine whether it is worth printing. Begin at once,

if you have not already, to identify yourself with the members of your profession. Get in line and in touch with them. Without intending to be egotistical, let me say that I can name a number of young stenographers who have by writing to me for advice, been placed on the track of financial success. Others, living at distant points from each other, have been brought into communication with one another to their mutual advantage. The true philosophy teaches to value little things. It is impossible to fortell the benefit that may flow from the judicious investment of a two-cent stamp.

H. W. THORNE.

Phonography in the Public Schools.

MR. W. L. MASON, principal of The Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman shorthand, New York, was recently asked to conduct a Conference before the Department of Pedagogy, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, on the subject of Phonography in the public schools. This Conference took place on the 3d of April, and was attended by a number of enthusiastic educators. Mr. Mason's paper was an exceedingly interesting one, and at its close a half hour was taken up with a discussion of the subject of shorthand, and the speaker was required to give a practical illustration of his methods of imparting instruction to the young boys in the public schools. This feat was successfully performed, and elicited much interest from the spectators. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Mason, at the close of the Conference, and practical results may be confidently expected in the near future.

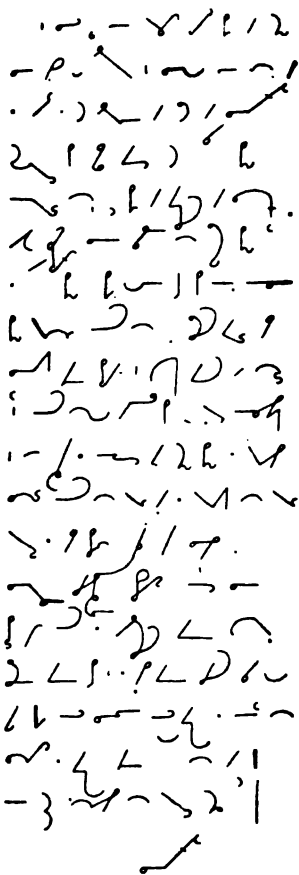
A lady correspondent, says: "I have opened a correspondence with four persons through your note in THE STENOGRAPHER. I find it profitable in many ways."

H. S. HURLBUT, of Los Angeles, Cal., says: "The following method of freshening carbon papers which have been slightly worn, may be of some use to stenographers, to wit: Place the sheet of carbon on some flat surface so that the sun will shine on it, and leave it in that position for ten or fifteen minutes, when the carbon will give almost as good an impression as when new."

La Sténographie Française.

La method Prevost-Delaunay.

La méthode Prevost-Delaunay est une des plus anciennes : méthodes françaises c'est en 1826 que Prevost, qui fut depuis Chef du service sténographique de la Chambre des Pairs et du Sénat, publia la première édition de sa méthode, dont les bases étaient puisées dans le système de Taylor (1776), adapté par Bertin en 1792.



Perfectionnée par M. Delaunay et ses adeptes, elle présente, réunies de la façon la plus heureuse, les deux conditions que doit remplir une bonne sténographie : une rapidité extrême, en même temps qu'une lisibilité parfaite. Elle doit ces résultats : du choix judicieux des signes ; à la suppression des voyelles dans le corps des mots, sauf les nasales ; à la représentation par un signe unique de groupes de signes d'un emploi

fréquent ; à l'expression des nasales sans signes spéciaux, par la superposition ou le renforcement ; à l'utilisation des groupements de signes fautifs ou anormaux pour supprimer, dans une infinité de cas, les cinq consonnes si fréquentes p, b, s, t, d ; à la combinaison de tous ces procédés, qui permet de supprimer jusqu'à trois signes dans un même mot avec la certitude absolue de les retrouver.

Comme d'ailleurs, tous les signes et toutes les règles sont obligatoires, la méthode assure l'unité absolue de l'écriture, même dans la plus grande rapidité, ce qui permet dans tous les cas, une lecture mutuelle toujours facile.

L'enseignement de cette méthode commencé par Prevost de 1825 à 1836, a été repris par M. Delaunay en 1867 et 1868, et continué depuis 1876 par l'Association Sténographique Unitaire (25, rue Tronchet, à Paris), et diverses Sociétés dérivées.

Actuellement le nombre des cours, soit publics et gratuits, soit dans des établissements d'instruction (Lycées, Collèges, Ecoles professionnelles), s'élève à 87, tant à Paris qu'en province, et les candidats aux examens généraux annuels ont été en 1894 au nombre de 468.

Pour faciliter cet enseignement il a été composé divers ouvrages scolaires, et l'Association publie un journal mensuel, l'Unité Sténographique (10 f. par an) qui fournit en même temps que des discussions générales imprimées en caractères ordinaires, des exercices de lecture sténographique dans une partie spéciale.

Les résultats pratiques obtenus sont très remarquables.

Sur 43 sténographes composant actuellement les services de la Chambre et du Sénat et dont l'admission a lieu exclusivement après concours, 25 pratiquent les méthodes Prevost ou Prevost-Delaunay, et la proportion est encore plus forte au Parlement belge. La méthode compte en outre, au Palais, des sténographes judiciaires expérimentés, et elle fournit au commerce et aux diverses administrations des secrétaires sténographes très appréciés.

L. FONTAINE,
Président de l'Ass'n St. Unit.

GRAHAM's New Hand Book, or Bishop's "Exact Phonography," last editions, and THE STENOGRAPHER for one year, for \$2.50.

Charles T. Platt.

Mr. PLATT is at present in charge of the graduating section of the shorthand department at the Peirce School of Business in Philadelphia.

He ranks among the leaders as an instructor in the mystic art. In 1872 he was a printer. Graham's Handbook, from a second-hand book store, is responsible for his taking up the study of shorthand at that time. Like many other successful men he mastered the subject by himself.

For more than three years Mr. Platt kept

receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. For the next five years Mr. Platt mastered all the varieties of railroad business, interspersing it with testimony and depositions. Then came the penman's cramp, which necessitated change of employment. A business enterprise in which he embarked, proving unsuccessful, he returned to shorthand and in 1886 he engaged with H. B. Bryant & Sons, of Chicago, as instructor in shorthand. After five years of service Mr. Platt resigned, taking a position with Dr. Peirce, of Philadelphia, where he remained for a year, then returned to Bryant's (Chicago) in 1892, from



working away at shorthand, while following some other occupation to make his living, now in Washington, now in Philadelphia, newspaper work as reporter, assistant editor, etc. Studying at night, practicing on lecturers, preachers and lawyers, in the courts when opportunities offered, Mr. Platt gradually worked his way upward and onward. In 1875, Mr. Platt took the position of secretary with W. F. Allen, editor and business manager of the Travelers' Official Railway Guide, in Philadelphia. In July, '76, he accepted a place with M. Riebenack, then assistant auditor of the passenger

whence he again returned to Philadelphia, to the position he now holds. Mr. Platt, as his picture shows, has a very strong intellectual cast of mind. He has run through the whole gamut of scientific studies from geology, or the science of the earth, to metaphysics, or the science of mind.

Mr. Platt's ideas in regard to teaching shorthand are advanced and liberal in their character. His success as a teacher has been most marked, and Dr. Peirce is to be congratulated upon re-engaging the services of one so well qualified to insure continued success in his celebrated school.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by **WILLIAM L. MASON.**

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 152 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

ON or about May 1st, The Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand will remove to its commodious quarters in the elegant new Presbyterian Building, No. 152 Fifth Avenue, corner Twentieth Street. This twelve-story building is situated directly in the heart of the shopping district, and within easy walking distance of the Third and Sixth Avenue Elevated Stations at 18th Street; but three blocks away from the Twenty-third Street cross-town cars, and one block from the Broadway cable cars.

The broad windows of the school rooms, together with steam heat, electric light, and fine elevator service day and evening, afford the most ample facilities for the successful pursuit of the fascinating study of shorthand. The remarkable success of the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand in the public schools of New York and other cities, is bringing this system into such prominence that there is a universal desire on the part of young men and women to learn it.

* * *

SINCE last reported, the certificate of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman phonography in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidate: Mr. D. W. Corbett, Y. M. C. A., Honolulu, H. I.

* * *

WE are pleased to see that Mr. Richard Coyle, who was recently removed for political reasons from the position of official reporter for the 20th Judicial District of Kansas, has been appointed to a similar position in the 14th District. Mr. Coyle is a strong advocate of the Isaac Pitman system, which he writes very rapidly and accurately.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.**BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.**

Description of the investigations made into the temperature and density of the

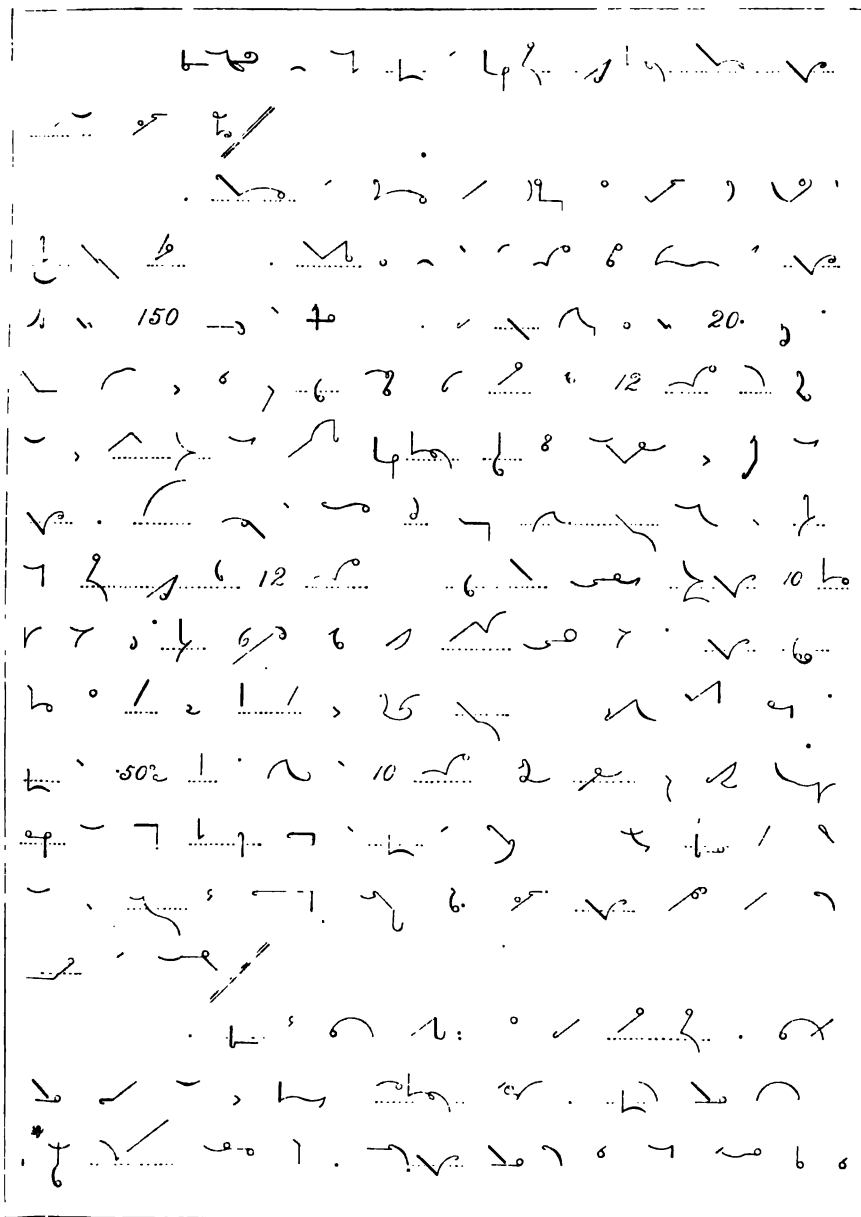
higher regions of the atmosphere by means of balloons carrying self-recording instruments:

The barometers and thermometers are so constructed as to record their variations on traveling paper charts. The apparatus is made of light metals, such as aluminium, and the balloons usually contained about 150 cubic yards of hydrogen gas. The weight to be lifted is about 20 pounds, but there is a practical limit to the height to which these messengers will rise, and that is twelve miles or thereabouts. Owing to the rapid fall in the relative density of the atmosphere at these heights in comparison to the hydrogen in the balloons, the latter must be of enormous size to get lifting power enough to travel into higher regions than twelve miles. Thus, by increasing the volume of the balloon ten times, it will only ascend an additional 6,000 yards, and this ratio rapidly increased until a balloon thousands of times as large would not add much to the ascensional power. But we have already sounded a temperature of 50° Centigrade at an elevation of ten miles, and there is no reason to think we shall not eventually succeed in getting at the true gradients of temperature and pressure. Nevertheless, the difficulties which stepped in to interfere with the correct interpretation of these self-recording balloon results are very curious and unexpected. The difficulty with the solar radiation: As we rise higher the solar radiation becomes greater, owing to the diminished mass of the atmosphere, and consequently the temperature of the air becomes lower. But notwithstanding this, or rather in consequence of it, the covering of the balloon becomes very hot indeed, and communicates its heat.

*From "Business Correspondence, No. 2," containing actual business letters with shorthand key. Valuable to writers of any system, 40 pages. Price, 30c., postpaid. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Osgoodby Department.

W. W. OSGOODBY, *Editor.***An Exercise in Law Reporting.**

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It certainly requires no suggestion of mine to apprise you of the vast importance of the duty which the law imposes upon you as the jurors to whose good judgment and sound discretion are to be submitted the facts of this case, for upon the determination which you shall reach, after a careful examination of the evidence, depends the fate of this defendant. This is not a duty to be coveted, nor is it one which a good citizen, mindful of his obligation to society, should seek to evade or to avoid. By the same law¹⁰⁰ this defendant is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, by a jury of his peers. For that reason, every good citizen, whose lot it may be to act in the capacity of a trial juror in such an emergency as confronts you to-day, should cheerfully accept the responsibility thus cast upon him, with the fullest determination to discharge his whole duty to the State and to the defendant, regardless of the consequences which may flow from his action. Such, gentlemen, I am disposed to believe, is the spirit in which you will approach the consideration of the case in²⁰⁰ hand.

And just here permit me to make a suggestion which may in a measure relieve you from a sense of the oppressiveness of the obligation which rests upon you. You have listened with attention to the inquiries which were addressed to each one of your number as you were selected to act as jurors in this case, and you also heard the answers which were given by other gentlemen, who were, for one reason or another, excused from service; and you cannot have failed to observe that very many of those gentlemen, conscientiously, no doubt, labored under the impression³⁰⁰ that, in some sense, if they served as jurors in the case, or in any other capital case, they would be accountable or responsible for the consequences which might flow from a verdict rendered by them. But, gentlemen, the consequences of your action are determined by the law, and not by you. The court is required to administer the law

as it understands it, to decide such legal questions as may arise during the progress of the trial, to instruct you as to what the law of the case⁴⁰⁰ may be. There, the responsibility of the court terminates. Your duty, however, is different. You are to determine what are the facts of the case, and you are the sole judges of the facts. All that is required of you, is that you shall employ your best judgment in determining what are the facts, and to represent those facts by your verdict. There, your responsibility ends. What may result to the defendant, or to the public at large, or to any other individual, need not concern you for a moment, except that it should impress upon you, as these considerations undoubtedly do, the gravity of the duty in which you are⁵⁰⁰ engaged.

With these preliminary remarks, let me now ask your attention to the situation which is presented to us in the trial of this defendant for the grave crime for which he has been presented by the grand jury. At a former stage of the trial, the court felt bound to make disposition, as matter of law, of one of the counts contained in the indictment which was thus presented. That indictment contained two separate and distinct counts, the first of which charged the defendant with being guilty of deliberate and premeditated murder. In view of the testimony elicited at⁶⁰⁰ the close of the people's case, the court deemed it improper to submit to you the evidence upon that count, for the reason that it was insufficient to sustain a conviction of deliberate and premeditated murder; but there is another count in the indictment, which charges the defendant with having caused this death by means of a blow which was inflicted by him while he was engaged in the commission of a felony, to wit, the robbery of the person killed. If this allegation is sustained by the proofs, then the act of the defendant did constitute the crime of⁷⁰⁰ murder in the first degree, even though there was no intent on the part of the defendant to take the life of his victim. In order that you may fully understand the nature of the crime with the commission of which the defendant stands charged, I will read to you the provision of the statute which defines the offense when committed under such circumstances. (764 words).

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document, written on lined paper. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

THE STENOGRAPHER

Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer
Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

A key is furnished this month for the shorthand script given last month; and also another page of shorthand, a continuation of the same letter. This letter will be concluded next month, at which time I will be pleased to give the names of the successful contestants. I might state, however, that I have been in receipt of transcripts from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Louisiana, thus giving evidence of two gratifying facts: That THE STENOGRAPHER has an extensive circulation, and that the Graham department thereof is being read with interest.

LETTER NO. 33.

JAMES BROWN, ESQ.,

Portland, Oregon.

DEAR SIR: I desire now to write you in regard to the Portland Street Railway Company. I will first give you, briefly, the arrangement which Smith and²⁵ I arrived at. This, of course, is confidential, except so far as your association with Smith is concerned. The whole outfit is practically turned over⁶⁰ to us; all the bonds are placed in our hands; an absolute assignment of the Columbia river franchise, or that part of the same which⁷⁵ is held by the Portland Street Railway Company; a proper conveyance by Smith of the fractional lot owned by him upon which the power-house¹⁰⁰ is located; assignment of practically the whole capital stock of the Company; a representation upon the Board of Directors by us; proper assignment of all¹²⁵ bonuses, land or otherwise, or such as have not already been made.

We give Smith an extension of time to the second of November, in¹⁵⁰ which to negotiate a loan which shall not be less than one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) dollars, or to sell the bonds and pay us¹⁷⁵ the proceeds.

If he does not settle with us during this time, then he abandons all interest in the road to us.

We reserve the right²⁰⁰ during this time to sell the road to any one and upon our own terms, provided the land bonuses are returned to him, and²²⁵ he receives ten per cent. of the cost of the road.

Should he be unable to carry out his arrangement and settle with us for²⁵⁰ the road during this time, then we have the road absolutely; and if, perchance, we sell it for enough to cover the cost price, with²⁷⁵ interest added, and fifteen per cent. upon that, then any balance over that sum is to go to Smith.

During this time he is to³⁰⁰ remain nominally at the head of the Company, but we are to have absolute control of the road; operating it, paying the expenses thereof and³²⁵ taking all receipts. We have the absolute right to hire and discharge all employees and to operate the road in our own way. If it³⁵⁰ does not pay to operate the entire equipment of the road, we can determine ourselves how much of the same to operate.

Any excess of³⁷⁵ receipts over expenditures will be applied upon his indebtedness to us; and if there is an excess of expenditure over receipts, then we are to⁴⁰⁰ receive eight per cent. interest upon such excess, which shall be added to his indebtedness to us.

All books of account are to be kept⁴²⁵ by us and we are to receive all moneys, make all disbursements, and he is to incur no liabilities on the part of the Company⁴⁵⁰ other than such as may properly be incurred in the operation of the road, and even these are not to be incurred without our consent.⁴⁷⁵

When the road has been operated for fifteen days under the contract, then we shall have an absolute settlement for the road, to ascertain just⁵⁰⁰ what it has cost, and what Smith's indebtedness actually is to us. Then we shall release the notes that have been given, release Smith from⁵²⁵ personal endorsement, and take new notes from the Company, maturing November first.

The above is briefly and succinctly our arrangement with Smith. It has been⁵⁵⁰ decided that I am to have full charge of this enterprise until the same has been settled for by Smith, or absolutely landed in our⁵⁷⁵ hands. My purpose is to give all the time to this matter that will be requisite to bring it to a successful termination. If necessary,⁶⁰⁰ I may go East with Smith, at the proper time, and assist him to negotiate a loan.

Inasmuch as you are so thoroughly familiar with⁶²⁵ all the details of the road, I think it would be wise to retain you at Portland, and give you the entire control of it⁶⁵⁰ as long as we have to run it, and hold you responsible for its management in the most successful and economical manner possible; and I⁶⁷⁵ desire especially that you use every endeavor to make it a strong competitor of Harp's line.

When you get the road to running smoothly I⁷⁰⁰ do not think your entire time will be required at Portland, so that I may call upon you to look after such interests of the⁷²⁵ Company, in that vicinity, as may need attention.

(Continued on page 207).

Graham Shorthand.

The first part of the page contains a series of shorthand symbols written in a cursive style, arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. These symbols are a form of shorthand used in the context of the 'The Stenographer' publication.

WRITTEN WITH A
 WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

THE STENOGRAPHER

Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., April 15, '85.
THOS. H. SAFFORD, JR., ESQ.,
Camden Station, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 14th inst. received. We have advised Messrs. Carnegie Bros. & Co. as to what you say with reference to power of attorney, etc., and will advise you further on receipt of their reply. The writer is under the impression that Mr. Wilson has already sent you request to have all rail ends received for our account classified as per our standard, which you have; that is, into five classes: doubleheads over 20 inches long, T's over 20 inches long, miscellaneous between 9 and 24 inches long, short ends 9 inches long, and lumps make the fifth class. If he has not done so we now make the request to cover all arrivals until further notice. We also desire to prepay rail freight of all cars for ourselves, and especially desire that you will continue to give us car numbers, weights and class, as heretofore. We do not know how we could have distributed this material had we not received your very satisfactory manifests. Our failure to acknowledge same may have caused you to think that we did not appreciate them, but such is not the case.

By this mail we remit for all freight bills received up to date.

Yours truly,
H. B. BOPE & Co.

* * *

Reporting Style.

THE EMANCIPATION OF MAN.

In short, we have seen and understood the grand ideal of our national existence, and the unmeasured possibilities of our future, but we have come far short of realizing the one or reaching out with determined purpose after the other. Surfeited with our achievements, we have sunk, lotus-drugged, on the bosom of our own prosperity, and drifted on to whatever fate might befall.

When the voice of warning is raised it is silenced in the clamor of material prosperity. So vast have been our successes in the struggle with nature that we forget we must also

struggle with society. We have learned how to wring the necessities and comforts of life from the grasp of nature, but we have not learned how to wring them from the grasp of monopoly. The oil that lights the lamp of progress has been freely yielded up from the laboratories of nature, but it trickles down to us through the pipe-lines and refineries of monopoly. The lightning voice of progress passes unimpeded through the highways of nature, but it is halted at the toll-gates of extortion. Nature showers upon our homes the comforts and luxuries of her inexhaustible bounty, but the keys of her storehouse jingle at the belt of organized greed.

Even the pure coinage of our social gains pays a seignorage at the mint of selfishness. The scepter that fell from the reluctant grasp of kingly power glitters all too often in the burly hand of the political boss. The veto which the proud lips of royalty falter to pronounce, is whispered in the secret conclaves of the caucus and the conference. The freedom of election day is struck down by the despotism of nomination day. The voice of protesting minorities is drowned in the exultations of triumphant majorities. The services of patriotism are rejected for the purchased adherence of political parasites. The power of the master lingers in the power of grinding necessity. And yet, with all this, we have no cause for despair.

These are but the raw materials of future triumphs into which must be wrought the higher endeavor of those who shall come after. Looking back at the past four centuries, and observing the conquests which enriched our great celebration, we foresee the completer victories of a prophetic future.

From behind the veil of futurity beckon to us the sweet visions of a more perfect freedom. Fair visions of hope! Ye are not illusions, but eternal realities, and toward you we turn our expectant faces and lift evermore the hands of our highest endeavor!

Around us and with us, is the divine force which some call the purpose of God, and some the spirit of progress, and some the law of evolution—but which, under whatever name, has been the moving and guiding force of all human history.

Go on! go on! thou pure spirit of freedom, until the last shackle shall fall, and man shall stand forth fully emancipated—free physically, intellectually, spiritually—clothed upon with that divine freedom whose law is order, and whose sovereignty is truth.

(Concluded.)

Longley Department.

ELIAS LONGLEY, *Editor*, Los Angeles, Cal.

Phonetic Alphabet in Japan.

In the February number of *THE STENOGRAPHER* was published a letter from Mr. C. Carrothers, an American long resident as a teacher of English, translator and interpreter, in Yokohama, Japan, in reference to the use of the American phonetic alphabet in that country, for teaching the Japanese to read English, and perhaps eventually for representing their own spoken language. Since that letter was written Mr. Carrothers has had several conferences with the educational and literary men of the nation, on the subject. The result, so far as attained, he states in the following letter, dated:

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 8, 1895.

"As to the phonetic scheme, it is now positively settled that the Japanese do not approve of using more than the twelve vowel letters for English as used here. The diphthongs and consonants, they think, should be represented by digraphs and single letters, thus:

AI OI OU IV; B CH D F G H J K L M
N P R S SH T TH V W Y Z ZH.

The accepted vowel letters are:

A a, as in *alms*, ask; A a, as in *pan*;
A e, " *make*, there; E e, as in *pen*;
E e, " *mere*, police; I i, as in *pin*;
A o, " *all, or, bought*; O o, as in *pot*;
O o, " *no, though*; U u, as in *nut*;
A a, " *do, you, rule*; U u, as in *put*.

Making in all thirty-one letters, twenty-four old, and seven new. Both your alphabet and that of Isaac Pitman, as well as the philological and Mrs. Burnz's, were examined, and the decision is the result. This alphabet has been fixed upon by certain influential educators, printers, etc. No general decision was possible; but there is no hopes of introducing a single letter alphabet, like that of your's or Mr. Pitman's. Whether the thirty-one letter alphabet which has been fixed upon will eventually be used to represent the Japanese language, or whether the present Roman alphabet will be eventually adopted, no one can now tell. I find there is an aversion among educated foreigners here (of whom there are many) against the use of odd shaped letters, and of

much increase in the number of characters. The fewer letters the better, say they, and the nearer the new print resembles the present, the better. A thirty-one letter alphabet could be adapted to the typewriter, which would be a wonderful aid to any phonetic scheme. An alphabet must be practicable in all its uses.

"I will keep you posted as to the success of the Japanese phonetic alphabet.

Yours sincerely,"

C. CARROTHERS.

In consideration of the use of an enlarged alphabet, and phonetic spelling, on typewriters, the above scheme may be advisable, at least until there shall be devised a machine that will admit of an indefinite number of keys. Its most objectionable feature is the necessity for striking two keys for the pronoun "I" (AI).

The type for the new Japanese letters referred to by Mr. Longley failed to reach us.

* * *

"*THE American Phonetic Dictionary*," of which Mr. Dan S. Smalley, of Boston, was the author, and Longley Brothers, Cincinnati, publishers, in 1855, was supposed for many years to be "out of print," and the stereotype plates lost. Mr. Smalley died some twenty years ago, and his family could not be heard from, until last December. When his daughter, Miss Emily Smalley, of Jamaica Plain, near Boston, was heard from it was to the effect that there were about 100 copies of the dictionary in her possession, but she knew nothing of the plates. They were finally found in Cincinnati, however. The book, a fine large 8vo. of 800 pages, can now be obtained by addressing Miss Smalley as above, enclosing the price, \$4.

A YOUNG man twenty-three years of age, of good English education, but who wishes to pursue a college course, is desirous of making an engagement with some collegiate institution where his services as teacher of phonography may enable him to pay his way. He has been engaged for two years as shorthand teacher in a Y. M. C. A. Training School, in Chicago. Any information that will be of use to him may be addressed to "Longley Shorthand Institute, Los Angeles, Cal."

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LONGLEY'S DICTATION EXERCISES*

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[illegible]

* For Key, see "Shorthand and Typewriter Dictation Exercises, counted and timed for advanced learners in any System," 72 pages; price 25 cents. ELIAS LONGLEY, Los Angeles, Cal., or ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

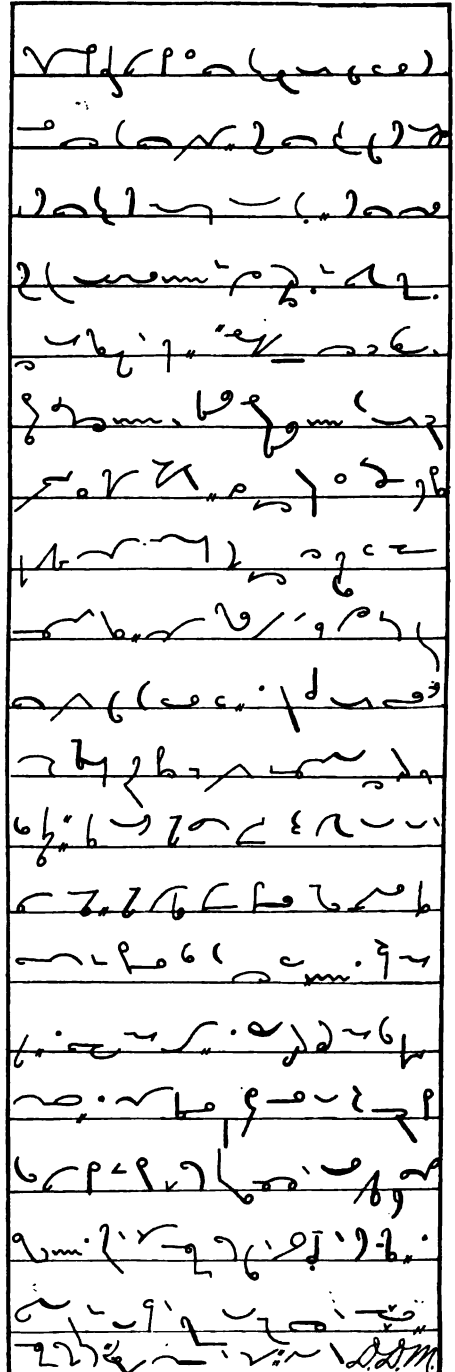
Key to Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By D. D. MUELLER, Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prolixity.

Prolixity, it has been well said, is more offensive now than it once was, because men think more rapidly. They are not more thoughtful than their ancestors, but they are more vivid, direct, and animated in their thinking. They are more impatient, therefore, for their long-windedness—of a loose arrangement, and of a heavy, dragging movement in the presentation of truth. "A century ago men would listen to speeches and sermons—to divisions and sub-divisions—that now would be regarded as utterly intolerable. As the human body is whisked through space at the rate of a mile a minute, so the human mind travels with an equally accelerated pace. Mental operations are on straight lines, and are far more rapid than they once were. The public audience now craves a short method, a distinct, sharp statement, and a rapid and accelerating movement upon the part of its teachers." It is, in short, an age of steam and electricity that we live in, not of slow coaches; an age of locomotives, electric telegraphs, and phonography, and hence it is the cream of a speaker's thoughts that men want—the wheat, and not the chaff; the kernel, and not the shell; the strong pungent essence, and not the thin, diluted mixture. The model discourse to-day is that which gives, not all that can be said, even well said, on a subject, but the very tops and sums of things reduced to their simplest expression—the drop of oil extracted from thousands of roses, and condensing all their odors; the healing power of a hundred weight of bark in a few grains of quinine.—Extract from the *Shaftesbury Magazine of Oratory*.

MR. C. E. HUTCHINGS, of St. Louis, Mo., in a letter to the editor, says: "I continue to admire and trust your journal. Of course, when we speak of Benn Pitman shorthand we all mean the system as used practically by good writers. Certainly Mr. David Wolfe Brown writes a most admirable style, and as for myself, I expect never to see the man who makes every day use of such a phrase as Ses-Gev-iss for 'is-as significant-as,' any more than Mr. Bishop does."



(Graham Dept., continued from p. 200).

I desire you to work in perfect harmony with Smith, and in such manner that the public ^{too} at large will not know but that he is the actual head and shoulders of the concern. This is necessary, as you understand, for moral⁷⁷⁵ effect.

I have seen your correspondence relative to negotiating a sale of the road to Harp. I do not think it practicable or judicious to offer⁸⁰⁰ to sell the road to any one, at the present time. We must not appear anxious to dispose of the road. Harp is an⁸²⁵ unconscionable fellow, up to all sorts of tricks, and we do not want to give him any pointers about our business. In my opinion, his⁸⁵⁰ principal reason for wishing to purchase the road is to down Smith and get him out of the way, and I think it would be⁸⁷⁵ our trump card to make him believe that Smith is—

(Concluded next month.)

The Second Position—"N."

DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

I notice that the *Phonographic Magazine* urges by precept and example the writing of the "En" stem below, and touching, the line for the *second* position. My experience is that this produces a conflict between the the second and third position "En"-signs and forces writers to take *needless* risk. Very few persons write with sufficient precision to distinguish between "En" *hanging* below the line and "En" *clearly* below the line; and attempted distinctions between such words as "know" and "own," "end" and "hand" etc., are by this practice rendered abortive. The law of compensation requires a gain in speed for loss of legibility, or a gain in legibility for loss of speed; but I can see nothing in the matter referred to but whimsical refinement of theory. I am opposed to *shorthand* subtleties, which only add to the already too many "needless burdens" (as David Wolfe Brown styles them) of teachers, learners and practitioners.

TEACHER.

MR. FRANK FAIRBAIRN, of Erie, Pa., has decided to close up his bicycle business and devote all his energies to his typewriter business. He is endeavoring to change his headquarters to Philadelphia.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

BY THE EDITOR.

| SCOTT AND STEVENSON |
|---|
| 1. The first position is the most common and is used for the majority of words. |
| 2. The second position is used for words beginning with 'N' and 'M'. |
| 3. The third position is used for words beginning with 'L' and 'K'. |
| 4. The fourth position is used for words beginning with 'P' and 'Q'. |
| 5. The fifth position is used for words beginning with 'R' and 'S'. |
| 6. The sixth position is used for words beginning with 'T' and 'V'. |
| 7. The seventh position is used for words beginning with 'W' and 'X'. |
| 8. The eighth position is used for words beginning with 'Y' and 'Z'. |
| 9. The ninth position is used for words beginning with 'A' and 'I'. |
| 10. The tenth position is used for words beginning with 'O' and 'U'. |
| 11. The eleventh position is used for words beginning with 'E' and 'H'. |
| 12. The twelfth position is used for words beginning with 'F' and 'G'. |
| 13. The thirteenth position is used for words beginning with 'J' and 'N'. |
| 14. The fourteenth position is used for words beginning with 'M' and 'P'. |
| 15. The fifteenth position is used for words beginning with 'Q' and 'R'. |
| 16. The sixteenth position is used for words beginning with 'S' and 'T'. |
| 17. The seventeenth position is used for words beginning with 'V' and 'W'. |
| 18. The eighteenth position is used for words beginning with 'X' and 'Y'. |
| 19. The nineteenth position is used for words beginning with 'Z' and 'A'. |
| 20. The twentieth position is used for words beginning with 'I' and 'O'. |
| 21. The twenty-first position is used for words beginning with 'U' and 'E'. |
| 22. The twenty-second position is used for words beginning with 'H' and 'F'. |
| 23. The twenty-third position is used for words beginning with 'G' and 'J'. |
| 24. The twenty-fourth position is used for words beginning with 'N' and 'M'. |
| 25. The twenty-fifth position is used for words beginning with 'P' and 'Q'. |
| 26. The twenty-sixth position is used for words beginning with 'R' and 'S'. |
| 27. The twenty-seventh position is used for words beginning with 'T' and 'V'. |
| 28. The twenty-eighth position is used for words beginning with 'W' and 'X'. |
| 29. The twenty-ninth position is used for words beginning with 'Y' and 'Z'. |
| 30. The thirtieth position is used for words beginning with 'A' and 'I'. |
| 31. The thirty-first position is used for words beginning with 'O' and 'U'. |
| 32. The thirty-second position is used for words beginning with 'E' and 'H'. |
| 33. The thirty-third position is used for words beginning with 'F' and 'G'. |
| 34. The thirty-fourth position is used for words beginning with 'J' and 'N'. |
| 35. The thirty-fifth position is used for words beginning with 'M' and 'P'. |
| 36. The thirty-sixth position is used for words beginning with 'Q' and 'R'. |
| 37. The thirty-seventh position is used for words beginning with 'S' and 'T'. |
| 38. The thirty-eighth position is used for words beginning with 'V' and 'W'. |
| 39. The thirty-ninth position is used for words beginning with 'X' and 'Y'. |
| 40. The fortieth position is used for words beginning with 'Z' and 'A'. |
| 41. The forty-first position is used for words beginning with 'I' and 'O'. |
| 42. The forty-second position is used for words beginning with 'U' and 'E'. |
| 43. The forty-third position is used for words beginning with 'H' and 'F'. |
| 44. The forty-fourth position is used for words beginning with 'G' and 'J'. |
| 45. The forty-fifth position is used for words beginning with 'N' and 'M'. |
| 46. The forty-sixth position is used for words beginning with 'P' and 'Q'. |
| 47. The forty-seventh position is used for words beginning with 'R' and 'S'. |
| 48. The forty-eighth position is used for words beginning with 'T' and 'V'. |
| 49. The forty-ninth position is used for words beginning with 'W' and 'X'. |
| 50. The fiftieth position is used for words beginning with 'Y' and 'Z'. |

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

In the previous issue, the intention was expressed of illustrating the importance of *exactness* of representation by easy and definite expression of the vowels in shorthand, to adapt a system to general educational needs and purposes. This is as well shown by reference to Latin, as in any other way; the inflexional character of that language—the variations in the terminations of its words to show perpetually recurring distinctions—being one of its chief characteristics; all requiring accuracy and facility of representation as prerequisites to satisfactory writing. As its moods and tenses, its numbers and persons, depend largely on its terminations, it is obvious that no adequate facility in the writing is possible, except the mechanism for representing those distinctions readily is complete. If one were using *Exact Phonography* constantly for the writing of Latin, as his familiarity with his vehicle for representation and with the fact of greater or less frequency of certain combinations of sounds, became more complete, he would no doubt learn that he could safely elide signs for one or more sounds, especially vowels; letting unvocalized consonant combinations stand, preferentially, for certain syllables; as *ms* for either *mīs* *mūs*, whichever occurred most frequently, rather than for *mās*, *mēs*, *mēs*, *mīs*, and observing consistency and constancy in such practice. For complete certainty, however, one would nevertheless need vowel signs for the implied or preferential sounds, in order that on occasion, he might produce the absolutely accurate representation. In the following, we give, in parentheses, the equivalents, in old phonography, of the preceding *Exact Phonography* forms:

Future—amābo (aniabo), amabis (amabis), amabit (amabit), amabimus (amabimus), amabitis (amabitis), amabunt (amabunt.)

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or philosophical treatise, written on lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page.



New Rochelle, N. Y. April 17, 1895.

Francis H. Campbell, Esq. Editor of the Phonograph Philadelphia.

My dear Sir,

If I should be spared until May 7th. a far-west
hence, I shall attain the age of Eighty-five years, and therefore cannot
expect much longer being accredited as the oldest known living author of
Shorthand, and writer on the subject.

In accordance with the wishes of friends and acquaintances of the
phonographic profession I was induced a short time ago to sit for another
photograph for those who may under the present circumstances desire
to reproduce it in their respective phonographic magazines.

I regret to add that my health has been greatly impaired by
frequent attacks of my old enemy the Grippes and other ailments, from
which I am almost a constant sufferer, but compel me reluctantly
to refrain from writing at all. Warmer weather in the near
future, my physician believes will be conducive to an improvement
in my condition. If that anticipation should be realized, I will try to
contribute a few items to your valuable and interesting monthly which
will be appreciated by your readers without treading upon any of their toes.
In the meantime accept my kind regards and best wishes for your
success.

Cordially and fraturnally Yours

Thomas Townsend.



MR. THOMAS TOWNDROW.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers this month a new photograph of the venerable Thomas Towndrow, and also a fac-simile of a letter page. He says, unless health and sight improves, it is probably the

last we shall receive from him. We are sure our readers will appreciate this letter and photograph of one who may properly be regarded as the pioneer of Phonetic Shorthand, not only in this country but in the world.

Miss Maud Wallace, of Nimmo's Shorthand Academy, Sarnia, Ont., has secured a very fine position with Atkinson & Wolcott, attorneys, Port Huron, Michigan. Miss Jennie Mulgrove, of the same school, has accepted a position as stenographer to the manager of the Steinberg Opera House, Traverse City, Mich.

Mrs. S. Louise Patteson, secretary of the Ohio Stenographer's Association, is a candidate for school council, in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Patteson was for twenty years manager of the telegraph office of the Standard Oil Company, in Cleveland, during which time she studied shorthand, latin, Blackstone, and made herself thoroughly competent in very many ways, to be of service to the community.

Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.

No. 8.

"Play out the play."—*King Henry the Fourth.*

We referred, in our No. 7, to the adoption, in the new edition of the *Companion*, of the Graham expedient of representing, after an N-Hook, *ble*, *bility*, by an attached B-stroke. In that connection we ought to have mentioned Graham's representation, after SHN-Hook, of *ble* in the same way; as in *fashionable*, *mentionable*, *unmentionable* (*mention* being written by Graham's form em-shn), *objectionable*, *proportionable*; an expedient also used by the new *Companion*. There is still another attached stroke following a hook—T-stroke after SHN-Hook, for *ality*, in *constitutionality*—employed by Graham and adopted by our Cincinnati friends, that should be included in any catalogue of things appropriated.

Perhaps the borrowing we have charged, has been nowhere more conspicuously shown by the editor and his associate, than in connection with abbreviated or specialized forms for single words of frequent occurrence. The following are from repetitions, found in the new *Companion*, and the edition preceding; a few not being shown in the last edition, but to be looked for, nevertheless, from time to time, in the student exercises in the *Phonographic Magazine*.

accurate, advance, advancement,
divine-ity, differ-ed-ent, aggrandize,
malignity, ambiguity, ameliora-
tion, anchor, angel, archangel,
angelic, animal, antagonist-ic, as-
tagonism, perfect, profit, approxi-
mate, ascribed, at length, at one,
attainable, auspicious-ly, authen-
ticity, authority, anybody, nobody,
average, virtue, virtuously,
be not, bigotry, burdensome, cate-
gory, challenge, challenger, charge-
able, charity, combination, com-
monest, consist, system, consisted,
consistence, consistency, consistent,
sustained, constituent, constitute,
constitutionality, contrivance, con-
trive, convert, conversion, corres-

pondence, cross-examined, darkened,
decapitate-ed-ation, dollar, determine,
delight, derision, direction, duration,
spicable-ness, determination, differ,
advance, dilapidate-d-ation, distinguishabl
downcast, downfall, downrigh
dwelling-house, dwelling-place, dy
pepaia-tic, evangelization, experience-
express-ive, fashionable, futur
forge, form, deform, franti
governor, grandchild, gran
daughter, grandson, hitherto,
holier, identical, imaginable, im
spiciously, inexperienced, intercourse
legendary, libertinism, longer,
machinist, malignity, melioration,
messenger, negligent-ace, nomeciatan
northeast, northwest, northwestern
objectionable, only, only m
paganism, painful, party of th
first part, party of the second part, patent
able, pedantry, perfection, perpet
ual, perspective, prestcraft, problem
atical, property (B. Pa. old sign for *proper*)
questionable (B. P., 10th ed. writes *unquestionable*
varying the root form), railroad, railway
railroad company, real, rule (am
derivatives), realization, recapitulation
recovery, relevant (and derivatives)
reflected, relief-ve, relinquish-ment
repugnant-cc, revenge, (rule),
ruler, scoundrel, scoundrelism, (rule)
legendary, (pedantry), set off, set forth
skeptical, sober-minded,
southwest, southwestern, superincumbent
system, temperament, temporal
temperate, tragic-dy, tranquility
undecided, unfortunate, unimag
inable,

The editor objects, in one of his attempts to answer these allegations, to our declaration that he has failed to meet a considerable number of our specifications; referring especially, as we conclude, to our assertion that he had attempted to give no answer to important parts of our charge concerning implying *ought* and *would*, where the employment of Parkhurst's principle, as cited by him, would have rendered impossible the constructing of quite a number of the phrases we mentioned as Grahamisms that had been appropriated in the new *Companion*. We are not surprised that he demurs. We anticipated that any point we might raise which he could make no valid pretense of answering, would be offensive to him. We

however, hold, in legal parlance, the "affirmative" of this discussion; and, by well-known custom and legal rules, he who does that has a right of reply. Especially is one who has that right expected to point out wherein he who holds the negative has failed to meet the allegations made or the issue presented. We do not deem it necessary to point out other cases in which the editor has failed to meet the issues presented; we assume that our readers have kept such track of the discussion as to render such a specification needless.

We shall withhold, for the present, the presenting of a further list of *curios* from the editor's last hundred pages of the new *Companion*, as it can be given at any time, at our convenient leisure. Here at least is "fun" in reserve, a promise of which must whet the expectant appetite.

If from this incidental tussel with inexorable fate, the editor of the *Phonographic* has learned nothing else, he may have been taught *reserve*—the importance of putting a strong curb on the disposition to give free expression to the irritation he no doubt feels that the conviction should exist, in the minds of so many of the best known shorthand writers of the country, that he and his associate are under very material obligations to Mr. Graham, and irritation at other things—such as the showing the Graham people make, of the immensely larger proportion of active official professional stenographers in the United States who are "Graham writers" than "Benn Pitman writers."

It is an old story, that often those mostly deeply indebted to others for benefits, come to entertain towards their benefactors feelings of hostility. It is easy to comprehend how this may happen where those benefitted assume—because they possess a name that is well-known as belonging to some one else, or are associated with some one who does—an importance immeasurably greater than any they could ever have acquired on the basis of their own achievements. If any, by self-inflation, raise themselves to a pedestal whence they may be recognized as pointing a moral or adorning a tale, they themselves must of course bear the responsibility. The editor's review of the *Missing Link* seemed to indicate the existence of feelings which it would clearly have been to

his own advantage to disguise. His associate had been wiser; he had for years refrained from venturing to re-open the old discussion. But he was mature in years, while the editor was not. Dr. Sam Johnson, who bore scant love to the subjects of the king north of the Tweed, is said to have exclaimed, that much might be made of a Scotchman if he were caught young. Perhaps if the editor had gone with Mr. Pitman somewhat earlier he might have imbibed lessons of prudence which his associate apparently possesses to a considerable degree. The "shore of time" is generously strewn with wrecks resulting from youthful indiscretions; and moralists have dwelt on the superior wisdom of age. Literature has taken account of these things, sometimes in strains quite out of harmony with the solemnity of the general subject. If, on a theme fraught with such solemnity for our friend, we may be permitted the indulgence of a pleasantry, let us say, that the case in hand suggests the rhyme to be found in that juvenile classic, *Through the Looking-Glass*, of "The Walrus and the Carpenter"—the tale of the evening walk on the sandy beach that resulted so disastrously to the indiscreet little oysters who were tempted to join that uncouth procession:

"O oysters, come and walk with us,"

The walrus did beseech;

"A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,
Along the briny beach"—

• • •

The oldest oyster looked at him,

But never a word he said;

The oldest oyster winked his eye,

And shook his heavy head—

Meaning to say he did not choose
To leave the oyster bed.

But four *young* oysters hurried up,

All eager for the treat;

Their coats were brushed, their faces washed,

Their shoes were clean and neat—

And this was odd, because, you know,
They hadn't any feet.

Four other oysters followed them,

And yet another four;

And thick and fast they came at last,

And more, and more, and more—

All hopping through the frothy waves,
And scrambling for the shore.

The children who have read *Alice*, remember the sad fate that befell the rash little oysters who "were eaten, every one." The moral does not require to be suggested.

Now, we can only surmise—because we have never been there—that from that uncertain shore, called the Phonographic Institute—a spot as indistinct in our imagination

as, at this long distance of time, is the "blind ship" in Homer—how our two friends may have often looked out on that "sea of troubles" whose ruthless billows have been brought, by these irrepressible and often-repeated allegations of borrowings, so uncomfortably close to their feet, and how they may have "sorrowed with each other." If we were to substitute, in the place of "sand," the words "charges of borrowings," we might also surmise that others of the same lines might correctly describe the scene :

They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of sand !

"If seven maids with seven mops
Swept it for half a year,
Do you suppose," the walrus said,
"That they could get it clear?"
"I doubt it," said the carpenter ;
And shed a bitter tear.

But "what private griefs they have, I know not;" and whatever they are, so long as they have resulted from shortcomings and indiscretions of the sufferers themselves, we feel very strongly the truthfulness of the aphorism of LaRoche-focauld, that we are all able to endure, with heroic equanimity, the sorrows of others !

But so long as the Benn Pitman shall exist by name, it is hardly conceivable that these charges will fail of frequent revival. Champions as brave—and may be as indiscreet—as the editor, will no doubt be found, and, like him, they may successively bravely fare forth into the "tulgy wood," armed with a "vorpall blade," and from time to time return, declaring that they have slain the "Jabberwock with eyes of flame;" but forever will some doughty champion have to be on the alert, ready on the instant to seek to repel an attack of some "frumious Bandersnatch," a creature with as many heads as Hydra, and impossible to be vanquished with any blade heated for forging in the smouldering embers of the Parkhurst furnace or those of any other ;—

Forever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

GEO. R. BISHOP.

* * *

EDITORIAL NOTE.—It seems very clear from Mr. Bishop's article, that although the author of the Benn Pitman *Companion* had equal access with Mr. Graham to the old literature upon the subject of shorthand, he

made very little use of the same until after the publication of Mr. Graham's *Hana Book*, in which very many valuable principles of the olden time were brought together and given prominence and practical application. Mr. Bishop has pressed the point that although this material existed in a more or less accessible form previous to the publication of the *Hand Book*, still, from the fact that the author of the *Companion* seems not to have discovered it or realized its value until it was given to the world through the *Hand Book*, therefore, to all intents and purposes, the later adoption of these principles in the *Companion* should reasonably be credited to the early general presentation of them in the *Hand Book*. Mr. Howard, the editor of the *Phonographic Magazine*, does not appear to have risen to the occasion of even trying to answer Mr. Bishop upon this point, but has apparently been satisfied with merely citing the old publications which the author of the *Companion* had shown no disposition to make use of until after the *Hand Book* had appeared.

Charges for Copying on the Type-writer.

Inquiry has been made of us as to the proper charge for copying upon the type-writer. Will some one kindly furnish us the rate per hundred words for single copies, also for carbon copies and for mimeograph work?

The following rates have been handed us as those charged by The Stenographers' and Bookkeepers' Association, 132 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia: Rates for Typewriter copying—1 Folio (100 words), type-written, four cents; 1 sheet (lettersize), type-written, seven cents; 1 sheet (legal size), type-written, ten cents; carbon copies (per folio), type-written, one cent. Rates for Mimeograph re-duplicating: Small sheets, or postals, fifty copies, or less, fifty cents; letter, or legal size, fifty copies, or less, seventy-five cents; additional copies, at the rate of thirty cents per hundred. Envelopes addressed on the typewriter, or with pen, \$1.50 per thousand. Special discount allowed on large orders.

Miss M. GRIGGS, daughter of Hon. N. K. Griggs, of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed official stenographer by Judge W. S. Metz, for his court at Newcastle, Wyoming.

The "Oids."

BY ISAAC S. DEMENT.

The little things of life are those which we study least, and which pain us most. Likewise, it is the little things of shorthand which we study least and which pain us most. Perhaps the *ticks* or *toids* or *oids* were so tiny, so quickly made, and therefore adding so much to the speed, shorthand authors have considered they either required little care or attention, or that they would receive both without special instruction to the learner. It was found, early in the growth of shorthand, these little characters were almost dangerous. But, it appears, the reason for their troublesomeness was not probed; for the authors who feared them preferred to discard rather than to group them systematically.

I repeat, the *oids* add materially to the speed of shorthand. Therefore, they should be discarded only as a last resort, to save legibility from a stain.

The most useful of these *oids* are those which represent the definite and indefinite articles; but their usefulness ceases when they lose their identity; for when "a day" becomes "the day," and "a man" becomes "the man," or *vice versa*, as the recollection of the reporter may determine, there would seem to be no necessity for any attempt at the phonographic expression of either word.

Of almost equal importance are the *oids* representing "I" and "he." And here, also, must these *oids* retain their distinctive representation, or they are worse than useless as shorthand equivalents; for it is ruinous error to translate the first into the third person singular, or *vice versa*.

Rules which permit the joining of these *oids*, in such manner as that careless writing of them shall cause them to lose their identity, are obnoxious to the true idea of shorthand writing; for speed becomes a desideratum only so long as it is coupled with perfect legibility. And if, in order to preserve legibility, the speed must be held in check, whatever necessitates such retardation should be looked into.

It is an entirely erroneous theory that a shorthand system must be tested from engraved notes. The test should be the actual one—the one the reporter gives it—the test

of "bad notes." For, if a style of shorthand is perfectly legible, when written under the highest pressure and the notes distorted and uneven, there certainly is a substantial basis for claiming its usefulness; and, if the speed at which such shorthand can be written with perfect legibility is only limited by the capacity of the writer, that style has approached the ideal.

It is, therefore, evident that those rules which permit of a conflict between the *oids* which represent the pronouns "I" and "he," are pernicious to both speed and legibility; for, no matter how much the demon of illegibility may hiss in the ears of the reporter, an avalanche of words will force him beyond the speed at which he knows his notes are legible.

Another erroneous basis which has been used by some shorthand authors, is the pen-and-ink standard. They, rightly, maintained that geometric shorthand was more clearly executed with pen and ink than with pencil. While this is true, it is a "limping standard," and any shorthand author should rather desire the general utility of his system than the theoretic nicety of it. It is unquestionable that the pencil is more generally used for shorthand writing than the pen; and pencil notes put a greater strain upon the *oids* than do pen notes.

Therefore, rules governing the joining of *oids* should have as a basis bad pencil notes. By this standard, the "Handbook" falls far short in principle, and its theory is illogical and dim. It is illogical because of a false basis and a bad result—engraved notes and illegibility.

If the possibilities of the material at hand for shorthand system-building prevented any better use of it than that enunciated by Mr. Graham, he might be excused. But, that such is not the case, has been demonstrated too often to need further argument.

The rules governing these *oids* should be so clear and concise that there could be no possible conflict in their use, and the student's mind should not be overburdened by a surplusage of words.

The following rules may be substituted, with profit, for those in the "Handbook":

I. The *oid* for "I" should be prefixed in the first position, and never affixed except when preceded by the *oid* for "and."

II. The *oid* for "he" should be affixed whenever possible, but may be prefixed in the second position.

III. The *oid* for "a," "an" or "and," should never be affixed except after *en* (by *koid*), and after the word "such"; but should be prefixed without affecting the position of the character to which it is prefixed.

IV. The *oid* for "the" should always be affixed, except only in such cases in which it could not be confounded with the *oid* for "a," "an" or "and."

It is a well-known fact that "position" frequently "goes to the dogs" under pressure in actual work. Therefore, the reason of the rule for affixing "he" whenever possible, and always prefixing "I," thus reducing the chances of conflict to those cases where it is necessary to prefix "he" in the second position.

The license given to sometimes prefix "the," should not be overworked, but should be taken advantage of with great care. As *koid* represents "a," "an," or "and," it should be used in preference to *toid*.

Shorthand is for the masses, not for the elect, and every shorthand author owes it to himself and to the public that the products of his mind shall be useful to the greatest possible extent. We must come to know that we all belong to the earthly family of God, and that whatever we do is for the entire family, no matter whether the benefit to ourselves be direct or indirect. And it is not the right of any one of us to assume that he, alone, is especially endowed to teach, and to exclusively receive the emolument resulting therefrom.

The Use and Abuse of the Graham Reporting Word-sign Lists.

BY H. L. ANDREWS.

To the eager aspirant for shorthand speed, there is nothing in the range of stenographic material which offers a more alluring temptation than the brief forms composing the Graham Reporting Lists; and if they are intelligently learned, thoroughly digested, and properly applied, they are of great advantage. It is the *abuse* of the Graham reporting word-signs which has brought them into disrepute with a certain class of stenographers.

What can be more tempting to the aspirant for speed, than a very brief contraction representing a long, awkward outline, or perhaps, a phrase; and yet what is more aggravating, after you have yielded to the temptation and used the contraction, not to be able to read it?

Reporting word-signs are edged tools. They should be used with great care, and only by those who are "masters," and not "slaves."

I have known "masters" of the reporting lists who could write with wonderful rapidity, and yet preserve a neat, compact, legible chirography.

I have known "slaves" of these reporting lists, who had spent much time and labor in memorizing them, and who could use them with great facility; and yet when it came to transcription, the world appeared to them one of vanity and vexation of spirit, because of illegibility.

I think the source of the evil lies, to a great extent, in a wrong conception of the rate of speed at which the contractions should be written. For instance: *Cheft One* represents a phrase consisting of five words, *which ought to have had*. Placing the unit of speed at a full-length sign, a half-length sign, approximately speaking, should be written in half the time. Then, it is argued, counting the pen liftings, the phrase *which ought to have had*, if written in full, would consist of about ten times as much matter as the reporting contraction. From this hypothesis, the conclusion is adduced, that a stenographer's speed, who uses the reporting contraction in this particular instance, should be increased ten times. Arguing from this standpoint, then, the stenographer's speed should be increased in exact proportion to the brevity of the newly-learned contractions.

I do not agree with that conclusion at all. The person who writes reporting contractions with the same rapidity of execution with which he executes full outlines, is sure to get into trouble.

My standpoint is this: A contraction, and especially a very brief contraction, if written at all, must be written with great exactness; as the slightest departure from the exact form makes a far greater difference in the meaning of the sign, than even a considerable departure from the symmetry of a

full outline. I think at least one-third of the time saved by the use of a brief outline should be bestowed upon making that outline with greater exactness. As I have said, these reporting contractions are edged tools, and edged tools must be used with great care.

If you are content with a gain of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., allowing $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the time saved for better execution, I do not think you will have any difficulty in reading your notes. Let this be your rule in the use of the brief Graham Reporting Style: When you first commence to use contractions, allow at least half of the time gained by brevity, for writing with greater exactness; and as you gain in facility of execution, let your speed gradually increase; but always reserve some of the time saved in outlining for greater exactness in chirography.

The word-signs will then be a joy and delight, and when you come to transcribe your notes you will have little or no trouble. If you do not follow this advice, when the time comes for transcription: "Verily I say unto you, there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Foreign Notes.

By DR. RUD. TOMBO.

The Gabelsberger Shorthand School recently suffered a severe loss through the death of Adolf Zukertort, of Berlin, a brother of the celebrated chess-player, who passed away on January 4th, at the age of 45. His reputation as a practical stenographer was most excellent, and he was, moreover, widely known as the author of one of the best text-books of Gabelsberger shorthand. Mr. Zukertort was the leader of the movement directed toward the simplification of the system. With this aim in view he repeatedly submitted proposals of alterations at the meetings of the "Gabelsberger Stenographen Bund," which are held every five years. He was a member of the "Gesamt Ausschuss" of the Gabelsberger School, a committee consisting of nine representatives of the "Bund" and the representatives of the Royal Stenographic Institute in Dresden. The work of this committee consists in examining all proposals for alterations and in laying the result of their conferences before the general convention. Although very ill at the time, Mr. Zukertort,

nevertheless, took an active interest in the deliberations of the committee at Munich, in the Fall of 1894.

Adolf Zukertort was, moreover, one of the ablest leaders of the Gabelsberger School in the strife between the two rival systems of Gabelsberger and Stolze. This strife is still going on and growing more bitter day by day. We cannot look for peace until the Prussian Government has come to a decision in regard to the introduction of shorthand in the High Schools of Prussia. The Gabelsberger system has been officially introduced as a subject of instruction in the schools of Bavaria, Saxony (also Austria), in which countries the Gabelsberger system is employed almost exclusively. Prussia has thus far hesitated in taking such a step, because of the difficulty she has encountered in having to decide between two rival systems.

Of late an attempt has been made to bring about a reconciliation among the different systems used in Germany by William Kronsbein, the author of the well-known book, "Parliament and Stenography." This book contains opinions on the importance of shorthand by members of the German Reichstag. Mr. Kronsbein is now publishing a new journal, the *Stenographic Courier*, which is intended to further the interests of stenographers of all systems. This is an unusual thing in the shorthand world of Germany, where the stenographic journals, as a rule, are devoted to the propagation of a single system. We must let the future decide whether this new enterprise is to be a success.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the appearance of another new shorthand journal of the Gabelsberger school, *Jugoslavjanski Stenograf i Glasnik* (South Slavonic Stenographer and Herald), published by Professor Anton Bezenschek, in Philippopolis, Bulgaria. The paper is richly illustrated and excellent in its make up, and is a credit to the fraternity.

Positions Wanted.

MR. F. J. CASSIDY, Ormsby, Pa., age 20; Graham-Smith Premier, Shorthand speed, 90 to 120, Typewriter 20 to 30; \$12.00 per week. Would go anywhere for \$15.00.

MR. EDWARD BUDKE, 39 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minn., age 21; Cross Electric, Remington; shorthand 85 to 100; typewriter 30 to 35; \$12.00 at home, \$15.00 elsewhere.

Publishers' Notes.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be accepted only from such parties as we believe to be truly reliable. Copy for advertisements should be sent in by the 15th of the month prior to publication. Vacant positions and rates furnished upon application.

THE STENOGRAPHER can be obtained from newsdealers in any part of the world.

WE can supply any book published and will promptly fill orders upon receipt of price.

Patents.

Issued from March 12th to April 9th, 1895.

March 12th, 1895.

535,782. E. W. Woodruff, of Washington, D. C. Cabinet.

535,622. J. M. Keep, of New York, N. Y. Bill and Letter File.

535,459. P. J. Pauly, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo. File Box.

535,571. S. W. Carter, of Denver, Colo. Ink Well.

535,588. P. D. Horton, of Oakland, Cal. Fountain Pen.

535,644. W. J. Turner, of Jamaica Plain, Mass. Pencil Sharpener.

535,520. J. Williams, of Richmond, Ind. Cabinet for Typewriter Machine.

535,607. C. B. Whitaker, of Caledonia, Mich. Typewriting Machine.

535,739. R. T. Smith, of Nashua, New Hampshire. Typewriting Machine.

March 19th, 1895.

536,098. W. H. Roberts, of Knoxville, Tenn. Combined File Case and Desk.

536,049. E. Seybold, of Ottawa, Canada. Letter and Bill File.

536,037. F. C. Mehnert, of Goshen, Ind. Folder and Puncher.

535,845. F. C. Meechior, of Philadelphia, Pa. Folding Knife.

536,066. J. Black, of Nelson, New Zealand. Ink Well.

535,899. F. B. Hall, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Stamp Canceled.

535,822. J. H. Dynes, of Cleveland, Ohio. Stamp Holder and Stamper.

536,022. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn. Typewriting Machine.

536,023. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn. Typewriting Machine.

536,024. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn. Typewriting Machine.

536,025. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn. Typewriting Machine.

536,026. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn. Typewriting Machine.

536,027. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn. Rod-connecting Device for Typewriting Machine.

March 26th, 1895.

536,314. G. H. Wright, of Livingston, Montana. Newspapers File.

536,361. L. N. Thomas, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Fountain Inkstand.

536,442. J. Morton, of New York, N. Y. Ink Well.

536,548. D. Shirley, of Baltimore, Md. Hand Pad.

536,307. O. A. Weissenborn, of Jersey City, N. J. Pen Holder.

536,289. E. E. Monroe, of Boston, Mass. Combined Pencil and Sharpener.

536,409. W. Willis, of Wallingford, Conn. Stub Holder.

536,347. L. S. Hayes, of Cortland, N. Y. Typewriting Drop Cabinet.

536,303. T. H. Thackhouse, of Philadelphia, Pa. Typewriting Machine.

536,588. H. Jarvis, of St. Paul, Minn. Typewriting Machine.

April 2d, 1895.

536,913. G. Bonnell, of Chicago, Ills. Temporary Binder.

536,646. T. McDowell, of Migara Fall, N. Y. Memorandum Book.

536,928. J. Hagebaeck, of Davenport, Iowa. Hand Protector for Bottles.

536,673. J. M. Webster, of Cincinnati, Ohio. File Box.

536,935. F. McIntyre, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Rubber Tip and Paint Protector for Lead Pencils.

536,706. H. Seiler, of Utica, N. Y. Typewriting Cabinet.

536,900. H. Trost, of Coheos, N. Y. Typewriting Cabinet.

536,766. C. Spiro, of N. Y. Typewriter attachment.

April 9th, 1895.

537,091. S. L. Welsh, of Oak Harbor, Ohio. Account File.

537,120. G. W. Lieb, of Newark, N. J. Spring Clip.

537,098. G. W. N. Yost, of New York, Typewriting Machine.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, Patent Lawyer, No. 930 F Street, Washington, D. C., by whom this list is furnished.

The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

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NUMBER 6.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.

By KENDRICK C. HILL,
117 Duane Street, New York.

CHAPTER XII.

THE TRIPLE ART OF PHONOGRAPHY- STENOGRAPHY.

- Part 1. The Ear in Shorthand.
- Part 2. The Hand in Shorthand.
- Part 3. The Eye in Shorthand.

(PART 2).

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.—Holy Bible.

He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand; but the hand of the diligent maketh rich.—Holy Bible

The hand reaches perfect development only in man, being entirely removed from the functions of locomotion and support, and devoted to prehension, while the sense of touch is specially developed at the ends of the fingers.—Standard Dictionary.

The Ear may hear.

The Eye may see.

The Tongue may tell.

But *the human hand* is the apt and able agent of the mind of man in the creation and carrying on of his works, whether superior or inferior. It is *the hand* that, "from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," hath wrought what the other organs of sense conceived. It is *the hand* that hath performed these innumerable events whereof history is the recital and these wondrous things with which the books of ages are filled.

The hand ever ministers to the joy and comfort, prosperity and perpetuity, of things real and temporal, but is never ministered unto.

The hand doth play to please the ear—paint to charm the eye—work to succor and sustain, to build and bless. It doeth all things well, and is well-nigh all in all to

man, for, handcuff his handicraft and handiwork, and there is little left of him.

The human hand! The golden gifts of eye and ear cannot be transmitted to another's hands. But in this Commercial Epoch, where there is world-wide relationship between *principal* and *agent*, none is more marked and extensive than that of Mr. Tongue (*the principal*) and Messrs. Hand Brothers (*the Agents*), in the performance of the labors with which the world of Commerce, Law, Literature, *et cetera*, is replete.

There are very many lines of labor in which the Hand Brothers are engaged in the *useful, industrial, or mechanic arts*, which require chiefly manual labor or skill, and which engage the ingenuity of the artisan. "These are called *trades*," says Webster's International Dictionary, "and the hands and body are more concerned than the mind."

But upon Mr. Right Hand, the senior partner of the firm of Hand Brothers, devolves daily a vast work, requiring such skill as is the result of years of *mind-and-hand* application and experience, set forth in the achievements of *the scribe*.

The most modern definition of *scribe* is, "one skilled in writing." A truly wonderful art! In speaking of marvels, I heard a great man say he regarded one's ability to write a line across the page as the greatest of man's marvelous gifts. And how multitudinous and multifarious are the duties of Mr. Right Hand *as scribe*! In the sense in which I speak, it relates to every form of work wherein pencil and pen play an important part, as wielded by Mr. Right Hand.

* * *

The Shorthand Scribe.

In this period of prodigious progress, when it really seems *as if* men sought that speed which will solve the scriptural saying, "A

THE STENOGRAPHER.

thousand years are as one day," what shall we say of the one who is skilled in shorthand writing—the *Shorthand Scribe*.

Gifts of mind—education, experience, skill, speed—these are locked up in the personality safe of the shorthand specialist, the triple combination to which is *the ear, the hand, the eye*—and *the hand* is the connecting link. Quickness to hear what is spoken and quickness to read what is written avail but little without the quickness *to write*. *The hand* is the *doer* of it all. *The ear* and *the eye* are but *helpers* of *the hand* in shorthand writing. Essential it is, it is true, that they should be faithful and true to their duties, rendering to *the hand* that efficient service which shall enable it to *perform* unhesitatingly and unerringly the wonderful work it is required to do. This is emphatically true of *the ear*, which should never desert the pencil point when writing spoken words, but whose aim should ever be to become trained and cultivated to such a nicety as to be at all times an invaluable aid to *the hand* in its necessarily rapid work when engaged in shorthand writing.

In few words, Mr. David Wolfe Brown has summed up the shorthand situation, in this language, which he has made the keynote of his great little book on "The Mastery of Shorthand," to read but a few short chapters of which made me much downcast at my own feeble efforts to write upon the subject:

"*The mastery of any art as a whole must be built upon the separate mastery of each of its several parts. The chain can never be stronger than its individual links.*"

The ear, the hand, the eye—all must be thoroughly trained in the principles and practice of shorthand writing, in order to be a Shorthand Scribe. And back of all these organs is yet to be found the true source of success in their expert development, viz., the enlightened and discerning mind.

The myriad of mediocre stenographers marching to the tune of poor profession and poor pay are sadly lacking in these things—some or all.

* * *

While the Mother's Hand is symbolical of the greatest power and influence among men, for "The *hand* that rocks the cradle rules the world," no one can estimate the practical importance of *the hand in shorthand* when mediocre and misnamed stenographers

cease to exist, and *shorthand scribes* have become *the* indispensable adjunct of every commercial establishment, corporation, court, and seat of activity and advancement whatsoever.

* * *

Shorthand writing is one of the "lightning methods" of these fast times, when man is seemingly striving to move as fast as the world he inhabits—1000 miles a minute. This he has already accomplished along certain lines of activity, in the use of telegraph and telephone. But he is not content. They are in some ways wanting in tangibility. The train and the typewriter are still in their youth, and the latter has not yet been harnessed to *the wire*. *It will be!*

The wire may be supplanted!

* * *

Youthful stenographer! Form a closer, stronger partnership of *head and hand*—the infallible signs of *thought and doing*! Never cease to train both! As you climb the hill of difficulty and dry drudgery—perhaps, fretted at times by the narrow limitations that encompass you about—before the rich possession of able acquirements of head and hand, and the glow of a true, stout heart, adverse circumstances shall melt away, and the outlook will brighten before your eyes as you scan from the hill top the horizon and enter in at the dawn of the incomparable, indescribable twentieth century, to be a sharer, if you *write well*—"for the labourer is worthy of his hire"—in the triumphs of that age, in comparison with which all others combined shall seem to pale almost into insignificance!

BROTHER Will A. Marr, of Mecca Building, Chicago, Ills., will please accept our thanks. He says: "You can count on my subscription as long as some of the Hemperley notes are printed in the magazine, as that is the ONLY, in my estimation."

MR. FRED. CARLES has taken a position in the office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., at Readville, Mass. Mr. Carles sends us a very fine specimen of blue print work taken from a typewritten tracing, which he says, so far as he knows, is an entirely new departure. It seems probable that statements, specifications, etc., made upon the typewriter could be reproduced in blue printing with entire satisfaction.



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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Why Not Learn Shorthand?

HAVING had a great many requests to do so, the editor will present more of his shorthand notes in THE STENOGRAPHER, hereafter. We begin a series of easy progressive illustrations of the simple principles of shorthand, by means of which we hope to make it possible for one to take up the study and master the subject at home. Of course, it may be desirable to take some additional instruction later on.

How to Qualify for Law Work.

A YOUNG lady subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, says: "I will take this opportunity to express to you how much pleasure I derive from the careful and thorough perusal of your magazine. I am trying to qualify myself for legal work. Any information concerning the art will be thankfully received."

MY DEAR MISS: I am much indebted for your letter just received. In order to qualify you for law work, I would recommend you to procure and read all the back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, containing the articles of Mr. Thorne, in the Law Department.

You should also have a copy of Mr. Thorne's book on "Practical Court Reporting." We can send you the book for \$1.00, and the back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, bound, can be had at the following prices: Volume No. 2, \$2.50; volume No. 3, \$1.50; volume No. 4, \$1.00; volume 5, \$1.00; volume 6, 85 cents.

I am sure you would be greatly benefited by the careful perusal of these back numbers.

With my best wishes for your success, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, *Editor.*

Shorthand by Lowes.

THE following letter by the editor will explain itself:

MY DEAR MR. NEEDHAM: I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th; also of the pamphlet on Shorthand by Lowes. Upon looking it over I see that one of the main arguments presented by Mr. Lowes is that while Pitmanic shorthand claims to write by sound, still, in practical reporting, the stenographer writes "public" with P—B—, and that, therefore, he does not write by sound. Upon turning to page six of Mr. Lowes' pamphlet, I see that he says (under the head of "Rules for Writing"): "Omit all vowels in words and all silent consonants; *write according to sound* and not according to spelling, and join together the letters of each word from beginning to end."

The Pitmanic idea of writing by sound refers, as I understand it, to the representation of the sixteen vowel sounds of the language by sixteen different signs, so that each shall be absolutely certain, and, when necessary, it is possible to distinguish similar words like *Miles* and *Mills*, as proper names; or *Philips* and *Phelps*, by indicating the difference in the *sound* by a different ant sounds, where they may be omitted with vowel sign. Of course, it is not intended, in reporting work, to write all the vowel sounds of each word, nor all of the consonants. In this respect the old stenography and the modern phonography are practically on the same level. But the advantage that the Pitmanic phonographies possess is, I apprehend, to be found principally in the power possessed by them of indicating *groups of consonants* by means of initial and final hooks, in such a way as to distinguish

THE STENOGRAPHER.

between words like *pale* and *play*, *part*, *prate*, *parrot*, *party*, etc., in which cases, without the use of vowels, the old stenography would have to write the words alike.

I believe this Lowes' system was referred to in *THE STENOGRAPHER*, last year, in some editorial comments upon an advertisement, in which the author announced his system as "Pitman superceded and Taylor improved, for acquiring in *half an hour* a method of taking down speeches, etc., without the aid of a master."

I have no doubt, from reading Mr. Lowes' introduction to his text-book, that he is honest in his belief that shorthand, as he writes it, is simpler and better than the Pitmanic phonography, but I feel quite sure that the world will not agree with him, and that the modern methods will continue to prove their superiority over the old systems, some of which are still kept up by the old-time reporters, and by men who are persuaded to learn them without a proper understanding of the case.

The Mask of Courtesy.

THE editor of the *Phonographic Magazine*, in the May 1st issue, referring to an unfounded rumor of the death of Sir Isaac Pitman, says:

"We rejoice that the father of phonography still lives, and trust that many years of health and happiness may be his, and that he may yet see the fulfilment of the purpose, which he now frankly acknowledges and is pursuing with his natural untiring zeal, to reform some of the mistakes made in English phonography thirty years ago."

It certainly seems strange that the zeal of Sir Isaac, united with his extraordinary good judgment, has not led him to call into his service the powers of the editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* to assist him in correcting the mistakes of the English phonography and in making it conform to that published at Cincinnati.

MR. BERNARD DEBEAR, principal of Pitman's Metropolitan Shorthand School, London, Eng., expects to visit the United States on a tour of investigation of the methods of teaching practiced in this country. Mr. De Bear is one of the leading shorthand writers and teachers of England, and we are sure he will be warmly welcomed by the practitioners of the art in America.

THE column headed "Shorthand Notes by the Editor," is composed of extracts from Theodore Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, and DeWitt Clinton. Those who make correct transcripts of the same and send them in before the 20th of June, will have their names printed in *THE STENOGRAPHER*.

THE photograph of Dana A. Rose, and his shorthand notes and sketch, are reproduced in the *Ithaca Daily Journal*, of April 27th, and properly credited to *THE STENOGRAPHER*, as "the leading publication, in this country, devoted to shorthand writing and typewriting."

IN our shorthand notes on Scott and Stevenson, the romances of Hawthorne are intended to be designated as "psychological," but, as we used the stem S, instead of the circle S, a number of transcribers have made them "archæological." We used the stem S in this case because of its representing a separate syllable, but in view of the danger of clashing with "archæological," it probably would be better to use the circle S.

THE following letter from Charles M. Hall, attorney-at-law and stenographer, of Towanda, Pa., explains itself:

Editor *STENOGRAPHER*:

Referring to your St. Louis correspondent who wishes to know about a good way of writing German in shorthand, I have to say this. As a result of careful examination and some use of the Gabelsberger and Bishop connected vowels, while I concede the excellence of both Gabelsberger and Stolze systems for those who have not learned any Pitmanic system, I would advise him to buy Mr. Bishop's book and construct his own adaptation of the Bishop connected vowels with his Pitmanic consonants. He will need to change but little, and use the first position for initial vowel values. The late Mr. Driesslin, of Chicago, constructed a very fine adaptation of the Benn Pitman system to the German consonants, but the dot and dash representation fails to give the spirit and life of the vowels in the German language. The Bishop vowel scheme is far superior, if German is to be written with any geometrical characters.

I have an adaptation of Gabelsberger to the English language, published in Germany. It seems to be somewhat different from that now published in *THE STENOGRAPHER*. I do not regard it as a good, or, at least, as the best system for our peculiarly mixed English tongue.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES M. HALL.



Hints on Typewriting.

By CARL LEWIS ALTMAIER.

THE "technique" of typewriting consists in the proper arrangement of matter, and it is the business of the typewriter operator to know how to arrange matter effectively. If he does not understand this, he does not understand his business.

We have heretofore been endeavoring to give hints as to the arrangement of "general matter," and, as we then said, a judicious use of capital and small letters, and single and double space, and of indentations, will add materially to the clearness of matter; and we then gave a few illustrations in good and bad arrangement, in order to make our meaning plain. This month we give a few hints as to the arrangement of headings to legal papers. Every legal paper used in a case has captions, which show in what court the case is being tried, who are the parties to the suit, and what kind of a case it is, as, for example, at law, or in equity; and sometimes also contains the names of the attorneys for the complainant and for the defendant. If, for instance, a lawyer dictates a paper to you beginning in this manner, viz: "Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Ideal Manufacturing Co., Complainant, *vs.* Columbia Manufacturing Co., Defendant, in Equity. Denniston and Martin, Attorneys for Complainant. Quirk, Gammon and Snap, Attorneys for Defendant," do not string the matter along line after line, but set it up in the following manner, viz:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. | |
| <i>In and for the Eastern District of Penna.</i> | |
| Ideal Manufacturing Co., | } In Equity. |
| Complainant, | |
| <i>vs.</i> | |
| Columbia Mfg. Co., | |
| Defendant. | |

Denniston and Martin,
Attorneys for Complainant.

Quirk, Gammon & Snap,
Attorneys for Defendant.

Below is another arrangement of another caption, *i. e.*:

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
GENERAL TERM.

In the matter
of

Application for the Probate, a paper propounded as the Last Will of James Philip, deceased.

STATEMENT.

From this we hope the reader will get some idea as to the arrangement of headings to legal papers. In our next article we will treat of architect specifications.

Fancy Typewriting.

W. L. WARDELL,
97-99 Nassau Street, New York.

AT first blush, the execution of fancy, or merely ornamental, work upon a typewriter seems a perversion of the legitimate purpose of the machine, and of little practical value. It requires but a scant amount of reflection, however, to see the error of this assumption, if we accept as true the proposition that typewriting is subject to the same rules and conditions as type printing. The word "writing," as applied to the work of the typewriter, is a misnomer so far as the kind or quality of that work is concerned, and is only appropriate on the ground that it takes the place of writing. The typewriter prints just as truly as does any printing machine, but prints letter by letter instead of sheet by sheet. Now printing, to please the veriest numskull, must not simply convey an idea in crude form; it must be artistic in dress and pleasing to the eye. Ornamental typewriting illustrates, although perhaps

in an extreme degree, the fact that the work of the writing machine need not be simply utilitarian, but can be made as attractive as well. Many a typewriter operator there is who should blush to hammer out eye-sores whose only palliation is that it is possible to decipher them. The printer's "dodger," or "gutter-snipe," is of the same order of excellence. Any one with the least claim to proficiency in typewriting will endeavor to have all work tastefully arranged, or properly "displayed," as the printer would say, and to make it as agreeable as possible to the eye.

One fact should be remembered with reference to fancy typewriting and that is, that it should not be simply an evidence of patience and ingenuity. Portraits, landscapes, and elaborate pictorial efforts are beyond the legitimate scope of the writing machine. The labored intricacies of this sort which sometimes make their appearance are seldom artistic, and usually illustrate only the operators' ingenious ability to do in the best manner possible upon the typewriter that which at best is a burlesque of pictorial art. Any ornamentation which contributes to the effectiveness and harmony of typewritten matter is proper and legitimate. Under this head comes borders, panels, scrolls, and special fancy designs which add completeness and attractiveness to typewritten work that otherwise might appear crude and unfinished.

Another word of warning, against excessive ornamentation. A lesson upon this phase of the subject can be gathered from the printing trade. The type-founder's enterprise produces borders and ornaments galore to tickle the printer's appetite. The unskilled typo attempts to parade this wealth of material in every job he turns out. The result is fatal to artistic appearance. The typewriter operator who has been convinced that there is an opportunity to embellish and add effectiveness to his work by the proper and legitimate use of ornamentation should remember that the most pleasing and satisfactory results are obtained along simple and conservative lines. Many published specimens of headings, legal forms, tabulated statements, etc., are over-weighted with redundant frills of ornamentation. The first requirement of beautiful work is that the lines be well balanced or displayed, evenly

centred and indented. After that, simple underscoring, chaste borders, plain panels, etc., are safe and satisfactory means to employ. THE STENOGRAPHER has done much to encourage progress in neat and artistic typewriting, which is a subject of not the least importance in this time of development in all things pertaining to the writing machine.

An Essential Quality of the Short-hand Writer.

BY W. H. HUNT.

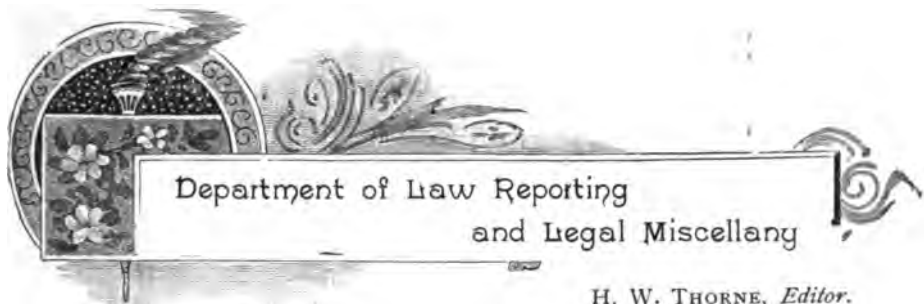
The best help which students of shorthand can receive is that which teaches them to depend upon themselves.

Self-reliance is an essential quality to those whose work demands activity of mind and quickness of decision. What can be gained from a score of shorthand dictionaries when the outline of an uncommon or infrequent word must be written in the fractional part of a second?

If the principles of your system are as familiar to you as the characters of the long-hand alphabet, and yet you hesitate in writing such outlines, the reason is that you lack confidence in your own ability. If this is your case you should then cultivate the spirit of self-dependence until you possess it in a degree sufficient to enable you to write any word without hesitation. In order to do this it is necessary that the laws of mind should be obeyed. Nothing is learned without the cost of mental effort. The cultivation of the attention is the secret of all intellectual training. Attention is order and earnestness of thought—it is perseverance applied to something, and when directed towards an end, produces method. The trained mind works methodically and independently, producing the most systematic grouping of representations and ideas.

To know how to exercise the attention, how to call forth the full activity of the mind and concentrate the thoughts on a particular subject, is the first condition of success in the cultivation of the spirit of self-dependence.

COPIES of the "Proceedings of the New York State Stenographers Association," held at West Point, August, 1894, may be had by sending 50 cents to the Secretary, Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, 117 Duane Street, New York City.



Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*

Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

The Reason of It.

I DISCOVERED, long ago, that memory would longer retain details which the mind perfectly comprehended, and that understanding the reason—the *rationale*—for any act or thing is the most valuable preliminary step to its acquisition and utility. For instance, a young stenographer asks: "Why is it necessary to show in transcript the title of a case or proceeding reported?" If answer be made, because it is customary, this is but the mere statement of an arbitrary proposition. Now, that which is arbitrary is, usually, opposed to that which is reasonable; and, inasmuch as the mainspring of normal human intellect is supposed to be reason, it would seem to follow that the best method of instruction, and the acquiring of knowledge, is by reasoning processes. So that I should answer the above quoted question somewhat in this wise: The law and its forms proceed upon the theory of right and justice; the determination of the right or justice of a proposition involves the idea of exactness, definiteness, certainty; that idea projected necessitates specifically pointing out the particular subject of controversy to be decided. A controversy imports the presentation of facts which tend on the one side to the affirmation, and upon the other to the negation of a proposition; hence there are "two sides to the question"—the affirmative and negative—one against the other. The most convenient way of denominating the sides of the controversy is by the respective names of the parties to it; consequently we get the legal form "John Doe *versus* (meaning, against) Richard Roe." John Doe affirms that Richard Roe is indebted to him in the sum of fifty dollars, which soft impeachment Richard denies. That is, however, but one branch of the

title of a particular case. John Doe may have sued Roe half a dozen times in as many different courts and in different places; hence the name of the court and of the county, township, village or city becomes necessary as an element in the identification of the particular one of the half-dozen cases between the beligerent parties. So that, it is plain to see, the title bears a relation to the case similar to the name of the individual to him; and, consequently, it is as imperative to correctly christen a case, as it is to perform a like ceremony upon a pretty, blue-eyed baby boy. The following show instances of titles of cases in different courts, the reader bearing in mind that the names are fictitious and not selected from the multiplicity of prominent names with which the county of Fulton abounds:

SUPREME COURT. FULTON COUNTY.

JOHN DOE, }
versus }
RICHARD ROE. }

COUNTY COURT. FULTON COUNTY.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS TOM, }
versus }
APALACHACOLA JOE. }

IN JUSTICE'S COURT.

TOOTHLESS HAG, }
versus }
MOSSBACK MIKE. }

Before Richard Murray, Esq., Justice of the Peace of the town of Johnstown, in the County of Fulton, and State of New York.

For reasons similar to those above stated, the transcript of the proceedings of a trial should exhibit the place and time of trial, the name of the judge, and that a jury was, or was not, present, according to the fact and the names of the respective attorneys.

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The form of the statement of these matters is not material. In making it, regard should be had to accuracy and conciseness.

* * *

A CONSCIENTIOUS law reporter will admit that he usually experiences more or less difficulty in the transcription of those portions of his stenographic notes, the subject-matter of which, at the time of reporting it, he did not clearly apprehend, or, was doubtful of his understanding of the lingual dress of the thought. This result is generally the same whether the misapprehension or misunderstanding arise from defective hearing of the language or imperfect conception of the ideas. The logical inference from this premise is, that the law stenographer who would do perfect work, should not only understand the language used, but should comprehend the ideas embodied in the subject-matter reported—in other words, grasp the context.

* * *

The Sin (?) of Omission.

The stenographer "taking" his first case in court, or before a referee, will meet the annoying question, "To take or not to take it?" That is to say, in all kinds of legal proceedings, and at various stages thereof, uncertainty will arise in the reporter's mind as to the propriety of omitting certain matters. The general rule is, the stenographer's duty is to take, not to omit. Omission of matter is the exception to the rule, and that exception must be intelligently applied; otherwise it is better to take everything. Some stenographers of varied experience and acknowledged ability, not only as shorthand writers, but as law *reporters*, take matter which they afterwards omit from transcript. Some inject their own remarks and comments in the notes, not intending them for transcription. An instance of the latter custom is the noting of the failure of counsel to take an exception to the ruling of the court. This is done as a safeguard to the stenographer who, after delivery of transcript, may be accused by counsel with neglect to note an exception. If his notes contain a statement that his accuser did not except, the best evidence of authenticity of the transcript and the strongest refutation of the charge, is thereby furnished.

Experience in the work of the court room, a knowledge of legal proceedings and the requisites of transcript, alone enable a competent shorthand writer to judiciously exercise the power of omission. Ordinarily, unless specially requested, or existing circumstances suggest it, letters and written instruments read by counsel need not be taken in the notes. I have, however, heard of and know of stenographers taking all documentary (meaning, in general, all written) evidence, for the sole purpose of swelling transcript fees!

* * *

THE following mistake of a stenographic amanuensis recently came to my attention: A man was dictating an order for iron, a portion of which was required to be two and five-eighths. The stenographer wrote two and three-eighths, and the mistake passed unnoticed when the dictator read the type-written letter. When the iron, which was for the construction of a railroad bridge, arrived, it could not be used. A penalty of five hundred dollars for each day of delay beyond a specified date was embraced in the contract. The delay necessary to get a new lot of iron of proper kind cost the contractor \$28,000 plus cost and shipment of the first iron! Measured by a money standard, that is the worst mistake of which I have heard.

* * *

MANY young stenographers cause themselves no end of anxiety in searching for the "best" system of shorthand. If a larger percentage of them would devote time, energy and attention to familiarizing themselves with the "best system" of English orthography, capitalization and punctuation, much good would result therefrom.

* * *

Wouldn't Change the Record.

In last month's *STENOGRAPHER*, under the head of "Inquiries," I presented a statement of facts relating to the changing of transcript at the request of attorneys, and asked for opinions thereon from experienced law stenographers and from shorthand writers generally. I am pleased to present below a well-considered communication from Mr. Edgar White, of Macon, Mo., general law stenographer, notary public, and official stenographer of the Macon circuit courts. Read what Mr. White thinks:

"MACON, Mo., May 7, 1895.
 "H. W. THORNE, ESQ.,
Editor Dept. Law Reporting, THE STENOGRAPHER.

DEAR SIR: The inquiry directed to you by one whom you designate as a "gentleman from Texas," in which he asks you in substance as to whether it is right or not to permit a lawyer to amend a stenographer's notes, appears to me one which should be decidedly answered in the negative. In our district, by direction of our clear-headed judge, Hon. Andrew Ellison, the stenographer's notes are final, and permit of no amendment whatever. If an attorney desires an exception noted in his bill of exceptions, it must be done "then and there" in fact, during the progress of the trial, or not at all. I have worked in districts of this State where I was instructed by the court that exceptions were always understood, whether the attorneys made them at the time or not, and there are other districts where the stenographer has to leave blank spaces in his transcript for the attorneys to write in such reasons as they may desire for the objections they made at the trial. This relieves the stenographer of a large part of his responsibility, and sinks his position down to that of a mere clerk. But the practice is not encouraged by the Supreme Court of our State, which attaches full reliance upon the stenographer's notes and requires that all objections, tenders of evidence and exceptions must be noted during the trial, and not for the first time when an attorney is making his brief or getting ready his bill of exceptions. In fact, three prominent attorneys of this State are now defending themselves against disbarment proceedings before the Supreme Court for having, as alleged, mutilated and falsified a stenographer's record in an important murder trial, and the case looks rather gloomy for them, at present.

In this district, Judge Ellison holds the attorneys rigidly to the rule as laid down by the Supreme Court, and everything in the record of evidence must have occurred at the trial to receive his signature. The practice is a good one, because it makes the attorneys more careful during the trial, and raises the office of court reporter to one of much greater consequence. The better class of attorneys, when they go into a circuit court, appreciate the fact that they are "making a record," and are very careful about stating their points upon which they will rely for a reversal, should the case go against them. It is only the tyros or unscrupulous ones who want to change a record, when they know it is made by a stenographer who is competent for the position.

If the judges of our courts generally would enforce the rule upon attorneys, and let them understand when they go into a trial that they are to be strictly bound by the stenographer's notes, not only would much

better records be made, but that oft' persecuted mortal, 'the official,' would have a much more pleasant task while working in the court room, simply from the fact that all parties would have an interest in proceeding in a manner that would insure correctness on his part.

EDGAR WHITE."

After reading Mr. White's letter and noting particularly his remarks respecting exceptions and noting them in the record, turn to and read pages 109-111 of THE STENOGRAPHER for July, 1893, under the title "The Crucible of Public Opinion," where the subject generally of exceptions is considered by Messrs. Fred Ireland, Wm. R. Lansing, Theodore C. Rose and M. E. McDermut. Mr. White shows that he has "been through the mill" of experience. It is not unusual for judges at the commencement of a trial to instruct the stenographer that exceptions are understood to be taken whether expressly stated or not. Some stenographers make a note of the fact in the minutes and when the case and exceptions are prepared by the attorneys, the exceptions are inserted. I think, however, that the practice of leaving spaces for the insertion of exceptions, alluded to by Mr. White, is rather novel.

* * *

INTERPRETERS are used in court not only to facilitate the examination of witness in a foreign tongue, but also to obtain the testimony of mutes and blind people. Interpreters are sworn to faithfully perform their duties, and the notes should show these details.

* * *

THE use of the phonograph as a substitute for the law reporter is among the remote possibilities. The present generation of law stenographers, however, may pursue their labors without fear of being supplanted by the "windy" machine.

* * *

"I BELIEVE that it is the mind that makes the man. I am a great believer in the long term theory. I believe that it is more likely to take seven years, than seven months, to make a first-class stenographer—and even then there is room for improvement."—*Kendrick C. Hill*, before N. Y. S. S. A., in August, 1894. No sage ever spoke wiser words.

* * *

THE majority of stenographic court reporters use pen and ink, principally, I

believe, because of smoothness of pen movement, permanency of an ink record, distinctness of outlines and ease of transcription by artificial light.

* * *

RECEIPT is hereby acknowledged of a copy of the printed proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the N. Y. S. S. A., which was held last August, at West Point, N. Y. Among the valuable contents are a paper by Mr. John G. Bowman, entitled "What Has Half a Century Done for Shorthand?" and a paper by Mr. Edward B. Dickinson, of New York city, upon "Stenographers' Associations—What They Do Do, What They Might Do, and What They Miss Doing."

* * *

THE observant student of the practice of shorthand will note that the finished stenographer unhesitatingly acknowledges his inability with present-day phonography to report verbatim the most rapid utterances of the human tongue. He will further notice the foolish assertions of stenographic gossips to claim of ability to do such reporting.

Notes.

THE following press comments show the difference in meaning among the words "plum," "big fee," and "bill," as applied to compensation of stenographers: New York city *Advertiser* refers to the meagre compensation of \$17,500 paid to stenographer Lucius A. Waldo, of Bath, N. Y., as a "bill." The Leavenworth, Kans., *Times* describes the action brought by lawyer N. E. Van Tuyl, of Kansas City, Mo., for \$300 for stenographic services as a "suit for a big fee." The Cincinnati *Tribune* calls the salary of \$340 per year, to be paid Melvin Cramer, recently appointed stenographer to the county solicitor of Dayton, Ohio, *vice* Miss D'arcy, a "plum." "You pays your money und dakes your choice."

THE New York City Dock Department has made several ineffectual attempts to get from the civil service list a stenographer satisfactory to the commissioners. Thus far only males have been tried. The *World* asks: "Why not try a girl?" Echo answers: "Why?"

I CLIP the following from the Chicago *Tribune*: "Considerable agitation has

arisen among stenographers who do court reporting as to whether the judges shall appoint men to perform this work as court officials or continue to let litigants employ their own shorthand writers and have their own transcripts of testimony and trial proceedings made. There is an effort on foot to have the judges decide this matter. Under the statute each judge has the right to appoint an official stenographer at a salary of \$125 a month who shall furnish transcripts to each side in every case. But the judges never availed themselves of this. There are twenty-eight judges. If they all took advantage of the law an expense to the county of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$40,000 a year would be incurred. The proposition has strong opposition among the better class of stenographers. Stenographers who make a specialty of court work would rather take their chances of securing employment from complainants and defendants than furnish transcripts to both sides, at a salary of only \$125 a month. A good many of the lawyers are in favor of the stenographers being appointed, for the reason that then the transcripts would be official. A meeting probably will be held some time this week to decide the matter."

W. J. LYONS, of 66 Chauncey Street, Boston, is engaged as stenographer, with Smith, Hogg & Gardner, of that city.

ACCORDING to the Worcester, Mass., *Spy*, Miss Addie F. Gillette, stenographer for Judge Charles S. Hayden, of that city, has attached his real property in an action against him, in which she claims no less than \$30,000. The suit has caused great surprise, whatever that may mean.

REV. HARRISON PRICE, an official court stenographer of Ukiah, Cal., tiring of the tribulations of this mundane sphere, sought the end by self-murder. It is supposed that repeated unsuccessful attempts to secure office unbalanced his mind.

RUDENCE S. DOUTHAT, stenographer, of 721 Sixth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., fills an important position with the Barlow-Henderson Co., a large wholesale dry goods house of that city.

H. A. Brimmer is an experienced teacher of shorthand, at the Idwal Business College, Indianapolis, Ind.

STENOGRAPHER John Kellar, formerly of Stephentown Centre, N. Y., has secured a position in the law office of Farrell & Finder, Troy, N. Y. Mr. Kellar will also do a general stenographic and typewriting business at that place.

Mr. W. J. Henderson, stenographer, at Sherbrooke, P. Q., will please accept my thanks for recent favors.

MR. ARTHUR F. PLANT who has been in the law office of Messrs. Lawrence & Morris, Sherbrooke, P. Q., for the last five years, has been appointed English Official Stenographer to the Superior Court of St. Francis District, *vice* J. Armitage Ewing, resigned, The *Sherbrooke Gazette* says of him. "Mr. Plant is an accurate stenographer, and will doubtless discharge the duties assigned him in a very efficient and satisfactory manner." Mr. J. H. Gaudette has been appointed French Official Stenographer of the same Court, *vice* Arthur P. Dorais, resigned. The two appointments are very popular in legal circles.

H. W. THORNE.

MISS LUELLA KONTUSKY, of 2211 Bremen Street, St. Louis, Mo., in a letter to the editor concerning organizations, says:

"I suggest that the most prominent stenographers (the reporters, if you will) in the United States, every State being represented, band themselves together and form the nuclei for a national association, with headquarters at Washington, in order to be able to watch the legislature; and when they have established themselves firmly as a body politic, take in societies as members instead of individuals. It seems to me, that in order to be successful the national association should make its rules as simple as possible. It should not attempt to fix any standard, so that each society might be able to govern itself by local considerations; so that even a number of stenographers associated together as a club for some magazine would be eligible as a 'society.' I think with such an arrangement, a tax of about two per cent. per capita would establish a bureau or headquarters at Washington, with a representative and legal talent to watch legislation and look after the interests of the association generally, and issue a publication that would be effective in bringing the masses to an appreciation of our rights, as well as teaching the value of ethics to those among us who are given to practicing the arts of Shylock on their fellow stenographers. The most effective way of attracting public attention is by means of cartoons, and with such a weapon we could reach all offenders, both in the ranks and out.

"Now, that there may be no misapprehension, I will say for myself that I am a mere tyro; while I have overcome the ignominy of 'my first position,' I am not very old in my profession; but in view of the fact that only novitiates, as a rule, seem to

have time to raise their voices in counsel (more's the pity), while those who have grown hoary in their calling are either too blindly and selfishly indifferent to the future, or too much *non compos mentis* from the effects of a 'following profession' to do so, I trust I will be forgiven for my temerity in presuming to have an opinion regarding the weal of the profession. Meantime, I hope and pray that our publications will continue to regard it their duty to keep a watchful eye until union and harmony is evolved out of the chaos of present conditions."

LUELLA KONTUSKY.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—We think Miss Kontusky is working upon the right lines, and trust that her suggestions may meet with some response, by which it may be put into practical effect.

MR. EDMUNDS, of New Orleans, under date of April 6th, send us the following. We are under many obligations to the courtesy and wide knowledge of shorthand of Mr. Edmunds. Through a mistake in the printing, the article on Literal Reporting should have been signed "Grigsby" instead of "Grisby."

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

The shorthand at page 178 of the April STENOGRAPHER signifies: "I sailed from Liverpool on the 18th of June, 1831, for the United States of America."

JOHN HEMPHILL, ESQ."

That on the top of the title page reads:

"I was born 31st June, A. D., 1813."

This is probably a mistake for 30th. The young man, doubtless, remembered that it was the last day of the month, and forgot that the month had only thirty days.

It is written in the system of T. Kitchingman, master of Potter-Gate School, Lincoln, who published it in 1815. I have never seen it. See Isaac Pitman's History, 3d ed., p. 78, and Dr. Westby-Gibson's Bibliography, p. 105.

"Grisby" reminds me of the comet of 1882. It was about a thousand times the biggest thing I had ever seen in the heavens, and the great crowds that got out of bed and filled the streets to gaze at it were utterly silent. Even the dogs forgot to bark.

J. E.

THE following named young ladies, graduates in the Longley style of phonography in Richibucto, New Brunswick, are desirous of correspondence with others in the same style, for mutual improvement: Miss Nina L. Frecker, Miss I. A. Caie, and Miss Sylvia O. Black.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 152 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), Corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

REGARDING the reported death of Sir Isaac Pitman, widely circulated in the papers, recently, the following notice appearing in the New York *Sun* is pertinent:

"PHONOGRAPHY AND SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

"To the Editor of *The Sun*—Sir: Allow me, through your widely circulated paper, to contradict a statement lately published in the Cincinnati *Times-Star* and copied by other journals, to the effect that the death of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, recently took place at Bath, England. The true facts of the case, however, are that on April 3, Mr. Joseph Pitman, a brother of Sir Isaac, died at Worthing, in the south of England, in his seventy-eighth year, and was, during the early propaganda of phonography, closely associated with his brother in travelling and lecturing on the art. As a son of the late Joseph Pitman, and representative of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, in this country, I ask the favor of the foregoing correction.

"I have selected *The Sun* for this purpose, believing, as I do, that it is more widely read and quoted by the press of this country than any other."

CLARENCE A. PITMAN.

33 Union Square, April 27, 1895.

* * *

OWING to the delay in the completion of the new Presbyterian building, the removal of the Metropolitan school was necessarily postponed to June 1st. By the time this number of THE STENOGRAPHER reaches its readers, however, the change will have been successfully made. Don't forget the new address, 152 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street.

* * *

SINCE last reported, the certificate of proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman phonography, in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidates: Miss Genevieve L. Allen, 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.; Mr. John J. Hughes, 80 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

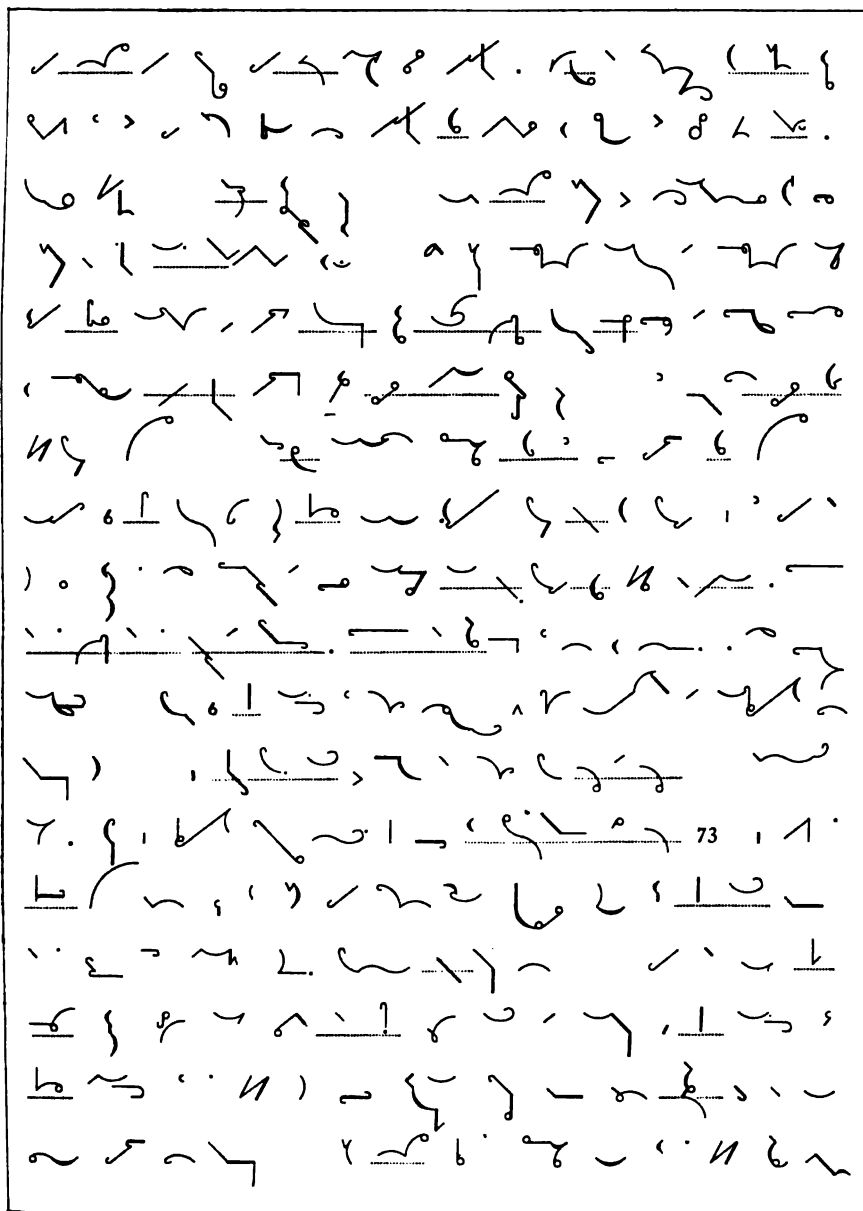
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

We, my Lords, are politicians—we here and in the other House—are we to adopt the whole of the views of Her Majesty's Commission—though I admit that it is supported with all the weight of very distinguished men—are we to adopt those Reports without considering all the circumstances which might palliate the offences which are condemned? I cannot see that it is possible to do that. Now, my Lords, I object to the motion of the noble Marquis, on other grounds. I object to adopt any part of the Report without comment. First of all, I think it extremely unfair and extremely unjust that we at all events in Parliament should record the fact that these national leaders have been accused of the grossest and gravest crimes, without expressing our deep regret that such serious wrong has been done to them. What could be more serious than the charge of the forged letters! I cannot conceive anything more scandalous than what occurred with regard to those letters. No one who is at all fair will say that the *Times*, knowing they were forged, put them forward; but what we all say is that there was a most culpable and gross negligence in putting forward these charges to ruin the character of a leader of a people, and blacken the character of all those connected with him, without making the most careful investigation. Everybody who has had any connection with Ireland must have known how utterly unreliable and untrustworthy Mr. Pigott was. He had been offering information to the Government of Ireland for years and years. I mentioned only the other day, but it is worth perhaps mentioning it again, that as far back as the year 1873 he wrote an autograph letter to me, when he thought I was away from my ordinary advisers, saying that he had information to give of a political kind, and no doubt asking for money to be paid him. We all knew at the Castle that he was constantly in the habit of trying to sell information, and anybody who had any connection with the *Times*, and in connection with a charge so grave, ought to have had the common prudence to go to some of those who were bound to know something with regard to Mr. Pigott. I think, my Lords, it is a scandalous thing that a charge of this nature should be made.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



*Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Osgoodby Department.

W. W. OSGOODBY, *Editor.*

My Financial Career.

When I go into a bank, I get rattled. The clerks rattle me; the wickets rattle me; the sight of the money rattles me; everything rattles me. The moment I cross the threshold of a bank, I am a hesitating jay! If I attempt to transact business there, I become an irresponsible idiot. I knew this beforehand, but my salary had been raised to \$50 a month, and I felt that the bank was the only place for it. So I shambled in, and looked timidly around at the clerks. I had an idea that a person about to open an account must needs consult the manager. I went up to a wicket marked "Accountant." The accountant was a tall, cool devil. The very sight of him rattled me. My voice was sepulchral. "Can I see the manager?" I said, and added solemnly, "alone." I don't know why I said "alone." "Certainly," said the accountant, and fetched him.

The manager was a grave, calm man. I held my \$56 clutched in a crumpled ball in my pocket. "Are you the manager?" I asked. God knows I didn't doubt it. "Yes," he said. "Can I see you?" I asked "alone?" I didn't want to say "alone" again, but without it the thing seemed self-evident. The manager looked at me in some alarm. He felt that I had an awful secret to reveal. "Come in here," he said, and led the way to a private room. He turned the key in the lock. "We are safe from interruption, here," he said; "sit down."

We both sat down and looked at one another. I found no voice to speak. "You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said. He had gathered from my mysterious manner that I was a detective. I knew what he was thinking, and it made me worse.

"No, not from Pinkerton's," I said, seemingly to imply that I came from a rival agency. "To tell the truth," I went on, as if I had been attempting to lie about it, "I

am not a detective, at all. I have come to open an account. I intend to keep all my money in this bank."

The manager looked relieved, but still serious. "A large account, I suppose," he said. "Fairly large," I whispered. "I propose to deposit \$56 now, and \$50 a month."

The manager called the accountant. "Mr. Montgomery," he said, unkindly loud, "this gentleman is opening an account; he will deposit \$56. Good morning."

A big iron safe stood open at the side of the room. "Good morning," I said, and stepped into the safe. "Come out," said the manager, coldly, and showed me the other way. I went up to the accountant's wicket and poked the ball of money at him with a quick, convulsive movement, as if I were doing a conjuring trick. My face was ghastly pale. He took the money and gave it to another clerk. He made me write the sum on a slip and sign my name in a book. I no longer knew what I was doing. The bank swam before my eyes. "Is it deposited?" I asked, in a hollow, vibrating voice.

"It is," said the accountant.

"Then I want to draw a check." My idea was to draw out \$6 for present use. Some one gave me a check book through a wicket, and some one else began telling me how to write it out. The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid millionaire. I wrote something on the check and thrust it in at the clerk. He looked at it. "What! are you drawing it all out again?" he asked, in surprise. Then I realized that I had written fifty-six instead of six. I was too far gone to reason. Reckless with misery, I made a plunge. "Yes, the whole thing!"

"Are you not going to deposit any more?" said the clerk, astonished. "Never!"

An idiotic hope struck me, that they might think something had insulted me while I was writing the check, and that I had changed my mind. "How will you have it?" he said. I answered, without trying to think, "In fifties." He gave me a fifty dollar bill. "And the six?" he said. "In sixes," I said. He gave it me and I rushed out. I caught the echo of a roar of laughter that went up to the ceiling of the bank. Since then, I bank no more. I keep my money in cash in my trousers pocket, and my savings in silver dollars in a sock.—Stephen Leacock, in *Life*.

Handwritten musical notation on two staves, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs.

Gabelsberger Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

MESSRS. VINCENT & REID,
Hoboken, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:—The successful operation of the Chloride Accumulator, in this country and abroad, in central stations, traction work, isolated lighting and power plants, regulation of current on street railway circuits, train and yacht lighting, telephone and telegraph service, launches, kinetoscope, phonograph and cautery work, etc., etc., has demonstrated in a notable manner the durability, efficiency and capacity of this type of cell, and has given to the subject of storage batteries a prominence not previously enjoyed in this country.

The Electric Storage Battery Co., sole manufacturer of the Chloride Accumulator, has acquired all the patents and patent rights concerning the manufacture of storage batteries of the General Electric Company, Edison Electric Light Company, Thomson-Houston Electric Company, Brush Electric Company, Accumulator Company, Consolidated Electric Storage Battery Company, and the General Electric Launch Company. The Company has largely increased its cash working capital and is prepared to fill promptly all orders for storage cells.

Upon request I shall be pleased to furnish catalog and other information relating to the Chloride Accumulator, and trust that when in the market for batteries you will take into consideration the demonstrated merits of our cell.

Please note the change of location of our New York office, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Co.'s Building, 66 Broadway.

Very respectfully yours,

Reporting Style.

Oration by GENERAL HORACE PORTER,
On occasion of the Dedication of the Washington
Memorial Arch, N. Y., May 4th, 1895.

"The true purpose of this work is not the display of architectural skill, or the mere embellishment of a city; it is to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the government, under the blessings of which we live, and to perpetuate

the memory of the exalted patriot who founded the Republic. The form of an arch was happily chosen. It is the symbol of cohesive strength and fitly typifies the union of inseparable States. The spotless marble of which it is composed is emblematic of the stainless purity of the character of the immortal leader whose name the structure bears.

"Washington impressed himself more profoundly upon the civilized world than any man of his time, and to-day the beneficent influence of his example is still potent throughout the globe. He has been wisely called 'a first without a second,' and 'the greatest of good men—the best of great men.' Enduring precepts, the memory of resplendent virtues and matchless lessons in true manhood are the precious legacies he has bequeathed to his countrymen.

"Some superficial critics have endeavored to convey the impression that, while he filled with eminent satisfaction all the trying positions in which he was placed, he was pre-eminent in none. This view is especially unjust to him as a soldier. The consummate military skill which he displayed proved him a master of the art of war. He was an ideal leader of troops, one of the few commanders whose magnetic influence over men was equalled by the display of an unerring judgment in the field.

"In bringing to a successful termination that desperate and bloody contest of unequal warfare, Washington had displayed, for eight long years, the caution of a Fabius and the daring of a Hannibal. He had shown himself an Alexander without his lust of conquest, a Cæsar without his imperialism, a Marlborough without his lack of principle, a Napoleon without his ambition. Slow in deliberation, sure in decision, clear in foresight, heroic in action, neither elated by victory nor depressed by defeat—he had been both the sword and shield of the struggling colonies, and from a sowing of the bitter seeds of war had reaped a harvest of perpetual peace.

"Washington's services now became no less important in council than they had been in camp. He corresponded with the Governors of the States, and urged the formation of a stronger form of government with such cogency of reasoning, and such irresistible logic, that, owing largely to his exertions, there was finally brought together the memorable convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States."

[illegible]

Der Hylar ...

Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

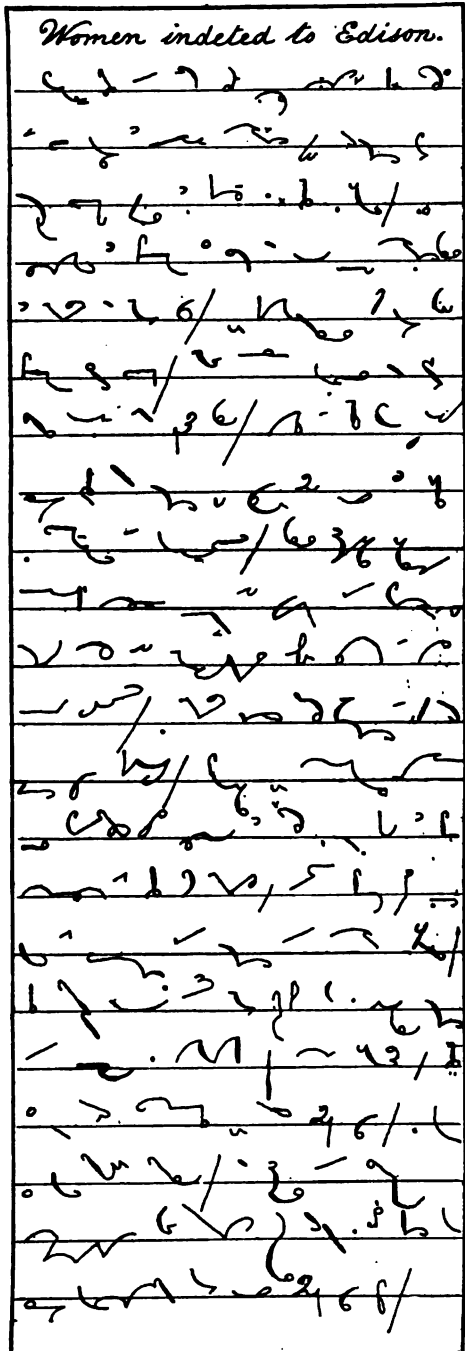
In the shortend spellings recommended by the Philological Societies of England and America, and included in the Appendix to Century Dictionary.

Women Indeted to Edison.

"Very few persons are aware," says Mrs. Emiline D. Wells, "of the great fields of remunerative employment which have been opened to women thru the wonderful creative genius of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. His simplification of telegraphy has, as we all know, given employment to thousands of operators all over the United States. In the telephone business a larger field than in telegraphy has been created. I have not the exact figures, but I believe the number is now about 30,000. Latest and oddest of all is the natural skill displayed by women in using the two newest of his ideas, the grafophone and fonograf. Thousands of these are in use in this country, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and in Europe, where they are employed in commercial houses and in official bureaus instead of the slower and less accurate shorthand writer. The operator is almost always a young woman, and generally one who can use the typewriting machine. Further than this, in the manufacture of electrical goods, there are processes, such as the insulating of wires, the putting together of delicate mechanism, and a dozen other operations which require delicacy of touch, keen vision, and a clear head, where women are employed in large numbers. It is probably under rather than over the truth to state that 100,000 women are gaining a livelihood to-day from the inventions which Edison has put upon the markets in the past twenty years. The future is even brighter than the present. All of these things are spreading much more rapidly than the population, so that there is bound to be a constant demand for skilled female labor for the next twenty years at least."

* * *

I have always objected to Shorthand dictionaries on the following grounds. They entice the pupil to frequent and unnecessary consultation of them, and thus waste much time. They cause the student to distrust his reason. They present the idea that Fonic Shorthand is a study based on empiricism instead of principles and definite rules. In fact, they bring the art to a level with our arbitrary and absurd common spelling; the study of which on account of the lawless character of English orthography, is a combination of mere memorizing and recognition of form.



Gregg's Shorthand Department.

Edited by FRANK RUTHERFORD.

Principal Rutherford's Reporting School of Gregg's Shorthand, 106 East 23d Street, New York City, and Sole Agent for New York and Brooklyn of Gregg's Shorthand. Formerly a teacher of Isaac Pitman's Phonography.

In introducing the above system to the notice of the American shorthand world, we desire to call attention to its leading features, viz: One slope, one position, one thickness and connective vowels. It is comprised in ten easy lessons, which may be acquired in from fifteen to thirty hours. Speed is unlimited, and usually fifty lessons are sufficient to attain a speed of 100 words per minute. Legibility is its strong point, and owing to the insertion of vowels, accuracy in this respect is beyond question. The system has now been in use in England for the past seven years; in this country for two years, and is taught also in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. It can readily be acquired by mail tuition. Pamphlet containing further particulars will be gladly forwarded on application to J. R. Gregg, 33 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.; G. Watson, 648 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, or to F. Rutherford, 106 East 23d Street, New York City. Enquirers are requested to communicate with the schools nearest them.

* * *

THE progress of Gregg's shorthand in New York has been most encouraging. A class was formerly conducted at Dahl's Conservatory of Music, but the growing demand for tuition justified our opening a school at 106 East 23d Street. Many Gregg writers are now holding good positions. On Nov. 12th, 1894, the New York Board of Education passed an order "authorizing the purchase of Gregg's shorthand for the school libraries."

* * *

IN Boston, Gregg's shorthand has been adopted by many practical writers and teachers of older systems. In addition to the instruction given at the Central school, in the Equitable Building, large classes have been held under the direction of Mr. Gregg, at the Newton Y. M. C. A.; Everett Y. M. C. A.; Boston Institute of Industry; Boston Girls' Club; Newtonville Industrial Club, etc. The Salem Commercial School, which abandoned the Isaac Pitman system, reports that the Gregg shorthand department has been exceptionally successful during the past season, and many graduates using the Gregg system have obtained positions.

"Rev. W. G. Todd, superintendent of the Kansas Asylum for the Blind, has invented a typewriting machine for the blind which will probably be used in asylums for the blind throughout the country. The machine differs very little from an ordinary typewriter in appearance. The improvement made by Superintendent Todd is simply a change in the operation of the machine from control by sight to control by touch by means of keys of aluminum, on which letters are raised. The printing is done by moving with the right hand a pointer, which is made to stop under the letter desired, and the instant the right forefinger touches the letter gently with the left hand on the printing key makes the letter. The machine has been thoroughly tested and proved practicable. Several of the pupils of the institution have attained such proficiency in operating it that they are all able to write letters to their parents. When the ribbon runs out the operator can't see it, but instead of spoiling the work, as one would suppose, one of Superintendent Todd's little contrivance locks the machine so that not another letter can be printed until the ribbon is properly adjusted."

Mr. BISHOP writes us as follows : " My friends, T. C. Rose, of Elmira ; and A. P. Little, of Rochester, are to sail for Europe, on a little vacation, on June 1st, to be away about three months. Each is an ex-president of the New York State Stenographers' Association, Mr. Rose having held the position twice. Mr. Little resigned from his court (the Supreme Court, seventh judicial district, this State), some years ago, to give all his attention to his typewriter ribbon and carbon and general supply business. He is a man of great geniality ; was one of the most competent stenographers the courts of the State ever had ; is a graduate of the Rochester University—as Thornton is—and wears his honors, all that he ever had (and they were numerous) easily. He made the offer of \$50 in gold as a prize on the first speed contest at the New York State Association meeting, Alexandria Bay, at which Dement exhibited.

Shorthand Talks: Editor.

the "I have";
all-of-the; all-of-them; who-
has-been; before;
above; but; of-all-the; by-all-
the; our; location; affection;
collection; correction/"
word; word (world); quite;
called J. H. H.

THE *Kamloops Wawa*, Kamloops, B. C., at \$1.00 a year, makes a specialty of teaching the Indians to read by the aid of the Duployan system of shorthand.

Why Not Learn Shorthand?

Why Not Learn Shorthand?

By the Editor of "The Stenographer."

You may never succeed in becoming a reporter like Dennis Murphy, of the U. S. Senate; or David Wolfe Brown, of the House of Representatives; or Thomas Allen Reed, of London; but you certainly may learn to write shorthand from five to eight times faster than you write longhand, and this without a great outlay of time or labor.

How to Learn Shorthand.

Learn the names, sounds and signs of the consonants and vowels, about forty in all.

We also use *brief consonant* signs for some of the consonants.

The simple stems are also *modified* in four ways:

- 1st. *By Initial Hooks*, to add L or R.
- 2d. *By Final Hooks*, to add N, F or V and Shn.
- 3d. *By Shortening*, to add T or D and sometimes Th.
- 4th. *By Lengthening*, to add Tr, Dr or Thr.

The Order of Reading.

- 1st. The Initial Brief Signs.
- 2nd. Initial Vowel.
- 3rd. The Stem.
- 4th. Initial Hook.
- 5th. Final Vowel.
- 6th. Final Hook.
- 7th. Shortening or Lengthening.
- 8th. Final Brief Signs.

Simple Consonant Stem Signs.

Eight Couples, Paired in Form and Sound.

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|
| P | B | T | D |
| Cha | J | K | Ga |
| F | V | Ith | Dhe |
| S | Z | Ish | Zhe |

Four Couples, Paired in Form Only.

| | | | |
|----|----|-----|-----|
| L | R | M | N |
| Ya | Wa | Emp | Ing |

Four Up Strokes.

| | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|
| La | Sha | Ra | Ha |
|----|-----|----|----|

Brief Consonant Signs.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|------|
| iss | ses | steh | ster |
| wēh | wūh | yēh | yūh |
| wī | bēh | būh | ed |
| ins | sen or shen | seshn | |

Six Long Vowel Signs.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|---|----|
| ē | ā | āh | āw | ō | ōō |
|---|---|----|----|---|----|

Six Short Vowel Signs.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ī | ē | ă | ō | ū | ōō |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|

Four Diphthong Signs.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| ī | oi | ow | ew |
|---|----|----|----|

1st Position.—Above the Line.

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| Peal | Paul | Bile |
| Pill | Poll | Boil |

2nd Position.—On the Line.

| | |
|------|------|
| Bale | Dome |
| Bell | Dumb |

3rd Position.—Through or Below the Line.

| | | |
|------|------|-----|
| Bark | Pool | Cow |
| Back | Book | Cue |

Illustrations.

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Soap | Pose | Possess |
| Possesses | Possession | Possessions |
| Post | Posts | Poison |
| Poster | Posters | Poisons |
| Boston | Postern | Weep |
| Sweep | Wag | Swag |
| Yale | Yawn | Step |
| Scissors | Enslave | |

Why Not Learn Shorthand?

L-Hook Stems.

Ple Ble Tel Del
 Chel Jel Kle Gle
 Fle Vel Thel Dhel
 (sle zel) Shel Zhel
 Mel Nel Rel

R-Hook Stems.

Pre Bre Tre Dre
 Cher Jer Kre Gre
 Fre Ver Thre Dher
 (ser zer) Sher Zher
 Mer Ner Ler

Brief Weh Joined as a Hook.

Wel Wer Wem Wen
 (Ler Rel Mer Ner)
 (Mel Nel)
 (Mer Ner)
 (Wem Wen)

N-Hook Stems.

Pen Ben Ten Den
 Chen Jen Ken Gen
 Fen Ven Then Dhen
 Een Zen Shen Zhen
 Len Ern Men Nen
 Yēn Wān Empen Ingen
 (Yen Wen) Ren Hān

For V-Hook Stems.

Pef Bef Tef Def
 Chef Jef Kef Gef
 Ref Hef

Shn-Hook Stems.

Pshn Bshn Tshn Dshn
 Chshn Jshn Kshn Gshn
 Fshn Vshn (Thf
 Dhf) Shn Zshn
 Ish shn Zh shn Lā shn
 Rshn Mshn Nshn
 Yāshn Washn Empshn
 Ingshn Rāshn Hāshn

Shortening—To add T or D (or Th).

Pet Bed Tet Ded
 Chet Jed Ket Ged
 Fet Ved Thet Dhet
 Est Zed Shet Zhet
 Let Eld Ert Erd
 Met Med Net Ned
 Ret Het Empt (Ingkt
 (Wet Yet

Lengthening—To add Tr, Dr or Thr.

Petr Vetr Thetr Dhetr
 Estr Ezthr Shetr Zhetr
 Letr Erdr Metr Netr
 Yetr Wetr Retr Hetr

(In a few cases straight stems may be lengthened to add tr, dr or thr. There is danger, however, of conflict with the straight stem repeated. Lengthened P for Peter, would clash with repeated P for Pope).

Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews' Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

(Concluded from May number.)

still in the ring.

While I was in New York, I obtained some valuable⁹⁰⁰ pointers from Gould's private attorney, which I will talk over with you when I go to Portland, but I do not care to write about⁹²⁵ them. Keep your eyes and ears open and learn all you can about the situation, from time to time, and express entire ignorance on your⁹⁶⁰ part as to the ultimate disposition of the road.

You are at liberty to lop off all unnecessary expenses, and cut off the heads⁹⁷⁵ of those who are no longer essential to the construction, maintenance, or welfare of the road. We want you to place the road upon a¹⁰⁰⁰ paying basis, at the earliest possible date. It will assist us materially in the disposition of the bonds, if net earnings can be shown.

I¹⁰²⁵ wish you to keep all books of account and other matters pertaining to this road separate and distinct from other business of the company, so¹⁰⁶⁰ that the regard may be kept intact and easy of reference.

I shall expect you to write me fully and frequently concerning all that you¹⁰⁷⁵ do, and wire me for instruction on every important matter. I will appreciate any suggestion that you may see fit to make at any time.¹¹⁰⁰

A CALL has been issued to the stenographers of Jefferson county, Ala., to organize themselves into an association. The call is signed by G. F. Hart, John E. Dowsing, Ford. Austin, Kate D. Peebles and Carrie B. Stansbury. We trust they will meet with success.

MR. FRANK RUTHERFORD, of London, England, represents Gregg's shorthand, in New York city. This system claims to have "one slope, one position, one thickness and connective vowels." We regret that Mr. Rutherford did not illustrate his system by furnishing the key with the notes, instead of referring to matter in last month's STENOGRAPHER.

Upon receipt of this letter, please get everything into shape for a complete settlement with Smith. I shall be in Portland before the end of¹¹²⁵ this month, and will want matters arranged so that I will be able to dispose of them promptly, as my time will be very limited.¹¹³⁵

Trusting the information contained in this communication will be of material assistance to you in shaping your conduct, I remain, (1145 words)

Very respectfully yours,

* * *

(Letter No. 34.)

MR. JAMES JACKSON,

Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Traction Co., for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before¹²⁵ them, will be held at the general offices of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg, July 8, 1895, at 7.30⁰⁰ P. M.

You are requested to be present, as a number of matters of great importance will be brought up, prominent among them being the¹²⁵ re-organization of the Company, and increasing of the capital stock. (85 words).

Yours truly,

THE postoffice department at Washington has decided that all matter resembling typewriting, whether printed or not, shall be classed as first-class mail matter.

THE Postmaster-general has just made an important ruling: "Since printers have counterfeited the writing of typewriters the postal officials have often been in a quandary to distinguish the type-set matter from the type-written, and confusion in determining the class to which letters belong has been very annoying. In the ruling recently made the postmasters are ordered to classify as first-class mail any matter resembling typewritten copy, whether printed or not.—

Times Democrat.

'THE STENOGRAPHER.

241

Graham Shorthand.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Graham Shorthand, written on lined paper. The notes are arranged in approximately 15 horizontal rows. Some rows contain numbers like 34, 730, and 1/95. The handwriting is fluid and cursive, typical of shorthand systems. At the bottom of the page, there is a printed line of text.

WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

"Exact Phonography" Department

GEORGE R. BISHOP, Author.

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We continue, in this issue, illustrations from the Latin, showing the facility for easy and definite vowel representation afforded by the *Exact*, indispensable in the writing of a heavily voweled language such as the Latin is and such as the Romance languages generally are. We may hereafter give examples of this facility, in connection with one of the latter. In Latin words the moods, tenses, numbers and persons are distinguished and indicated by mere changes in syllables, mainly terminations—as illustrated in the May number. We now simply illustrate this a little farther, but generally less briefly than one very familiar with the language might conceivably do if he were using the *Exact* for writing Latin. In some cases the full expression will be found to be about as brief as could conceivably be written, unless absolutely arbitrary forms were selected such as our sign for *expect*. The pronunciation represented will be in part the Anglicized, in part something assimilated to the Continental. The indications will be clear, and many will recognize which style of pronunciation is that which is most nearly approximated to:

ADVERBS AND CONJUNCTIONS:

(1) FRUSTRA, ANTEA, ANTEHAC, POSTEA (POSTEA);

(2) QUIA, CERTO, NUMERO, OPPIDO, CITO, DENUO, DIRECTO, FALSO;

(3) FORTUITO, GRATUITO, LIQUIDO, MERITO, MUTUO, PERPETUO;

(4) SECRETO, SEDULO, SERIO, SERO (late), RARO, SUBITO, TUTO;

(5) EO, EODEM, EOUSQUE (three successive vowels before the first consonant, and almost impossible to be expressed at all, in the common phonography), ADEO;

(6) QUOD, HUC (Hoc), ADHUC, ILLE, ISTO;

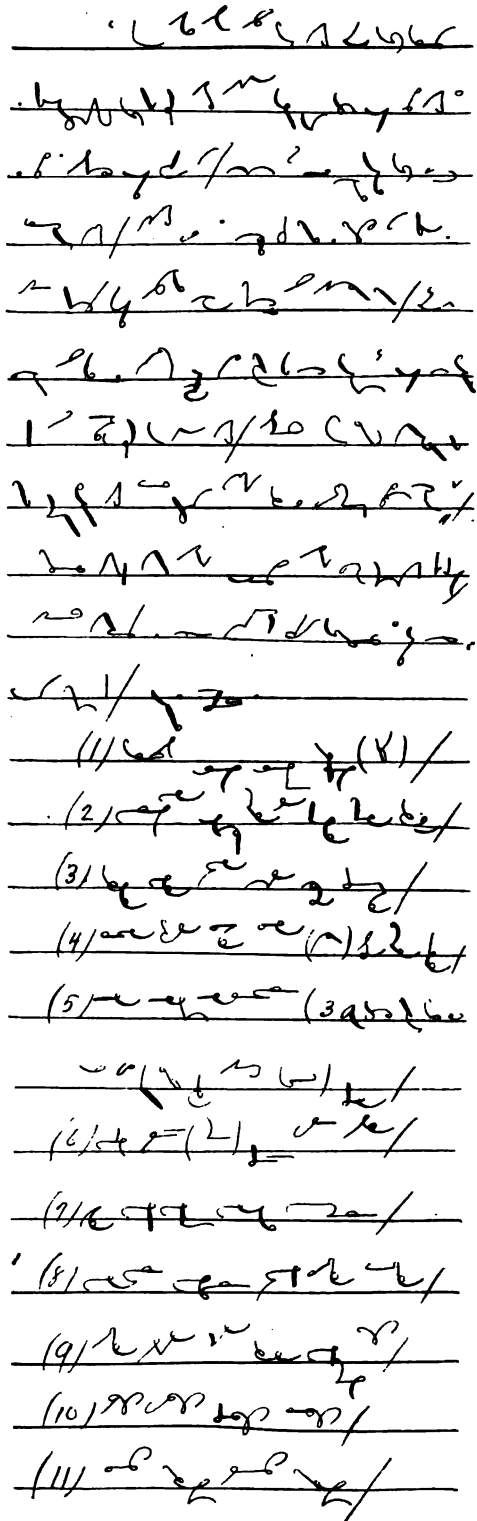
(7) ALIO, QUO, QUONAM, QUOVIS, QUOCUMQUE;

(8) QUOQUE, QUOSQUE, ALIQUO, CITRO, ULTRO;

(9) INTRO, RETRO, UTRO, PORRO, QUOCIRCA, HORSUM;

(10) ISTORSUM, ILLORSUM, DEORSUM, SEORSUM;

(11) SURSUM, PRORSUM, RURSUM, PROSUM.



Benn Pitman Shorthand.

BY THE EDITOR.

By D. D. MUELLER,
Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7

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Francis de Kemperley

How Many Women Are Going Into Business?

A manufacturer who employs 300 people told me that in seven years he had employed four different young women as bookkeepers and five as stenographers, and that every one of them had married and left him. "That is a reason," said he, "why I cannot depend upon a woman for a bookkeeper or stenographer. About the time that they are familiar with my books and private papers, and have learned my methods of work they leave me, and I have been for seven years at these two vital points in my offices educating women to do my work, until I am sick and tired and propose to engage men who will stay with me."

This is true of a class of young women who are just out of school and who desire to earn a little extra money, since they can do it in a respectable way, that they may have more to spend on their wardrobe than would be furnished them by their parents. But it is the one obstacle to woman's progress in the business world in her early life, since nearly every young woman does have thoughts of married life and does look forward to the time when she will be settled in her own home. Therefore, any business in which she may engage is regarded by her as a temporary employment.

Nature has handicapped her with this natural instinct for matrimony, the family home, and social ambitions, so that she cannot go with the same freedom into business life that man does. Therefore, man will always have the advantage in the business world, and it would seem that this is right because upon man the chief burden of earning a living for himself and woman will always rest. A woman's heart will hold her to the hearthstone, while a man's heart will long for the world of activity and achievement, and he will go there. We shall never see more than a very small minority of women engaged in business. The law of a woman's life is that her greatest achievement must be in the home, in the family, as a wife and a mother, while with man it is different. His very nature leads him to toil and struggle in the world that he may bring back to the woman of his love the living that she deserves. These laws may be interrupted for a time in places and in some generations, but in the

course of human progress these matters will regulate themselves, and woman will fill her own womanly place, while man will find his sphere in the active, noisy business world.—Martha J. Owens, in the *Chautauquan* for June.

How It May Be Done.

"Miss Mansard," said the head of the business house to his pretty stenographer, "have you written those letters to delinquent debtors this afternoon, if you please?"

"Yes, sir," said Miss Mansard.

"And that long letter to the Kansas City branch house?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said the head of the firm, "I have another letter here I'd like to get off this afternoon, if you please."

The stenographer approached and sat down by the little wooden leaf which he drew out from his desk for her.

"The address," said the head of the house, commencing to dictate rapidly, "is James Broderick, Trent Falls Station, Vt. Dear old friend: Your letter is received, and I assure you it gives me great pleasure to hear of your welfare. I hope your family will continue in the best of spirits, and I shall certainly look forward with satisfaction to your proposed visit here. Paragraph. In regard to your inquiry as to why I don't get married, would say I have been too busy, but mean to take steps to remedy the matter at once. I am this afternoon about to make a proposition of the kind you suggest to Miss Mary Mansard, a charming young woman, who is employed in my office, and who is in every way fitted to adorn a home with womanly graces. Miss Mansard heretofore has been rather distant in her conduct, but this may be due wholly to a natural reserve. Paragraph. My stenographer has instructions to append to this letter the fact that Miss Mansard's answer is—"

The head of the firm interrupted himself and turned to open a fresh batch of business letters.

"You may finish that letter, Miss Mansard, yourself," he said, "although I trust you understand that the first duty of an employee is to obey the evident wishes of her employer, whether spoken or implied."

And Miss Mansard obediently withdrew to her typewriter.—*Chicago Daily Tribune*.

THE following shorthand students of Bartlett's Commercial College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, under the able instruction of Mr. D. D. Mueller, have made most excellent typewritten transcripts of our "Scott and Stevenson" notes. We print their letter below, and also names, with notation of the words upon which they received assistance.

"Mr. Hemperley,

DEAR SIR: We the undersigned, pupils of the Bartlett College, have taken advantage of your kind suggestion in the last number of THE STENOGRAPHER, in regard to the shorthand notes written by yourself. Inclosed you will find our transcripts. We hope you will give us another opportunity next month to test our ability to read shorthand. Would also be very much delighted to see some more of Mr. Mueller's notes in the next number. Please do not give the key to his notes, next time. We found some of your notes quite difficult to read, as we are not familiar with your style of writing and, as Mr. Mueller is our teacher, we feel confident we would be more successful in transcribing from his notes, being well acquainted with them. If you will be kind enough to comply with our request in this particular, we shall esteem it a great favor. Also give us some more of your notes next time, as we like to study them out. We like THE STENOGRAPHER very much and feel that we were fortunate in having had an opportunity to subscribe for it. Hoping that you will find our work creditable enough to give us favorable mention, we remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Jessie M. Hill—"Thackeray," "psychological," "transacted" and "producers."

Ed. C. Pohlmeier—"and-of-the," "form," "fiction," "psychological," "poetical."

Bernice Huddleston—"psychological."

Eleanor Fisher—"fiction," "psychological," "producers," "infirmities" and "picturesque."

John B. Geysbeek—"discerning," "mantle," "producers" and "latter."

Nora Donahue—"psychological," "producers," "and-of-the," "alternative" and "Walter Scott."

Minnie Thomas—"psychological," "chivalrous," "Walter Scott" and "infirmities."

C. F. Hornberger—"interval," "memorable," "psychological," "Waverly," "chivalrous," and "producers."

Anna Preiszer—"psychological," "Walter Scott," "and-of-the," "producers," and "alternative."

F. A. Betsch—"psychological," and "producers."

Lizzie G. Fahey—"Waverly," "by-the-first," "perfection," "producers," "chivalrous," and "picturesque."

F. E. Snell—"before," "tradition," "harp," "psychological."

H. Langhorst—"psychological," "producers," "depict" and "chivalrous."

A. G. Wortendyke—"tradition," "novel," "psychological," "poetical," "perfection," "chivalrous" and "producers."

PROFESSOR J. L. DRISCOL, in an article on *fin de siecle* shorthand, in the June number of the *Southern Stenographic Magazine*, among other interesting statements, is the following: "When asked, as he is sure to be, 'What are the requisite qualifications for a reporter or an amanuensis, and how long will it take to finish?' let him answer, truthfully: 'As to the time, I can give you no definite information, because I know nothing about your aptitude or perseverance. With reference to the qualifications, you must attain a speed of one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five words per minute to creditably fill an amanuensis' position. You must reach a speed of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five words per minute, in original matter, before you can report. But that is not all. You must, in addition, be able to divide your unpunctuated notes into phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs. You must have a knowledge of the construction of sentences and the words, phrases and clauses which enter into their composition, so as to recast whole sentences, if necessary. If you do not come to the study of shorthand with this knowledge, then you must study these necessary branches in connection with shorthand. This you can do by confining your practice for speed (after you have acquired ability to write) to the rules of syntax, punctuation, capitalization and rhetoric.'"

THE *Southern Stenographic Magazine*, published monthly, at Nashville, Tenn., Volume 1, No. 1, June, 1895, just come to hand. The editor, Mr. Buford Duke, is a thoroughly competent stenographer as well as an accomplished scholar, and we believe that he will make the magazine worthy of the patronage of the entire profession. He says: "With reference to the school question, we wish to state emphatically that we shall ever be found on the side of the capable and conscientious teachers, waging eternal warfare against all who are not, realizing that incompetent and unscrupulous teachers have done more to lower the standard of our profession than all other causes combined." We are glad to hear Mr. Duke speak with no uncertainty upon this important subject. We also recognize with pleasure the presentation of our old friend, Charles H. White.

STENOGRAPHERS who wish to use a reliable article in the line of typewriter ribbons and carbon paper, will do well to try those manufactured by the firm of Mittag & Volger. This concern has been established for six years; the headquarters at Park Ridge, N. J., where their factory is also located, and which is to-day probably the largest and best equipped in the country, covering a floor-space of over 15,000 feet.

Their round box typewriter ribbons and M & M carbon paper are in use in many of the United States government departments and largest commercial houses in this country and abroad, and have been found to stand every test that has been put upon them. The round box typewriter ribbons are warranted to give sharp and distinct writing, copies excellent and combined lasting qualities with permanent colors. They also do not fill the type. It is the only ribbon on the market requiring no tinfoil, being wound on a metal reel and enclosed in a round tin box, entirely avoiding its destruction by coming in contact with the foil and paper box, or by the ink gathering at the ends, as in the old lapped way.

Their M & M carbon paper are both hand and machine made, and only the choicest imported tissue and colors are used in its manufacture. An average of forty copies can be made with one sheet, which is nearly double as much as most other carbons now in the market will produce. They do not require to be wrapped in tinfoil and wax paper, simply for the reason that they are not affected by the atmosphere, but can be kept in any warm or cold room for a period of from two to three years time without drying out or losing its permanent qualities.

Stenographers are respectfully requested to insist on getting the above mentioned brands; should the dealer not carry same in stock, please apply to the home office, at Park Ridge, N. J., or any of their agencies mentioned in their advertisement.

WE are under obligations to Mr. Wm. John Phillips, 42 Roseberry Street, Prince-Road, Liverpool, England, for the transcript of the shorthand on the fly-leaf of the Bible, which was exhibited in the April STENOGRAPHER. His translation agrees with that of Mr. Edmunds, which appears in this number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

WE have received correct transcripts of our shorthand notes on Scott & Stevenson, published in the May number of THE STENOGRAPHER, from the following:

Thomas Flood, 22 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert W. Morse, Lancaster, Wis.

R. H. Maxson, Cheboygan, Mich.

E. C. Rogers, teacher, Scio College, Scio, Ohio.

Clifford J. White, 90 Liberty Street Lane, Savannah, Ga.

Ben Terkel, Milwaukee, Wis.

John P. Maxwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank W. Swett, 1840 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

M. Regina Colgan, 988 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. O. K., except "historical" was transcribed "satirical."

Walter B. Dyer, 1106 Market Street, Pottsville, Pa.

George F. Heald, Manchester, N. H.

K. H. Louis, Keokuk.

J. M. McLaughlin, Wapello, Iowa.

THE Densmore Typewriter Co., has removed its main office from 202 Broadway to 316 Broadway, New York.

THE New Orleans Stenographers' Association, Nat. L. Marks, president, and Joseph Lallande, secretary, had an interesting meeting at their rooms, 345 Carondelet Street, on the evening of May 11th. Miss Katie McGrath was elected a member.

THE following are the officers of the Yonkers Stenographers' Association, Yonkers, N. Y.: James Ivers, president; Miss C. O. Wiederhold, vice-president; Miss K. Graham, recording secretary; Miss M. Ross, corresponding secretary; Miss M. Chapman, treasurer.

COURT stenographers in Chicago are stirred up over the opinion of John W. Ela, on the Fleming bill in the legislature. They claim the shorthand men are not, by it, to be paid generally more than the law of supply and demand warrants. There is no trust, they say, and nothing to prevent the courts from procuring cheaper men if they can find such ones capable. It is admitted, however, that as to the probate court the fees are excessive, but there is no reason why any stenographer may not do the work if lawyers so desire.